ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, January 20, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BRADISH-ELLAMES.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Yieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks, to HELEN, wife of CAPTAIN J. E. M. BRADISH-ELLAMES—a son.

COLVIN.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Kokstad, South Africa, the wife of FELIX B. COLVIN, of a son.

FENWICK.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 7, Portland-place, to DOROTHY (née Duren), wife of CAPTAIN KELD FENWICK, late Royal Horse Guards, of The Manor, Brightlingsea—a son.

FULLERTON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Ware, Lyme Regis, Dorset, to the wife of CAPT. R. A. DOWSING FULLERTON, late 7th Q.O. Hussars—a son.

HICKS.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN HICKS, of Kensington—a son.

HUNTER.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Forehouse, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, to Mr. and Mrs. J. CHARLES HUNTER—a son.

LESTER-GARLAND.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Penrhyn, Cheltenham, the wife of CAPTAIN A. G. LESTER-GARLAND, M.C., 51st Punjab Regt., of a son.

LUKER.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to MAGDALEN (STEVE), wife of S. GORDON LUKER, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Latchmoor, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth—a daughter.

McDOWALL.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Gerrards Cross, Bucks, to GLADYS HUNTER (née Kennedy), wife of D. S. S. McDOWALL—a daughter.

PEARSE.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 30, Holroyd-road, Putney, to WINIFRED (née Sarson), wife of PAYE. LIEUT. E. WARWICK PEARSE, R.N. (retd.)—a son.

SAVILL.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at "Dale View," Box Ridge-avenue, Purley, to MARGARET GREENAWAY, wife of WALTER B. SAVILL—a daughter.

SHAW.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 3, Inverleith-place, Edinburgh, to the wife of J. J. M. SHAW, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

SHELLEY.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 32, Cambridge-square, W.2, to EVE, wife of COMMANDER R. SHELLEY—a son.

SIMMONS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Santa Fé, Argentina, to DOROTHY (née Garrod), wife of SYDNEY C. SIMMONS—a daughter.

SQUIRE.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 44, Cremfield-road, W.5, to DOLORES (née Padro), wife of S. RAYMOND SQUIRE—a son.

TAYLOR.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Thatched Cottage, Virginia Water, Surrey, to HELENE, the wife of JOHN TAYLOR—a son.

WOOD.—On Jan. 17, 1930, to IRIS, wife of WILLIAM LYON WOOD, 45A, Holland-park, W.11—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BEAMISH : GRACE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at St. Mary's, Aiverstoke, LIEUT.-COLONEL WALTER STRICKLAND BEAMISH, Royal Artillery, to ALICE BESSIE, eldest daughter of REAR-ADMIRAL and Mrs. EDGAR GRACE, Alverstoke, Hants.

BULLOCH : FRASER.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at the Old High Church, Inverness, by the Rev. Donald Macleod, B.D., M.C., DOUGLAS CLOUSTON BULLOCH, The Black Watch, son of the late Clouston Bulloch and of Mrs. Clouston Bulloch, Tomatin House, Inverness-shire, to FLORENCE STEWART FRASER, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fraser, V.D., 1/4th Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, Inverness, and of Mrs. Fraser, Westwood, Inverness.

HENDERSON : HUNTER-ORR.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, London, by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, D.D., ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Henderson, Glasgow, to FRANCIS DOROTHY, daughter of the late Mr. P. HUNTER-ORR, Solicitor, Glasgow, and Mrs. Hunter-Orr, 64, Princes-gate, London.

GOLDEN WEDDING

NEAME : STUNT.—On Jan. 20, 1880, at St. Mary's Church, Higham, Kent, FREDERICK, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK NEAME, of Selling, near Faversham, to KATHLEEN, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. STUNT, of Higham, Kent.

DEATHS

ARDEN.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 27, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7, DOUGLAS ARDEN, aged 55. No flowers.

BALFOUR.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 13, Russel-street, Bath, EDITH GEORGINA, dearly beloved wife of GEORGE CAMPBELL BALFOUR, of Lesc, Invergarry, Inverness-shire. (Dublin papers, please copy.)

BLAND.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 44, Banbury-road, Oxford, GEORGE CUTHBERT BLAXLAND, Honorary Canon of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop, formerly Vicar of St. Andrew's, Haverstock Hill, afterwards Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk. Funeral, St. Giles's Church, Oxford, to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 o'clock.

BULKELEY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Bournemouth, FANNY SARAH, daughter of the late CAPT. G. T. BULKELEY (2nd Life Guards), in her 82nd year.

BURY.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at "Owlhurst," Weybridge, HENRY REYNOLDS BURY, also of Inverliever, Loch Awe, and 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Funeral at Hersham Church to-day (Monday), at 2.30 o'clock. Station, Walton-on-Thames. (Scottish papers, please copy.)

CLARK.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Bournemouth, HENRY CLARK, of S. McKinley-road, dearly beloved husband of Mary Florence Harvey, and son of the late Nicholas Oliver Harvey, of Hayle. Funeral at Birth Church at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

CLARKE.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1930, at Brympton Cottage, Worthing, ANNIE, wife of the late FREDERIC SYDENHAM CLARKE. (Indian papers, please copy.)

COUTTS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Golders Green, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE COUTTS, R.A.M.C. (retired), aged 75.

DAWSON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Remenham Place, Henley-on-Thames, MAJOR-GENERAL VESEY JOHN DAWSON, late Coldstream Guards, and first Colonel Commanding Irish Guards, aged 76. Funeral at Remenham Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 o'clock.

DOXAT.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Langsmead, Pyford, Surrey, EDWARD, eldest son of the late EDMUND DOXAT, late of Woodgreen Park, Cheshunt, aged 89. Funeral at Cheshunt Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30. Flowers may be sent to Messrs. J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 45, Edware-road, W.2.

FINLAY.—On Jan. 18, 1930, in London, MARY MARCELLA FINLAY, widow of the late Major John Finlay, Castle Toward, Argyllshire, and Woodhay, Windlesham. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

FORD.—On Jan. 18, 1930, WALTER HUBERT FORD, Landermere Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, after a long illness. Funeral at Little Bentley Church, Essex, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 2.30.

FOSTER.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1930, at Faskally, Pitlochry, HERBERT ANDERTON FOSTER, Colonel, T.D., J.P., and of Queensbury, Yorkshire. Funeral private, at Faskally. Memorial service Queensbury to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

FRASER.—On Jan. 5, 1930, passed away, at his house in Brooklyn, New York, ROBERT SMITH, beloved husband of JESSIE RAE FRASER (née Irwin), and father of Doris Fraser Galpin.

FRASER.—On Jan. 7, 1930, at Tor-na-Dee, Aberdeen, LILY FRASER, formerly of the Royal Naval Nursing Service, aged 49.

FULLER.—On Jan. 16, 1930, suddenly, at 5, Oakhade-road, Bedford, FREDERICK CHARLES FULLER, aged 76.

GNOSSPELIUS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Bettyfold, Hawkshead, Ambleside, gallantly, AMELIA, wife of A. J. GNOSSPELIUS and daughter of George and Elizabeth Townsend. Funeral Hawkshead to-morrow (Tuesday), 2 o'clock.

HAKE.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at his daughter's house, 98, Clifton-hill, N.W., HENRY WILSON HAKE, of Westminster Hospital Medical School, youngest and last surviving son of Thomas Gordon Hake, aged 78. Funeral service Thursday, Jan. 23, 11 a.m., at St. Matthew's Church, Great Peter-street, Westminster. No flowers, by request.

HALLAM.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Bracondale, ISABELLA MARIA HALLAM, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Hallam, J.P., of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

HAMBLY.—On Jan. 16, 1930, suddenly, at 39, Calthorpe-road, Edgbaston, FRANCIS JOHN HAMBLY, in his 75th year. Interment Bodmin Cemetery, Feb. 7.

HARDCASTLE.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at 11, Clydestreet, S.W.10, ELIZA MARY (ELSA), younger daughter of the late REV. PHILIP HARDCASTLE, in her 81st year. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 11.30 a.m.

HARVEY.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Trelissick Villa, Hayle, Cornwall, FRANCIS HASSELL HARVEY, aged 70, beloved husband of May Florence Harvey, and son of the late Nicholas Oliver Harvey, of Hayle. Funeral at Birth Church at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

HERTZ.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 18, 1930, at 49, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., ROSE, beloved wife of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. HERTZ. Funeral at the Jewish Cemetery, Willesden (new portion), Oxhey-road, to-day (Monday), at 11.30. No flowers.

HILL.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Adel, Leeds, ROWLAND HILL, J.P., late of Coventry, in his 82nd year. Funeral at Coventry Cemetery, Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, preceded by service at the Cathedral at 2.30.

HORNIBROOK.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 28, Churchrow, Hampstead, the result of an accident, CHARLES ST. MARK MURRAY HORNIBROOK, eldest son of the late William Hornibrook, of 2, Bedford-square, London, and Meads, Eastbourne. Funeral strictly private.

JACKSON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 8, Burlington-gardens, Acton, W.3, BENJAMIN JACKSON, Chartered Accountant, late 1 lune-street, City, in his 81st year.

JENKS.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Penketh, Warrington, FANNIE, widow of HENRY ISAAC JENKS, formerly of Clapham, S.W., in her 90th year.

KLINGER.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Leggatts Park, Potters Bar, MAURICE KLINGER. Funeral Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 a.m. Flowers to Leggatts not later than 9.45 a.m.

LLOYD.—On Jan. 18, 1930, suddenly, COLONEL CHARLES LLOYD, O.B.E., T.D., of Rondars, Tytone-road, Bexley Bay, Essex.

DEATHS (continued)

MARTINEAU.—On Jan. 16, 1930, LUCY ELIZA, daughter of the late W. H. MARTINEAU, of Foxholes, Weybridge, Surrey, Esquire. Funeral at Pyrford Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, 1930, at Fifield, Oxford, FREDERICK WILLIAM POWELL MATTHEWS, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 2 o'clock, at Fifield.

MEYER.—On Jan. 17, 1950, at Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, peacefully, after a long illness, ADELE, widow of SIR CARL MEYER, Bart. Funeral and service to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m., at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley. Flowers to 19, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7.

NORRIS.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Withdean Lodge, Brighton, EDWARD JAMES, dearly loved husband of ALICE NORRIS, aged 76. Funeral private.

NUTT.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Hampstead, after a short illness, KATHLEEN LAURA ROTHERY, of 157, Goldhurst-terrace, and "Little Court," Highcliffe, Hants, widow of WILLIAM HENRY ROTHERAY NUTT, aged 74. Funeral at Highcliffe Parish Church at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

PEARCE GOULD.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 26, Fercroft-avenue, N.W.3, FLORENCE JANE, widow of Sir ALFRED PEARCE GOULD, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., and youngest daughter of the late Lord Justice Losh. Funeral service at Heath-street Baptist Church, Hampstead, to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

PLANT.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Carfax, Dilhorne, Staffs, peacefully, after a long illness most bravely borne, the REV. GEORGE RALPH PLANT, (the beloved husband of Alice Plant, and formerly Vicar of Dilhorne for 25 years, aged 64. Funeral at Dilhorne Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock.

PRENTICE.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 71, Redstoneroad, Hornsey, MARIANNE, widow of JAMES PRENTICE, aged 83.

RAMSEY.—On Jan 19, 1930, following an operation, FRANK PLUMPTON RAMSEY, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, dearly loved husband of Lettice Ramsey and eldest son of A. S. Ramsey, of Cambridge, aged 26. (No flowers, by request.)

RAYMAN.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at 208, Church-street, Kensington, W.8, ROBERT RAYMAN, dearly beloved husband of Rae Rayman, aged 51. Funeral to-day (Monday) at Willesden; from 208, Church-street, at 1 p.m. Private cremation evening at 8 p.m. No flowers, by request.

REID.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at San Remo, Italy, after a very short illness, JAMES BENNIE REID, husband of the late John Reid, of Ellerslie, New Zealand, and dearly beloved husband of Emma Clarence Reid, of 27, Queen's-gate, S.W., in his 68th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.15. Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery, at 3. New Zealand papers, please copy.)

ROSE.—On Jan. 17, 1930, suddenly, SAMUEL, the dearly loved husband of HELEN ROSE, of 134, Argyle-road, Ealing, aged 59 years. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at Greenford Park Cemetery, Windmill-lane, near Southall, at 12 noon.

ROWLAND.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at Redlands, Eastbourne, LOUISA MARGARET ROWLAND, aged 73.

SCOTT.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at a nursing home, ANNIE ELIZABETH SCOTT, of Plaisance, 8, Highfield-hill, Upper Norwood, eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Light Scott. Funeral service at Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment afterwards at West Norwood Cemetery.

SHELDON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Wells, Somerset, RICHARD FORD SHELDON, aged 70. Funeral at Wells Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.45 p.m.

TAYLOR.—On Jan. 17, 1930, in London, suddenly, WILLIAM MACRAE TAYLOR, T.D., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S.(Edin.), 8, Melville-street, Edinburgh. Funeral private.

THORNE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Brighton, JULIA BROOKE THORNE, devoted wife of G. A. Brooke Thorne, of Pietermaritzburg. Funeral Saturday last, at Hove.

TOWGOOD.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Riversfield, St. Neots, Hunts, HARRY SYROP, fourth son of the late ALFRED H. TOWGOOD, aged 56. Funeral at Little Paxton to-day (Monday), 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

UPTON.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 32, Chatsworth-road, Croydon, STANLEY EVERARD, youngest son of the late JOHN EVERARD UPTON, aged 72. Funeral at Shirley, Croydon, at 12.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

VOYLER.—On Jan. 16, 1930, after an operation, SYDNEY JAMES VOYLER, Lieut. Burwood, Billericay, Essex, formerly of Eltham, Kent, aged 70.

WAGHORN.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 13, Wilburygardens, Hove, MARY TURBERVILLE, widow of ARTHUR WAGHORN, aged 86 years. Interment at Patcham, Sussex, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30.

WALL.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., ARTHUR CLIFFORD WALL, Asst. Commr. of Police, husband of Helen Wall, and youngest son of Arthur Alfred Wall, of West Worthing.

WALTER.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Ellesmere, Twickenham Park, MARGUERITE CATHERINE MARIA, devoted wife for 41 years of MAJOR FREDERICK EDWARD WALTER, M.V.O., late Royal Artillery. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 2.45. No flowers, by request.

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 17, 1930, THOMAS WENT, the valued friend and faithful servant at Ilton Court for 70 years.

"True till death."

WILKIE.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Dominas Cottage, Barley Mow-hill, Headley, Bordon, Hants, after a year's illness, DOROTHY WILKIE, aged 62 years, founder and for 31 years Head Mistress of the Chelsea College of Physical Education. Funeral private, Headley Parish Church, Hants. No flowers; no mourning. Particulars of memorial service will be announced in *The Times* of Wednesday, Jan. 22.

YATES.—On Jan. 18, 1930, WILLIAM WALTER YATES, of 25, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, and of 165, Fenchurch-street, solicitor, youngest son of the late Francis William Yates, The Wood, Donington, Shropshire, aged 47. Funeral at Donington Church, Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 12.30.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CHANCE.—In loving memory of ERIC GODWIN CHANCE, Lieut., R.F.C., 28th Squadron, killed in action in Italy, Jan. 19, 1918, aged 19 years and two days.

"Per ardua ad astra."

DAVIDGE.—In ever-loving remembrance of JACK DAVIDGE, the dearly loved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Davidge, of Streatham, who died from wounds received in Gallipoli on Jan. 20, 1916.

MACKENZIE.—To the dear memory of my son, DONALD CHARLES MACKENZIE, Lt., 1st Seaforth Highlanders, who died of wounds at Boulogne, Jan. 20, 1915.

MACKENZIE.—In constant loving memory of DONALD CHARLES MACKENZIE, Lieut., 1st Seaforth Highlanders, who died of wounds in France, Jan. 20, 1915.

OLLIVIER.—In proud and loving memory of my son, MAJOR GUY LANCELOT, R.A., Commanding 65th Siege Battery, who gave his life in France, Jan. 20, 1918.

PRIDEAUX.—To the dear memory of GEORGINA ARTHUR PRIDEAUX, Captain, Somerset L.I. Brigade, Major, 11th Infantry Brigade, killed in action Jan. 19, 1917.

TOWERS.—In ever-loving memory of GRAINGER M. TOWERS, Lt. and Adjt., 1st The King's Regt., died in France, Jan. 20, 1916.—G. B. B.

WOOD.—SECOND LIEUT. P. NORRIS WOOD, eldest son of Peter F. Wood, of Chislehurst, died of wounds Jan. 19, 1917. Buried at Imam, Kut, Mesopotamia.

"The righteous . . . are in the hand of God."

(Eccl. ix. 1.)

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—To the glorious memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS who gave their lives for their country, 1914-1918.

BENTLEY.—In loving remembrance of our Mother, CLARA BENTLEY. Jan. 19, 1924.

"Thy memory is precious."

CHRISTIAN.—In grateful memory of ARTHUR BENJAMIN BROOKER, who died Jan. 20, 1925, a generous benefactor by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

BUCHANAN.—HENRY BARWELL MAXEY, loved husband of ELLEN A. E. BUCHANAN, who passed from this life on Jan. 20, 1920.

"The next World's reward and repose, by the struggle in this."

EVENNETT.—In loving and undying memory of my dear husband, who passed to rest, Jan. 19, 1929.

GRANT.—In ever loving memory of CHARLES HENRY GRANTY who died in London on Jan. 19, 1924.

HEWITT.—To the dear memory of my only child, LIEUT. RONALD ESSKINE HEWITT, R.N., Jan. 20, 1922.

"So loved, so mourned."

JONES.—With loving memories of my dear husband, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. ARTHUR JONES, J.P., of Ty Dyfrig, Llandaff, died Jan. 20, 1919.

MYERS.—In cherished memory of WALTER MYERS, M.A., M.B.Cantab., only son of his late parents, George and Flora Myers, of 166, Hagley-road, Birmingham, who died at Park Brazil, on Jan. 20, 1901, in his 29th year, of yellow fever contracted while working for the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

"The rest is silence."

ROXBURGH.—In ever loving and grateful memory of our beloved father, THOMAS YOUNG ROXBURGH, who passed away on Jan. 20, 1925.

TOPHAM.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved Mother, EMILY TOPHAM, who passed away Jan. 19, 1926.—IRENE and CONSTANCE.

FUNERAL

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Those attending the funeral of the EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE to-day (Monday) are requested to travel by the 1.5 p.m. train from Marylebone. Conveyances will meet this train at Great Missenden. Return train 4.40 p.m., Baker-street 5.42.

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PERSONAL

LES.—Send address for me to write. News.—Nell.

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DISABLED EX-SOLDIER earnestly APPEALS ASSISTANCE start small holding, plot of land as security. Recommended open-air life as unable follow work through wounds and shell shock.—Write Box Q.1921, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON NEWSPAPER requires SERVICES of THEATRICAL GOSSIP CONTRIBUTOR.—Apply with full details, qualifications, experience, &c., Box V.1703, The Times, E.C.4.

IF you have no children or were left of them by war, will you HELP Officer Schoolmaster and wife consolidate growing Boys' School? £1,000 required; 6 per cent. interest; security.—Write Box Y.965, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGAN RECITALS at Church of the Annunciation, Marble Arch; 6.30 p.m., Wed.; Jan. 22, Mr. E. C. Broadhurst; Jan. 29 (Bach), Mr. R. A. Ebdon. No tickets required.

AUTHOR, in extremis, with knowledge of publishing, advertising, and publicity, WANTS WORK.—Write Box Q.1913, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 719, Bedford-chambers, Covent-garden, W.C.1. Established 1905.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to £2 2s. annually to READ THIS HOSPITAL.—London.

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TAXATION IS LOW in South Africa and cheap living can be combined with a perfect climate.—Write for particulars to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 109, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

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A LCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

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LADY receives nerve or border patients, private house, garden; Tunbridge Wells.—RM/SSBG, W.C.1.

SURGICAL AID LETTERS urgently needed by Henry Light Scott. Please address to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, London, W.C.2.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of Books.—Address 74, L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

BY-PASS.—I wonder if you miss me, as much as I miss you!

A Lady living in a beautiful and healthy country district, 700ft. up, desires to HEAR of a LITTLE GIRL to bring up with daughter; aged 10. Social references exchanged.—Write Box Y.897, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of HENRY OF OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, London Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE TIMES are received at THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives will be in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—There are VACANCIES in the CHOIR for ALTO, TENOR, and BASS CHORAL SCHOLARS (females only need apply who intend to take a University Degree). Value £80 a year, with considerable allowances in addition. Trial February 25.—Further information apply, before February 14, to the Deans.

CHARMING LITTLE SERVICE FLAT, facing gardens; three rooms; £115; best part Kensington.—'Phone Kelvin 8741.

O.W., Retired Regular Officer, seeks EMPLOYMENT suitable to a man of tact, industry, courage, perseverance, enthusiasm, keen sense of humour, and personality.—Write Box G.62, The Times, E.C.4.

A RUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—EUROPEAN REQUIRED for SISAL and COFFEE PLANTATION, to leave England if possible middle February, pupil paying own expenses and workings in exchange for instruction; preference given to public school boy; essential that pupil should have adequate capital to start farming on his own account at end of year's term; highest references given and required.—Interviews can be given at 220, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, in response to letter or telegram to Bennett, Managing Director, Rusha Estates, Limited, London.

DIFFICULT BOY, constant, can tutor, train gentleman's son.—Write Box K.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR will take an INVALID or CONVALESCENT requiring house; health resort; beautiful views; motoring.—Write Box P.812, The Times, E.C.4.

LINDORES, BRAMHALL-ON-SEA, SURREY.—RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for GIRLS. NEXT TERM will commence Jan. 21.—Principal, Miss L. A. Freeman.

VERY old-established leading MANUFACTURERS in the provinces require YOUNG MAN, 25-35, with flair and of outstanding commercial ability, who has had great experience and responsibility, for important ADMINISTRATIVE POST. Salary, age, &c.—Write Box F.845, The Times, E.C.4. Excellent opportunity and substantial remuneration.—Write, giving full record, Box F.813, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES at OTHER TERMS at reduced fees of 30gns.—Write Box F.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCE. See Appointments Required for opportunity to obtain successful executive.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, "The Times," Printing House-square, E.C.4.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.—President: Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B.—CHARTERED MASSEURS and Members undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments. London and Provinces.—Apply Secretary, A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 9702.

BACHELOR FLAT WANTED near EARL'S COURT STATION; must be self-contained; one bed room, one reception room, bath room, small kitchen. Rent £90.—Write Box P.R. A., care of DAVIES and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SET six and one arm fine quality WALNUT QUEEN ANNE PATTERN CHAIRS; second-hand; perfect condition; no dealers.—London.—Write Box 08448, The Times, 76, Regent-street, W.1.

1929 ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 15 h.p. six-cylinder Saloon; new July; mileage 8,000; price £300.—Write Box Y.719, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN FARMER, Wilts, offers facilities to Overseas desirous horse, dog, chicken, bee breeding, with board residence.—Particulars write Box Y.714, The Times, E.C.4.

20 Miles London, 30 minutes King's Cross.—Charming 17th CENTURY HOUSE; oak beams; three reception (panelled), nine bed, two bath; every modern convenience; electric light; central heat; golf; 5 acres or long let.—Write Box Y.710, The Times, E.C.4.

CARPET.—Exceptionally handsome, 45-guinea real Sultan Carpet, size 17ft. by 11½ft.; thick heavy pile, beautiful Oriental design (Royal Shiraz); perfectly new condition; accept £25 or nearest approval with pleasure.—Write Box Y.732, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT FURNISHED, April-August, inclusive, HOUSE or CHARACTER only; two-three reception, four-five bed, garage, stabling; Oxon, Bucks, or Berks; must have modern conveniences.—Write Box Q.1954, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, must SELL, seven-valve PORTABLE WIRELESS SET, complete; cost £67 new; first reasonable offer accepted.—Write Box G.63, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER, age 24, Wykehamist, Oxford B.A., desires JOB, commercial, legal, or secretarial; at home or abroad.—Write Box Y.720, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, experienced traveller on Continent, desires ACT COMPANION to lady.—Write Box Y.735, The Times, E.C.4.

TO MOTORISTS.—The 1930 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 94 complete reviews by The Motor Correspondent of *The Times*, and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving," are now published. The prices are 2s. 8d. and 1s. 3d., respectively.—May be obtained from Bookstalls, Booksellers, or Newsagents, or from The Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

ELDERLY LADY (mental or neurasthenic) requiring permanent HOME received in country house of exnurse near London. Moderate fee. Doctors' references.—Write Box G.65, The Times, E.C.4.

DYEING.—Four seasons at 1s.—Miss Carew, 91, Victoria-street, next A. and N. Stores. Franklin 6312.

MAYFAIR.—Attractively FURNISHED SMALL SERVICE FLAT to be LET for short period; reasonable.—Write Box M.44, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

CHARMING Self-Contained FLAT to be LET; five rooms; no premium; rent £225.—Mayfair 4647.

ROLLS-ROYCE "Phantom" Limousine, which is brand new and still unused, is offered, owing to unforeseen circumstances, to any genuine buyer at high sacrifice; cost £4,000; replacement value, £3,500. Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. (Tele. Ken. 6714.)

LYNCOMBE HALL, BATH.—SCHOOL for Children requiring special care and individual education.—For particulars apply Miss Lyne-Stephens, Principal.

GOING SOUTH? SALE or RENT 1929 FORD TUDOR, excellent condition; French licence.—Sonning 97.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exception

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN; MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	—	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	16,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,800	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Rajputana	11,000	Broome	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rampura	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	
†Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27	
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	
†Chitral	19,092	Sargent	Mar. 21	Mar. 27	
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9	
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23	
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6	

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

*Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Mantua (cargo)	5,000	—	Feb. 7	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 19

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, § Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	
†Nagpore(cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—	
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	
Diplomat	11,000	Sallis	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—	
Kashgar	9,000	Bidell	Mar. 6	—	
Mantua..	11,000	Fitzpatrick	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	(Mid'sbro.	LONDON
**HATIMURA	6,466	—	—	Jan. 25
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 9	Feb. 15
†DILAWAR	8,441	Feb. 8	Feb. 16	Feb. 22
*MUNDRA	7,375	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MULBERA	9,100	—	—	Jan. 25
MATTANA	8,246	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 22
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	Jan. 25
MATTANA	8,246	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON

PASSENGER OFFICE
Manager, F. H. Grootveldt.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent); Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, Mersh and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ltd., 16, Billiter-street, E.C.3; N.Z. and Queensland, Lund, Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY
Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 7
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
LANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	11,000	June 6

Apply J. P. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels.: Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jaques, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels.: Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1. Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†HARDINGE	13,000	—	12 Apr.	13 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apl. 17	Apr. 24	

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORFORD	20,000	—	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	22,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	May 17	May 23	May 25
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; 126 or 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Simla	9,468	Jan. 17	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,447	Jan. 24	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,421	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,926	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (if) Malta.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

Andalusian	5,075	Jan. 20	Malta and Alexandria
Lisbon	1,904	Feb. 4	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Nagpur	10,128	Jan. 29	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Bay, East London
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.
Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced rates during the Season.
All sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2440
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9262

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	16,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool	Sailing from Marseilles
Gloucestershire	12,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire	15,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8082, 8087.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton,
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. Jan. 30th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 6th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO. ALL TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS
Apply to
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 29, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Ger. 3094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*AURANIA		JAN.	24
AQUITANIA .. Jan. 29	MAURETANIA	Feb.	5
* Calls Cobh.			

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡ANTONIA		JAN.	25
*SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1	†Lancastria ..	Feb.	8
† Calls Galway.			

‡ Via Belfast, not Cobh.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA		JAN.	24
ASCANIA .. Feb. 7	†Alsatia ..	Feb.	14
* Calls Cobh.			
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.			
ANTONIA		JAN.	25
†SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1	†ANDANIA ..	Feb.	15
† Calls Glasgow.			

WEST INDIES
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton—To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29th, 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.

CABIN CRUISE
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
Visiting NORTH AFRICA—ITALY
RIVIERA—FRANCE
SPAIN—PORTUGAL
by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons).

FROM SOUTHAMPTON..	..	FEB.	8
CHERBOURG ..	..	FEB.	8

19 DAYS from £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland ..	Sat., Feb.	8
(4) Pennland ..	Sat., Feb.	22
From Antwerp previous day.		

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Feb. 1	Mar.	1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Mar. 15	—	

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Jan. 25	Feb.	22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

Vessel.	From Plymouth.	New York.	Due
"DE GRASSE" (c)	—	Jan. 30	Jan. 30
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	—	Jan. 29	Feb. 4
"PARIS" (c)	—	Feb. 12	Feb. 18

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (ship) canal. MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "CHARLES DE LAFOUCHE" .. Feb. 17
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA
The quickest and best route to
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

WINTER IN THE
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
Apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. Hewett and Co., Ltd., 11, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
to
NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £45 10s.) Jan. 21
VEENDAM (First class fare from £36 10s.) Jan. 25
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
S.S.
ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*EDAM .. Jan. 28 *MAASDAM .. Feb. 18
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 18, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(HAPAG).
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Milwaukee	Jan. 25
Hamburg	Feb. 15
Milwaukee	Mar. 1
Hamburg	Mar. 15

SHORT SEA TRIPS
Southampton to Hamburg .. Jan. 27 Feb. 10

5 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES.
By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA."
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON Jan. 27. Duration 17 Days.
Fares from £27 2s. 6d.
Special Programmes on application.
WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CYLENTA	Jan. 24	*CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27
†TUSCANIA	Feb. 15	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. † Calls Port Sudan.
3 First and Third Class Passengers.
9 Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
Through Bookings from Europe.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA	Jan. 24	CALIFORNIA	Feb. 7
SCOTHIA	Feb. 14	ANTONIA	Feb. 21

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
Unpacked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agents, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

MOROCCO (Tangier)	SPAIN (Gibraltar)	RIVIERA (Marseilles)

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
MAIL VESSELS.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
AUSTRALIAN and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.

S.S. Patria	10,000	Jan. 24
S.S. Slamat	12,000	Feb. 7
S.S. Tabanas	8,840	Feb. 21

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,030	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,488	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,030	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORVIETA	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths.
Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.
SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, NORWAY, &c.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA		Feb. 20
MELITA		Mar. 8
MONTROSE		Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (Via Queenstown)		Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (G.)		Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) to New York		Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)		Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.)		Feb. 7

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	Jan. 25	MONTCALM	Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)			Jan. 30

JAPAN & CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)		Feb. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)		Mar. 8

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.

AORANGI	Feb. 5	NIAGARA Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
ISLES of the BLEST CRUISE.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND, Oil-burner, 20,000 tons. From Liverpool, January 25.
£90 upwards. Duration six weeks.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 81, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; 67, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; 40, Queen's-terrace, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 23
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5

Fares from £58 to £62.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Sarpedon"	11,521 tons from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Lenens"	10,603 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,521 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 5, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. CERAMIC	Glasgow	25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th FEB.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.

(3) First Class only. (1) Cabin Class Passengers only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

CLAN LINE.
CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.

	Newport.	Glasgow	Birkenh'd.
M.V. STIRLINGSHIRE	—	Jan. 25	Jan. 29
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND DELAGOA.			
	Newport.	Glasgow	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACPHEE	—	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.			
	Newport.	Glasgow	Birkenh'd.
CLAN GRAHAM	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
BOMBAY and PERSIAN GULF.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MORRISON	Jan. 27	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
Marmagoa, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, and Tuticorin direct.			
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACKAY	Jan. 23	—	Jan. 30
MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.			
	Glasgow.	Bristol.	Liverpool.
HALIZONES	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 28

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"YOMA"	25th Jan.	—
"AMARAPOORA"	31st Jan.	8th Feb.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; F. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX	Jan. 24 and Feb.	ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
V. DE LA SEYNE	Jan. 31 and Feb. 14	A. R. GARROS
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE	Jan. 28 and Feb. 11	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.		
MARIETTE PACHA	Jan. 30 and Feb. 4	.. LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VENEZIA"	.. .. ..	Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	.. .. ..	Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	.. .. ..	Mar. 8

DOVER to DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTTICA"	.. .. ..	Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	.. .. ..	Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	.. .. ..	Mar. 8

For passages rates and full particulars apply to:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone: Regent 4829.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ('Phone: Monument 6091.)

PLEASURE CRUISES
to the
MEDITERRANEAN
from British Ports.

			Tons.	Days.	From
March 1	s.s.	"Laconia"	20,000	25	50 guineas
" 12	s.s.	"Arandora Star"	15,000	30	45 guineas
" 15	s.s.	"Atlantis"	16,000	35	72 guineas
" 25	M.V.	"Stella Polaris"	6,000	19	£38 0 0

For full particulars and copies of our Cruise Programme apply
DEAN & DAWSON, LIMITED,
61, PICCADILLY, W.1.
and 50 Branches.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	COMFORT LUXURY AND SERVICE.	6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"		20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"		6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"		20 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the immense trade of these wonderful countries.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
SUNSHINE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE (14), Hyde Park.—APARTMENTS, double, single rooms, bed, breakfast, gentlemen; newly furnished; electric fires; moderate terms.—Padd. 3548.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—23, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MARBLE ARCH.—Comfortable ROOMS, breakfast, baths, electric light, inclusive from 2gns.—53, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 2944.

MAYFAIR.—Well-FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE. Also Single Bed Rooms. Good cooking, valeting. Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR, 43, Charges-street.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, private baths; also self-contained suites; good service, valeting; electric fires.—'Phone Gros. 1970.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2869. Trains and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. From 2½ gns. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath boots, and attendance.

46, BEAUFORT-GARDENS,

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
(One minute from Harrods Stores.)

ONE or TWO FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED SUITES with cook, two or more bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room available; full service; passenger lift; excellent cuisine; absolute quiet (a cul-de-sac); most reasonable rents; no premiums; decorations to choice; constant hot water; basement rumished hot and cold water in bed rooms; public dining room; send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, Sloane 2206.

PURLEY.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 'Phone 1720. Ideal for winter; sheltered position Surrey Hills; well heated; gas fires bed rooms; near links; half-hour Town; car available; billiards; garages.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial board; bed-sitting rooms; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

SLOANE-STREET (121), CADOGAN CHAMBERS.—Suite with bath; also bed rooms, sitting rooms; hot water, central heating; lounge. (Sloane 6785.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close Station).—Dining, bed-sitting rooms, breakfast; double bed rooms, fitted gas fires; constant hot water; room table; 'phone. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards, en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THE EXCELSIOR,

1-2, LADBROKE-GARDENS, NOTTING-HILL-GATE. SINGLE ROOMS from 2gns., partial board: double from £3 3s.; really good table; beautiful lounge and drawing room. Special terms families. Park 2575.

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A Home and Club combined; comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal residence where every detail receives careful attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. DRIVING RANGE.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths, single from £3 3s., double from £5 5s. per week.

Bed and Breakfast from 9s. per night.

For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4536.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; Campden Hill, Kensington. Seen by appointment.—Telephone Park 2958.

UNFURNISHED SUITE, two rooms, bath room; ground floor preferred, or elevator; private hotel.—Write Box 7454, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

W.C.1.—Comfortable ROOMS, with breakfast, from 5s.; reduction permanency; means optional; hot water. 105, Gower-street, Museum 3087.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, South Kensington (3 min. Gloucester-road Station), charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; private beds, fires, constant hot water; lounge, from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Kens. 6342.

10, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, very comfortable, central. Terms moderate. 'Phone Padd. 7795.

PRINCE'S MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Five minutes Queen's-road Tube and Met. Taking 60 guests. Most comfortable home; excellent food; constant hot water; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; meals; bath, and breakfast, 9s. 6d.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—First-class Residential; gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms; sitting rooms; excellent food; electric lifts. Excellent cooking. Only 3min. Gloucester-road Tube and Met. From £3 3s.—'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

W.9.—MAIDA VALE. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 3457

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS, London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls Association, 4, All Souls-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1. (Mayfair 0477), will be pleased to give particulars of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected and can recommend; guest houses, suites, bed-sitting rooms, flats.

WANTED

SOLE PAYING GUEST.—Young City man desires as PERMANENCY cheery Bed-sitting Room with private family, where there is young company; reference exchanged; room desired soon or in spring; must be within easy reach of City and West End. Please give full details, including terms, and nearest station.—Box F.M., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

TWO HINDUSTANI UNDERGRADUATES wish to be PAYING GUESTS (preferably only) in a private family; essentially quiet surroundings, young and social company; convenient for Victoria.—Write Box F.895, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. Ideal for visiting 15 miles Town; sheltered position facing South; comfortably heated throughout, gas fires bed rooms; billiards; garages; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Purley 185.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful WINTER HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; every modern convenience; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City; central heating, gas fires; billiards; garage; good cuisine; hot, cold water all bed rooms; seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate.

BEXHILL.—Charming house, facing tennis courts, adjacent golf links. Lady offers couple BOARD-RESIDENCE; six months, £75; or single person, £40. —Write Box 7.721, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLMFIELD PARK RESIDENTIAL.

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Within 20 minutes Victoria and Holborn, two minutes station; central heating, gas fires; bridge, riding, hard courts, golf; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Proprietary management. Ravensbourne 2060.

LYNWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier, facing Sea.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or PRIVATE APARTMENTS, with or without board.—'Phone 4254.

MEYRICK COURT,

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF. A.A., two minutes sea front; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; lock-up garages.—'Phone 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

COMFORT, refinement, and satisfaction at LINK-FIELD COURT, Knyveton-road, Bournemouth.—Charmingly situated, facing the South; every modern convenience; hot and cold water, also gas fires in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient for all attractions. Terms from 3½gns. Brochure on application.

BRIGHTON.—THE QUEEN'S. Regency-square; unsurpassed position facing sea; every comfort; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tele. 4819.

HOVE. ST. HELEN'S LODGE,

KINGSWAY.—Charming Residential facing sea; spacious grounds. Also handsome private suite on first floor; inclusive terms. Tele., 3150.

BROMLEY, KENT.

"CASTILLA." GUEST HOUSE; central heating; 'phone, 2 baths, 2min. Sundridge Park Station, 20min. London; from 2½gns. Ravensbourne 0212.

EASTBOURNE.—HARCOURT, Board-Residence, Wilmington-gardens, facing Devonshire Park, unrivalled position; gas fires; 2½gns. Tele. 2792.

FOLKESTONE. — GREYSTONES, Clifton-crescent; magnificently situated on Lees, facing sea; cooking, service, appointments excellent.—Mrs. Corcoran.

FOLKESTONE. — ST. GENNY'S, CLIFTON-GARDENS, facing sea, superb position; most comfortable winter home; special reduced terms.

GUESTS RECEIVED, private house, Kent; choice social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY HILLS (CROYDON).

All Winter Comforts in Fine Mansion; first-class cuisine, central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms; open fires; bridge, dancing, billiards; quiet situation; 7½ acres; five minutes station, golf, tennis, 15 minutes Victoria; moderate terms.—Telephone Croydon 2040, or write Box 0687, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG married couple have ACCOMMODATION in furnished house for Paying Guests; large bed room and sitting-dining room; suit married couple or two friends; situated on main road to Gloucester and Stroud; three miles Gloucester, good bus route; garage and own car; please state requirements, &c.—Apply H. F. Ward, Court Farm, Whaddon, near Gloucester.

CONTINENTAL

BAVARIA.—PAYING GUESTS are RECEIVED in an ideal German home in the mountains; very sunny; most strongly recommended.—Write Box Q.1937, The Times, E.C.4.

FIESOLE (near FLORENCE).—Health resort. Pure air and sunshine above the mists. Electric tramway to Florence every 20 minutes.—VILLA MOODY. Large garden; excellent cuisine; baths; home comforts. Terms moderate.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable ROOM VACANT in doctor's nursing home; situated in a beautiful Surrey garden near London; permanent patients or otherwise taken.—Write Box G.2, The Times, E.C.4.

NICE ROOM to be LET in Residential Home for invalid or elderly couple; nice garden; night attendance; inclusive fee 5½gns.—Apply Sister, 83, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans-villas, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

NURSE wishes CARE SMALL CHILDREN in own home. Write Nurse, "Craiglea," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

RHEUMATISM.—Pyretic Thermal Treatment with additional methods produces excellent results.—Sister R. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), sent free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

VACANCY for ELDERLY INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN in well-appointed home of Trained Nurse; lovely situation; every comfort, good cooking; 4 guineas per week.—Write Box Q.1918, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDON HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—HOME for MEDICAL CASES, CHRONICS and ELDERLY GENTLEFOLK.—Terms on application to Principal, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

WINTER SUNSHINE.—Physician has VACANCY for INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN in his comfortable house, standing in own charming sheltered gardens over eight acres; resident trained nurse; all modern conveniences; adjacent good town South Coast.—Write Box F.710, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE RECEIVER for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he intends shortly to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENAMELLED IRON BADGES, PLATES, &c., for the use of the Metropolitan Police for one year from the 1st February, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Receiver's Registry, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

No tender will be received after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1930, nor unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 14th January, 1930.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING INKS, VARNISHES, and ANILINES for the National Mint of the Argentine Republic.

Copies of the specifications and specimen book of the shades of ink required may be obtained on application to the Argentine Embassy, 30, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1., to whom tenders should be sent not later than 12 noon on 22nd February, 1930.

WEST HAM UNION.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of an AUTOMATIC INTERNAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE at the Children's Receiving Homes, Aldersbrook-road, Wanstead, E.11.

Copies of the specification may be obtained from the Clerk to the Guardians, Union-road, Leytonstone, E.11.

Tenders must be received not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th January 1930.

L. E. FRAQUET, Clerk to the Guardians.

Board Room, Union-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 17th January, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEAD MISTRESS of the County Secondary School, Fulham, Munster-road, S.W.6. This is a day school for the age range of 10 to 18 years, with permanent accommodation for 510 pupils. The number of girls is at present about 475. Salary, the Council's scale for Schools of over 400 girls—namely, £760, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year.

Married women are ineligible, except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer H. 2/1, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed foolscap envelope must accompany the application for the form. Applications must be returned to the Education Officer not later than 8th February.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for TWO POSITIONS of DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS in the Education Officer's Department.

Salary, £1,500 a year, rising by annual increments of £75 to £1,500 a year.

Duties.—A divisional inspector is required to take charge under the Chief Inspector of the work of inspection of schools, colleges, and educational institutions in one of the four divisions of London, and to undertake certain supervisory and advisory duties. Candidates should possess good academic qualifications and considerable educational experience; and should have special knowledge of and capacity to advise upon some subject or subjects of instruction.

Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope essential), for form of application; which must be returned not later than Monday, 10th February, 1930.

In the case of women candidates marriage terminates contract of service.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of WHOLE-TIME HEADS (MEN) at the undermentioned evening institutes:—

(1) Addison Gardens Junior Commercial and Women's Evening Institute, Blythe-road, W.14, and

(2) Ethelburga-street General Evening Institute, Battersea Bridge-road, S.W.11.

Organising experience is essential, and experience in commercial work is desirable.

Salary £440 a year, rising to £580 by annual increments of £20.

Preference will be given, other things being equal, to persons who served, or attempted to serve, with H.M. Forces.

Apply the Education Officer (T.7), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for form T.56/40 (R.T.), to be returned by 27th January. Only one form is necessary if the candidate is applying for both vacancies. Teachers and Met. From £3 3s.—'Phone, Frobisher 7006. applicants for a similar position during 1929 may apply by letter.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, aged 21 to 23 years, REQUIRED for the Water Department of the Municipal Corporation of Singapore, S.S., on 3 years' agreement, with possible extension. Commencing salary $616 per annum with annual increments. Liberal Provident Fund. Free first-class passage with half salary during voyage.

Preference for University man with good Degree in Civil Engineering.

For fuller particulars consult Technical Press or write to Messrs. Agents, Messrs. PEIRCE and WILLIAMS, M.M.Inst.C.E., 1, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

Final applications must reach Agents not later than Monday, 27th January, 1930.

ASSISTANT POWER STATION SUPERINTENDENT, age not exceeding 40 years, REQUIRED by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore, S.S., on a three years' agreement. Commencing salary $728 per annum with annual increments. Preference for applicants who are corporate members of the I.E.E. and have first-class B.O.T. certificate. Free passage with half salary during voyage. Free partially furnished quarters with an allowance for lighting. No income tax. Liberal Provident Fund. Eight months' leave with full pay normally granted after four years' service.

For full particulars regarding qualifications, &c., consult current Technical Press, or write to the Agents, Messrs. PEIRCE and WILLIAMS, M.M.Inst.C.E., 1, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. Final applications must be lodged with the Agents not later than Monday, 27th January, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts:—

M/1668.—JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR RE-QUIRED by the Engineering Department of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service and possible extension. Salary £480, rising by annual increments of £30 to £630 a year. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 22 to 28 years of age, should have passed the intermediate examination of the Surveyors' Institution in the Quantities Sub-Division, and should have served articles with a quantity surveyor of repute. They should be capable of working up bills of quantities without supervision, and of taking off quantities for simple structures and of preparing specifications. They should be generally conversant with the routine of a quantity surveyor's office.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1668.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
MEDICAL OFFICER at COUNTY SANATORIUM.

The County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER at their Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis now in course of erection at Black Notley, about 5 miles from Braintree.

Registered Medical Practitioners, not more than 45 years of age, who are experienced in the treatment of pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, particularly in the latter, and who have had experience in the treatment of orthopædic cases.

The Institution, when completed, will provide accommodation for the treatment of approximately 174 cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, and for 10 Orthopædic cases.

The salary attached to the appointment will be at the rate of £750 per annum, together with the use of unfurnished house, rates and Schedule A tax free, water, light, laundry, coal, and such garden produce for the needs of the household as may be available from the grounds of the Sanatorium after the requirements of the Institution have been met; and will rise, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £25 to £950 per annum. The foregoing emoluments are valued at £150 per annum.

The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the Council, and, under the control and supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health, to perform such duties, and to furnish such advice and assistance appertaining to his office as may be required, and to assist in such other of the County medical work as he shall have time and opportunity for performing. The appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

Applications on the prescribed form, obtainable from the undersigned, and accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to me and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, the 31st day of January, 1930.

JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Chelmsford. 8th January, 1930.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR in the Department of Agriculture. Salary in dollars equivalent to £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £35 to £1,120 per annum, with temporary allowance of 10 per cent. of salary to unmarried officer or 20 per cent. to married officer. Free passages. Post pensionable, subject to probationary period of three years, and salary then subject to 4 per cent. deduction for widows' and orphans' pensions scheme. Candidates should probably be single in first instance and not over 30 years of age, but applications will be considered from somewhat older candidates if with tropical experience. Qualifications: Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Agricultural Science, with at least two years' post-graduate experience of teaching agricultural subjects. Duties primarily organisation and conduct of teaching at projected Malayan School of Agriculture. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application, in writing, to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications must reach the Private Secretary by the 1st of March.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.
PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in the ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS from qualified Accountants who are between the ages of 22 and 26 on the 1st of July, 1930, to sit for the examination to be held in March next to fill vacancies in the above mentioned branch of the R.A.F.—Application forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary (T.M.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2, together with full details of the conditions of service, must be completed and returned not later than the 15th of February, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes shortly to make a number of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office shortly to consider applications. Well-qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects) under 32 years of age who desire to be considered should apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for terms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on top left-hand corner "Medical recruitment."

The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country commencing on 4th February, 1930, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1930.

India Office, January, 1930.

THE UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.

The Senate invites APPLICATIONS for the LECTURESHIP in ENTOMOLOGY in the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

Salary, £450 per annum with annual increments of £40 up to a maximum of £700 per annum, subject to deductions as contributions to the State Superannuation Fund. The Lecturer will carry out his duties under the direction of the Professor of Zoology, to whose Department he will be attached.

Duties commence on the 1st June, 1930.

Applications (in duplicate) should be forwarded with a medical certificate and a recent photograph to the Agent-General for New South Wales, Australia House, Strand, London, so as to reach him on or before the 28th February, 1930.

A memorandum giving further particulars may be obtained from the Agent-General on request.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of WARDEN of the University Union, shortly to be opened in Torrington-square. The post is open to men only, and preference will be given to a University graduate between the ages of 30 and 45 who has a knowledge of the special needs and circumstances of students. Salary £500 and residence and board in the Union premises.—Applications (six copies) must be received not later than first post on 31st January by the Principal, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in case of loss, or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one, 1s. 3d.; 30, 2s.; 50, 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap. 111a, Fitzwood-place, London, W.10.

ACCOUNT Secretary wanted in London; must have had professional and commercial experience and knowledge of the soft goods trade. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box 495, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTANT-TRAINED Clerk required, of good education and personality, in the office of a university college in London; age about 25. £250 per annum.—Applications, giving full particulars of education and experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to be addressed "Bursar," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager required by important tyre manufacturer. Applicants must be young and have had practical experience in all phases of advertising, indoor and outdoor, and be able to write good copy. Splendid opportunity for live man. Replies will be treated in confidence.—Write, stating full details, experience, age, and salary required, to Box Q.1908, The Times, E.C.4. Unless you are an experienced advertising man do not apply.

AGENTS wanted in all counties to call on coal merchants; good commission.—Write Shepards, Bishopstreet, Coventry.

AN opportunity presents itself for a first-class sales manager, with good appearance, well-educated and ambitious, to represent a firm of food manufacturers of national standing in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. Applicants must have a connection among high-class confectioners and grocers, wholesale and retail. Age should not exceed 25-35 years. Salary, expenses and commission.—Write fullest particulars Box G.61, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Accountant with a thorough knowledge of office management to take charge of the books connected with undergraduates' accounts; age 30-40; intelligent man of good appearance and address will be required; salary from £4.—Write Box F.887, The Times, E.C.4.

BOTTLED Beer, traveller required by a firm of well-known brewers to take orders from wine and spirit and Red clubs, &c.—Write, stating full particulars of past experience, to Box Y.719, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED or Incorporated Accountant required by provincial company to assist in practical experience in company liquidation and Income-tax; temporary; salary £360 per annum.—Write Box G.58, The Times, E.C.4.

COAL Trade.—Applications invited from energetic, reliable, young Salesmen for responsible position becoming vacant in Factor's City office; none considered unless from those who have had similar experience, call upon and around London; excellent opening in confidence business record, age, salary required, and give references.—Write Box G.56, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL School requires the services of competent part-time lecturers in Banking, Accountancy, Statistics, Accountancy, Taxation, Secretarial Practice, &c. Day and/or evening lectures. Only applications of those with practical experience can be considered.—Write, giving details of qualifications, subjects desired, and hours of day available for this work, Box Y.737, The Times, E.C.4.

DAIRY Foreman for South of England dairy factory; progressive, energetic man, thoroughly versed in modern dairy practice; good knowledge of butter making, blending and creamless cheese plant; good disciplinarian.—Write, giving particulars of experience, to Box Q.1935, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEERING Supplies.—Required for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, British concern; British school education and organized selling experience on engineering lines essential; age not over 28; single.—Write, with full particulars, to Box 14, care of Foster Turner, 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

EX-N.C.O. (Regular), mounted regiment, required to take charge of three ponies and children's riding, also teach boxing at two London clubs; strict character reference necessary; give all particulars by letter.—Write Box Y.724, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager wanted for London factory; must have practical experience in engineering and business experience in the control of mass production essential. We can afford to pay a very good salary to the man who can give proof of his success in similar undertakings.—Write, in confidence, giving full particulars, to Box 08449, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HIGH-CLASS London house now developing its sales policy is desirous of appointing a distinguished resident representative in every county in England. Applications are invited from men capable of speciality selling and organising ability. Unusual and permanent opportunities for a good income; permanency.—Write, fully stating whether disengaged, age, previous experience, and income earned, Box V.1696, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Barrister or Solicitor required as assistant to Solicitor in Near East; fluent French; unmarried; age about 25; prospects of ultimate partnership.—Write stating age and giving full particulars of education and legal experience to Box F.884, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Man required to Manage London Estate; tenancies all degrees; alert worker; state fully salary, &c.—S., 84, Portland-street, W.1.

LIGHTING Fittings.—Manufacturing firm requires services of gentleman of D.I.A. sympathies or architectural training for representation amongst London architects; diminishing desirable.—Write Box F.885, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGER wanted for mail order department in furnishing business; knowledge essential; good organiser and correspondent.—Write experience, age, and salary required to Box F.886, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, 25-30, required by firm of mercantile experience essential. Age 21-23. Commencing remuneration £540 per annum.—Call C.W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1, or Gerrard 3412-3.

REPRESENTATIVE required, preferably with connexion in London, for large modern engineering firm in London manufacturing industrial sheet-metal work, petroleum refining plants, storage tanks, pressure vessels, chemical plants, &c.—Write, stating age, experience, terms, &c., in strict confidence, to Box 696, Sells Advertising Offices, Bush House, Strand, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a firm of Birmingham manufacturers to represent them in London; a really first-class man of good education and appearance; knowledge of non-ferrous metals desirable but not essential; salary and commission basis; age, education, and experience.—Write Box G.57, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED immediately, whole-time fully qualified Architect and Surveyor; must be capable of drawing plans and specifications for building purposes; commencing salary £250 per annum.—Write C. F., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SOLICITOR (Oxford) requires Articled Clerk; born in London. Must be all-round man, especially with knowledge of conveyancing, workmen's compensation, law and local legislation.—Write, stating age, experience and qualifications required, to Z.G.45, Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

WIRELESS Representatives to sell amongst friends and acquaintances; big profits; spare time; exceptionally liberal commission. Applicants must have good knowledge of Wireless All Electrical and Battery Sets.—Apply Box 606, Causton, 13a, Rastcheap, E.C.3.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be trained for positions in the British mercantile houses or abroad.—Write or call, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A.R.P. You seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Francis Willcocks and Co., Ltd., Dept. 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Caventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS Services.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found, some exclusive, for all qualified students. First year's remuneration varies from £100 to £200 per annum, with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £800 to £1,200 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees; 100 per cent. successes at six recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply "A.," London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 29, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING.—One of the largest advertisers of a motoring commodity requires the services of a young but very experienced Advertising Assistant who has ideas and initiative and can write real copy. Must be familiar with all phases of advertising—indoor and outdoor—exhibitions, posters, &c. Do not waste your time applying unless you have such qualities and experience, and can produce highest credentials; plenty of qualified men will apply. State age, present position, full details of experience, and salary required.—Write Box V.1704, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYST and Research Chemist with large London practice requires well-educated youth as Pupil; premium.—Z.R.593, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

ARTICLED Clerk required by Chartered Accountants; a personal supervision; premium by arrangement; two-thirds repayable.—Write Box 04186, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUCTIONEERS, Estate Agents (West End), vacancy a smart youth; premium 100 guineas, returnable by salary; good prospects.—Write Box 08440, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3. (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. —Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants (City), old-established. A busy practice have vacancy for two Articled Clerks; favourable opportunity for first-class training for the right type of fellow prepared to take his work seriously; progressive salary paid during articles; very moderate premium.—Write Box N.820, care of Willings, 125, Moorgate, E.C.2.

ESTATE Agents, &c., in Westminster, have vacancy for keen and well-educated Youth as Articled Pupil under personal supervision of working partners. Premium 100gns., part returnable.—Write fully to Box Q.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

MANNEQUIN required, height 5ft. 8in.; must be fair and experienced.—Rosemary, Ltd., 22, Brook-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER having good connexions London Architects wishes Representation sound manufacturer; salary or expenses, commission.—Write Box 0879, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ANGLO-FRENCH Commerce.—English business man, 15 years' sales and Agency Management and Representation for English and French firms in England, France, India, and Spain, will shortly be free; successful man of wide experience covering engineering products and machinery, silk, cotton, and fancy goods; advertising and market research; unrivalled connexions in France and India.—Write D. G., care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

ANY Job, anywhere, any hours, wanted by Public School ex-Officer, aged 34.—Write Box Q.1958, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young man, 25, well educated, fluent French, some German, six years' experience finance, good commercial and sales training, energetic, full of vitality, special powers and initiative, seeks position which would return advancement for intensive work; first-class references; has really something to offer.—Write Box F.851, The Times, E.C.4.

B.Sc. Honours Chemistry, Physics.—Lady seeks position as Works Laboratory Assistant.—Write Box Q.1947, The Times, E.C.4.

BENCH hardware, chain, glass, &c., successful experience, wants position to develop business; highest references.—Write Box F.880, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTIMATOR, joinery trade. Prepare estimates from plans, &c.; check costs; age not over 45; old-established business; good opening for able man.—Write, stating salary and all particulars, to Box Q.1895, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTATE Agent requires appointment on landed estate; highest references.—Esate Office, Naworth Castle, Cumberland.

EXPORT Trade.—Englishman (28), secondary education, engineering workshop drawing office and sales experience, desires change offering more scope; four years Continent; perfect Spanish, good French; initiative, tact,—and highest references.—Write Box Q.1909, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Representative, with high-class connection among electrical firms in Surrey and Sussex, desires position with leading English firm; salary, commission, and car required.—Write Box 199, Williams Brothers, Guildford.

EXPERIENCED and capable man requires position of trust, bookkeeping to T.B.; quick, accurate; excellent references; would travel.—Saunders, "Rankeigh," Sunny-meads, Wraysbury, Bucks. 'Phone, Windsor 527.

GENUINE energetic young man, age 23 years, urgently desires situation with prospects; attempt any work; travel anywhere; experien

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

YOUR LONDON RESIDENCE.
Under new control the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bed rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, private bath room.
Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 14s. 6d.
Inclusive terms from a guinea a day.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 4521 (10 lines).
Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Telephone: Kensington 4872.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park. With rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
Inclusive terms arranged at 4½gns. weekly, or Daily Terms.
Tariff on application to the Manager, W. G. RUSSELL.

IF VISITING LONDON
you cannot do better than arrange to stay at the
CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, W.C.1.
Room, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast 8/6
Full Board Terms £4 7s. 6d. weekly.
Specially reduced Winter Terms for Residents.
Hot and cold water in many rooms.

COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Convenient for the shopping centres of London.
Coal fires in the seven Reception Rooms.
Excellent meals served in the dining room.
140 nice bed rooms with running water.
Pleasantly warm in cold or foggy weather.
A reliable porter is on duty all night.
The members of the staff are most obliging.
A fine view across 600 acres of Hyde Park.
There is an adjacent garage for cars.
Bed room, bath, breakfast, from 9s. a day.
Write to the Management for a tariff.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL,
HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms, central heating; 5min. from Swiss Cottage and 5min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and omnibuses; own motor-car tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1235.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S.KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Terms, 3-4 gns. each. 'Phone, Kensington 7715.
See also Board-Residence Column on Page Two.

GREATEST RESIDENTIAL HOTEL VALUE.
KING'S COURT HOTEL,
Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.
Minute from Park, omnibuses, Tubes, and tramways to every part of London.
Replete with every modern convenience.
All bed rooms hot and cold water, Post Office 'phone, gas or electric fires, spacious and luxurious beds.
Bed Rooms with Private Bath Room.
Private Suites of Sitting, Bed and Bath Rooms.
Cuisine and service exceptional. Fully licensed.
Dancing, Bridge, Whist, Lift, Night Porter, Garage.
PERFECT QUIET DAY AND NIGHT.
INCLUSIVE TERMS. Single from 3½gns. Double from 6½gns. per week. Daily 12s. 6d. No extras.
Telephone: 7320 Paddington (4 lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL.
(Under entirely new management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station.
Large and small self-contained suites. Telephone. Hot and cold running water in bed rooms.
LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances.
Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage. For Tariff apply Manager.
Telegrams, Knightslia, London. 'Phone, 4500 Kensington (6 lines).

THE MAYFAIR OF LANCASTER-GATE.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort, and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Beautifully Furnished large double bed-sitting rooms available. Telephone. Hot and cold water. Electric or Coal Fires. Central Heating.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042.
Telegrams: Lancahotex, London.
For illustrated booklet apply Management.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.
HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a specialty. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double Room, 8gns.; Single Room, 4½gns. Tele., 9001 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout, and offers unsurpassed comfort and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water. Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9421 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. A delightful pleasance for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,
29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished; delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with young and cheerful society. Tele., Hyde Park 7700. Telegrams, Berkotel, London.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

YOUR STAY IN LONDON.
Known by the discerning as one of the finest hotels in London, the MILTON COURT offers you a high standard of comfort in surroundings of quiet dignity. 85 bed rooms, each complete with running hot and cold water and gas fire. Electric passenger lift to all floors. Central heating. Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. weekly. Write for brochure or telephone Western 3719.
MILTON COURT HOTEL,
66-72, CROMWELL-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

"WITH A DIFFERENCE."
To those who like something out of the ordinary—distinctive surroundings—
THE MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barker's).
will make instant appeal.
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BOOKS

BYRON, published 1822-1823-1824 by Galignani, Paris. Also letter signed Byron, Venice, April 27, 1819. What offers?—BM/OV24, London, W.C.1.

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FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others. The new Suites sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items: 45 bed-room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, cot, chair, bed and spring, the lot £6 15s.; 50 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut and other periods from 11gns. to 150gns.; 175 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfields and settees to match; 250 club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with leather cushions, £4 15s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 750 leather-seat dining-room chairs from 10s. 6d. each (as new); 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes in fine oak, £4 10s.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of a well-known Financier's West End flat, only recently furnished, comprising finest quality hand-made burr walnut bed-room suite, also ditto, French grey walnut bed-room suite, complete dining and drawing room sets, servants' furniture, &c., accept 175gns. the lot, or can be sold separately; originally cost £400.
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AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.
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High-grade stock of FURNITURE made for a large Hotel abroad, now released for disposal owing to breach of contract through non-delivery. All goods soundly constructed of old English seasoned timbers, to without eliminate lifetime opportunity to purchase good furniture half actual cost.
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175 BED ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Figured Walnut, including bed and spring, from £5 10s. to 95gns.; five only complete DINING ROOMS, including sideboards, dining chairs and tables to seats, 10gns.
500 DINING-ROOM CHAIRS in all styles from 11s. 6d.; of NOTEWORTHY MENTION is a beautiful Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval Mirror Dressing Table, Chest, &c., 24gns.; beds and mattresses, honest worth 50gns.; also one available in unique grey finish, 24gns.; everything for Furnishing available. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All goods STORED and PACKED FREE for Country.
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WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 393, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies' Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity called ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in the ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON; and In the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, notice is hereby given that the Governors of this Charity PROPOSE to EFFECT a SALE of the property mentioned in the subjoined Schedule for a sum of £7,500 10s., the purchaser paying all the expenses of the Governors in the matter and agreeing to erect fences on certain boundaries of the properties and to pay £150 in respect of compensation payable to the tenant.
Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Wilde, Wigston and Staples, of 21, College-hill, E.C.4.
Any higher offer, objection, or suggestion relative to the proposed Sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing, before the 10th February, 1930, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1."
H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.
SCHEDULE.
The under-mentioned Properties, situate at STANMORE, in the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, and containing together 15 acres 0 roods 29 perches or thereabouts:
1. Land bounded on the east by Marsh-lane and on the south by Old Church-lane.
2. Land bounded on the east by Marsh-lane and on the north by Old Church-lane.
3. Land bounded on the north and west by Old Church-lane.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the following Charities:—
1. The Charity called or known as the NATION'S FUND for NURSES, in the COUNTY of LONDON.
2. The Charity called the NATION'S TRIBUTE FUND for NURSES.
3. The Charity called or known as the QUEEN ALEXANDRA RELIEF FUND for WAR NURSES.
4. The Charity called or known as the CHURCH NURSES' GUILD.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they propose, after the expiration of one calendar month, to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the CHARITIES.
The Scheme can be seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Office of the Commissioners, where also copies can be purchased at the price of 3s. 3d. each.
Objections or suggestions may, within 21 days, be sent to the Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

AN INTERESTING LETTER

THE FIRST MENTION OF NEWMARKET

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I have received the following interesting letter from Mr. J. S. Austen, who always has a few horses in training at Newmarket with which he wins if not many races at least sufficient to keep him very interested in racing, breeding, and training:—

If the last line of the following passage from the medieval poem "Piers Plowman" contains a reference to Newmarket, it is the earliest mention of that town to be found in literature:—

His wounds he washed,
Embawmed him, and bound his head,
And led him forth on Lyard
To Lex Christi, a graunge
Wel sixe mile or sevene
Beside the newe market.

At the date when "Piers Plowman" was written Newmarket was called The New Market, so that *prima facie* there should be no doubt about the reference. But the trouble arises from the fact that the passage occurs in the story of "The Good Samaritan," who, according to the author, was going up from Jericho to Jerusalem to take part in a tournament, and both these places are a long way from Newmarket. Professor Skeat's note is "The newe market, Market town." This is not very enlightening, but I take it to mean that the writer wanted to denote a market town and he selected Newmarket. It is said that every country has a Newmarket, but it is improbable that the author was acquainted with the fact and therefore can hardly have assumed that there was one somewhere near Jerusalem. The only student of early English literature, and perhaps there is none better, to whom I have submitted the question is J. J. Coulton, and he has told me that he can see no reason why the reference should not be to Newmarket.

It is interesting that, if we have here a reference to Newmarket, we have also the name of the first horse mentioned in connexion with the place, and this is "Lyard." It was at that period the standard name for a grey horse, probably a dappled grey, and was one of the two commonest names for horses, the other being "Bayard" for a bay. He was probably not a racehorse, but a tournament horse, though whether a tournament horse could acquire a reputation as such in those days I do not know. We can only hope that he was something above plating form.

I have never come across a collection of the early names of horses. The only one of such names that seems to have survived to our day is "Dobbin." This name is a diminutive of "Dob," which was one of the nicknames of Robert, the others being Rob, Bob, and Hob. It is, therefore, an equivalent of our Robin. Bardsley, in his "English Surnames," mentions a few horse names to illustrate "Nicknames from peculiarities of complexion." These, besides Lyard and Bayard, are "Morell" for a dark horse, probably a brown, "Favell," a dun, and "Blank," a white. "Borell," which was the rough homespun material of which countrymen's clothes were made, was applied to a dark donkey. The word survives in the surname "Burrell."

A collection might also be made of the nicknames, or pet names, of other animals. Bardsley gives "Russell" (red) the fox, "Bruin" the bear, and "Sorrell" the young hind, from its early indefinite red. "Gib," short for Gilbert, was the almost universal name for a tom cat, and "Tib" for a female, but "Gib" gradually ousted "Tib," and in later times meant merely a cat, in which sense it is used in Shakespeare. The word has now disappeared, but the opposite is the case with donkey. This was originally "dun-ky," a pet name derived from the dun colour of the ass, and here we have an instance of what was once merely a name being used to denote the animal itself. When I was young I was taught that it was vulgar to say "dunkey," but it is the derivational pronunciation. In Norfolk at the same time a donkey was a "dickey," but for the same reason I was not allowed to use the word.

There will be racing this week, weather permitting, at Leicester, Newbury, and Kempton Park. It is expected that a number of Grand National candidates will be seen out during the week, among them Easter Hero at Leicester.

LEICESTER PROSPECTS

HUMBERSTONE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—MONTPELIER won in useful style at Gatwick earlier in the month and seems to be the best selection here. Polish King and Zero may be the best of the other probable starters.
HINCKLEY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—There is likely to be a big field for this event and several of the probable runners have chances. Tarsus won at Manchester, and, through The Lucky Dream, seems to have just a better chance than Zadig. The Lucky Dream, in turn, is handicapped to beat Zadig, and as he will be ridden by Stott must have a very good chance. Connie Duff won at Derby last week, but is not too kindly handicapped with Zadig. The best of the others seems to be Byron, who has won his last two races. I take The LUCKY DREAM to win an open race.
STAYERS' HURDLE (3m.).—Sanbra won at Nottingham over a quarter of a mile less than the distance of this race, while Chramond ran well over a similar distance in the race won by Sanpere at Derby. Swift News failed at Tenby but won his previous race. I take SANBRA to win.
MAPPERLEY STEEPLECHASE (3m. 50yds.).—On his best form Guiding Light should be able to win this race. Gold Flare has a pull of 9lb. with Toycup for a 15 lengths' beating at Wolverhampton, but Toycup won so easily then that he will probably beat the other again. However, my selection is GUIDING LIGHT.
WISTOW STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—CONNOLLY'S FOLLY has been second in each of his last three races, but he should be good enough to win against the opposition he will meet here. The danger and alternative selection is Bicester.
NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best chances here seem to be held by Martyr, Magic Moon, and Dramot. My preference is for MARTYR.

BLOODSTOCK SALE IN IRELAND

There was a large attendance at Sewell's Repository, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, for Messrs. R. J. Goff's annual winter bloodstock sale, at which 19 horses changed hands for an aggregate of 1,119 guineas.
The best price of the day was 150 guineas, paid by Mr. C. Flynn to the Brownstown Stud for the four-year-old chestnut filly Tullahoma (by Corn Kale—Talahina). The same figure was paid by Mr. J. H. Carr for Howth, a four-year-old brown gelding by Sirrah—Lady Crank. Mr. T. Coombes accepted a bid of 145 guineas for Bachelor's Thrush, a five-year-old chestnut gelding (by Bachelor's Hope—Belle Thrush), while Mr. J. Shiels received 100 guineas for Minnetonka, an eight-year-old black daughter of Jackdaw—Silvane. The only other remaining price of note was the 90 guineas paid by Captain King to the Vicomte de Fontarce for the six-year-old bay mare Amoreuseness (by Galloper Light—Amanthe) that is in foal to Blandford.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWBURY MEETING

MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE.—Gallina. Martyr. Caros.
FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE.—Weasel.
BERKSHIRE HURDLE.—Zorro Gris, The Torch.
OSBOURNE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Kakushin, Glanmore.
LAMBOURN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Connie Duff.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

STAINES LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE.—Shining Light, Burwarton.
AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Easy Virtue.
BRENTFORD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Kista.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE (LEICESTER). Burwarton.
GOSSALL MAIDEN HURDLE (LEICESTER).—Tradewant.
CARDINAL'S HANDICAP HURDLE (SANDOWN PARK).—Burwarton.
CLUB HURDLE (HAYDOCK PARK).—Appledore.
JERSEY STAKES (ASCOT), and YORKSHIRE OAKS (YORK).—Bridal March.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. E. MARTIN'S name.—Irish Lord.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Tracie (grad).

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.
President
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Established by King Edward VII.
HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.
Subscriptions and donations are urgently needed to enable the Fund to maintain its annual grants, which are made after careful inspection of each eligible hospital.—Please send your contributions to the Honorary Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

LEICESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The HUMBERSTONE SELLING HUR

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND'S VICTORY AT CARDIFF

A FORWARD TRIUMPH

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

England won a victory that deserves to be called great and not merely surprising when they beat Wales at Cardiff on Saturday by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points) to a try (3 points).

Only once before, in 1913, the year of Poulton-Palmer's famous dropped goal, had a Welsh XV. been beaten on the Cardiff Arms Park, and it scarcely seemed likely that they would fail before an English side that contained nine players without experience in international games. Therein lay most, if not all, of the surprise. The greatness of the victory chiefly was to be found at forward, where the Welshmen were beaten in everything except staying power; at half-back, where R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey took every chance and were not afraid to make mistakes in opening up the play; and on the wings of the three-quarter backs, where J. S. R. Reeve and A. L. Novis, who had exchanged wings at the last moment, showed the true attacking spirit from start to finish. The spoiling, tackling, and defensive kicking of the whole English team were effective, but there were signs that if the Welsh backs had been as well served by their forwards and scrummage half-back, they would have scored more tries than their opponents. As it was, the genius of J. C. Morley in opening up a sudden attack from the right wing spared Wales the ignominy of an empty scoresheet on the Cardiff Arms Park, in the presence of a record crowd of 60,000, while the sterling qualities of J. Bassett as a full-back were invaluable in clearing a hard-pressed goal-line. The Welsh defence bore the strain of a discouraging match well, but without the presence of an absolutely first-class full-back would have been pierced more than twice.

Altogether it was a dramatic afternoon in more ways than one. An hour before the start an aeroplane flew over the ground, and someone said, "There goes Sam Tucker." The rumour spread and actually proved to be true, for J. S. Tucker, the veteran Bristol forward, had been sent an emergency call when it was discovered in the morning that H. Rew, of Exeter, could not play through an injured foot. It would be ungracious to state that this last-minute change made all the difference to the match, but the fact remained that J. S. Tucker took the place of D. A. Kendrew in the centre of the front row, and, magnificently supported by his fellows, gave England the ball five times out of six. That was at least the decisive factor, and, being further supported by the brilliant play of H. G. Periton and the other back-row forwards, P. D. Howard and W. E. Tucker, it made the Welsh pack look commonplace in the loose, just as they were beaten for the ball in the scrummages. The Welsh pack probably could have scrummaged more effectively than they did on Saturday, but in all-round skill and pace they were, like all the modern Welsh packs, far below the standards set by A. F. Harding, G. Travers, G. Boots, I. Morgan, and others.

THE PLAY

The gates were closed half an hour before the kick-off, but that did not prevent the swarming of spectators over the railings and on to the field of play. A hundred or so even climbed on to the roof of the new stand on the cheaper side of the ground. During the first half these spectators were no more than an inconvenience to the unlucky owners of ringside seats, but as the excitement grew they stood up and gradually reached the touch-lines. Towards the end they had almost reached the goal-lines as well.

The game opened with four exciting mistakes. From the kick-off, taken by B. H. Black, one of the Welsh centres was unlucky enough to slip as he tried to kick to touch. England got the ball in a nicely placed scrummage, but Sobey's first pass went astray. The Welsh rush that followed was pulled up, and England again got the ball, but this time Spong threw a hasty pass and, if Sobey had not dashed back to save the situation by kicking dead, Hickman might have scored in the left-hand corner. Hickman had another run for the line after this, but was well tackled.

The fourth mistake proved to be the one that really counted. The Welsh pack got the ball, but heeled slowly, and D. E. A. Roberts, a scrummage half-back who looked smaller even than H. Whitley, was unable then, as at other times, to throw a pass long and hard enough to beat the English spoilers. Then came a dangerous rush for the Welsh goal-line, led by Howard, and it quickly developed into a run and cross-kick by Novis. Morley foiled this movement, but from the next scrummage England scored a try that had a moral and material effect on the game. From that time England never looked back, and Wales never looked forward until far too late. Sobey opened up the attack well, and although Robson and then Spong were pulled down, the ball went on, and Reeve swerved inwards and touched down. Black's place-kick went wide, but the movement had shown that the English backs could not be given any latitude even on a soft and treacherous surface. All that had occurred inside five minutes.

There was no more scoring before half-time, but the crowd had no more breathing space and time for reflection than the players. All the time the efficient scrummaging and surprising swiftness of the English forwards with the two big men, J. W. Forrest and Black, always in the thick of it, threatened Wales with disaster. Spong and Robson and Malir did not get very far in favourable circumstances, but as they were helping their back-row forwards to reduce F. L. Williams and the Welsh centres to impotence, and Reeve, for all his wanderings in search of adventure, seemed able to use his speed to the fullest advantage against Morley, the game already promised an English victory and yet another bitter disappointment for Wales. J. G. Askew, at full-back, was kicking a great length to touch with his left foot and generally seemed safe. Just before half-time Morley nearly surprised the English defence by one of his light-footed runs, but he was not well backed up.

REEVE'S SECOND TRY

The start of the second half was even more exciting than the first. England were still getting more of the ball and, under cover of one half-broken-up scrummage, Reeve more than justified his wanderings by taking a pass from Sobey and cutting straight through the centre at a great pace. No one, not even Bassett, could get to him, and a try under the goal-posts was converted by Black. This try spurred Morley to make a run through a crowd of players that was as deserving of reward as Reeve's and,

(Continued at foot of next column)

happily for his side, this time he was splendidly supported by Williams, H. M. Bowcott, and T. E. Jones-Davies. The defence was not so much drawn as extended and Jones-Davies only just got over in the left-hand corner. D. Parker, however, could not convert the try from the touch-line, and thus Wales required to score twice more in order to win. Over half an hour remained for play, but, although the Welsh forwards began to show signs of waking up and the half-backs to open up the game, and once or twice the passing was really clever, there was not sting or pace enough in the attack to run the English defence off its legs. Once Hickman was flung into touch by Askew in the nick of time, and once Jones-Davies was compelled, as much by the spectacle of the crowd on the touch-line as by Reeve, to go himself for the goal-line instead of giving a likely pass to Morley. But, although the English pack began to tire, they and the backs held out sufficiently well and never seemed likely to be beaten. Finally, towards the end, the English forwards recovered to some extent, and after Novis, assisted by Periton and W. E. Tucker, very nearly snatched a third try Wales were penalized in their own "25" and Black kicked a goal. That was just upon time.

The teams were:—

WALES.—J. Bassett (Penarth), back; J. C. Morley (Newport), H. M. Bowcott (Cardiff), T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), and A. Hickman (Neath), three-quarter backs; D. A. Roberts (London Welsh) and F. Williams (Cardiff), half-backs; T. Arthur (Neath), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), W. Thomas (Abertillery), A. Skym (Cardiff), F. A. Bowdler (Cross Keys), I. Jones (Llanelly), D. Parker (Swansea), and T. Hollingdale (Neath), forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), L. M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

THE SCOTTISH FIFTEEN

SOME NEW PLAYERS

The Scottish XV. to play Wales in the international match at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on Saturday, February 1, was chosen on Saturday as follows:—

*R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; †I. S. Smith (London Scottish), *G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), T. M. Hart (Glasgow University), and *W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; A. N. Other and *J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; *H. S. Macintosh (Glasgow University), *W. B. Welsh (Hawick), *J. Beattie (Hawick), R. Foster (Hawick), *R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. C. Agnew (Stewart's F.P.), *R. Rowend (Glasgow High School F.P.), and *P. H. Waters (Cambridge University), forwards.

* A former international player.

There are six changes from the team which was beaten by France in Paris on New Year's Day if A. N. Other at stand-off half-back is counted as one. R. C. Warren, the Glasgow Academicals' full-back, takes the place of R. W. Langrish. He played twice for Scotland as long ago as 1922 as a three-quarter back. He would probably have played for Scotland as full-back last year, but met with a skating accident just before the international matches. On Saturday he played stand-off half-back in the trial match. He is a versatile player, a good kick, and safe in tackling, but his failing may be that he is rather slow. T. M. Hart takes the place of J. W. G. Hume at three-quarter back. There is still a vacancy at half-back, where W. D. Emslie, playing in his first international game, took the place of H. D. Greenlees, of Leicester, who was unable to play then, but was playing again in the trial game on Saturday. At forward J. W. Allan, of Melrose, was so badly injured at Paris that he is unlikely to play again for some time, and J. Stewart and J. W. Scott are left out. The three new forwards are J. Beattie, who played for Scotland last year; R. Foster, also of Hawick; and W. C. Agnew, of Stewart's College, F.P. Hart, Foster, and Agnew are all new to international games, Foster, like Beattie, is from Hawick, a team which has done very well this season, as also have Stewart's College F.P., for whom Agnew plays.

THE FINAL TRIAL

In the trial match at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland beat The Rest by a goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (17 points) to a goal and three tries (14 points).

The Scottish team were disappointing, and although the forwards generally got the ball the combined play was weak and little use was made of the chances. Greenlees was too much inclined to pass the ball out without trying to beat his man. Langrish fielded well, but his kicking was short, and Gormley, the other full-back, was plucky in tackling, but cautious in kicking.

For The Rest of Scotland Murray played well and was changed over to the Scottish fifteen at half-time. Warren, who is said to be past his best, played as soundly as any of the backs, and of the forwards Agnew, the Stewards' College forward, and McLaren were often prominent.

Smart play by Simmers let Brown score an easy try for Scotland, but soon afterwards Murray intercepted a pass in midfield, beat Langrish, and scored for The Rest. In some hard forward play Dykes also scored for The Rest, and, although Wilson scored for Scotland to make the scores equal, The Rest, through a clever opening made by Warren, which led to Hart scoring, had the lead at half-time. Waters and Dykes each kicked a goal.

Much better form was shown by Scotland after the change of ends, when Murray and Forrest changed places. Murray scored a try, and although Ford also scored to give the Rest the lead again, Scotland afterwards had the better of the play. Waters kicked a fine penalty goal, and Rowand scored a try which gave Scotland the victory. Greenlees had to retire through an injury before the close.

The teams were:—

SCOTLAND.—R. W. Langrish (London Scottish), back; C. H. Brown (Dunfermline), A. W. Wilson (Dunfermline), W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), and J. W. Forrest (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees (Leicester), and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; W. B. Welsh (Hawick), H. S. Macintosh (Glasgow University), R. T. Smith (Kelso), P. H. Waters (London Scottish), R. Rowand (Glasgow High School F.P.), J. Stewart Glasgow High School F.P.), J. Beattie (Hawick), and G. Ritchie (Dundee High School), forwards.

THE REST.—H. F. Gornley (Glasgow University), back; A. S. Ford (United Services), J. W. G. Hume (Edinburgh Wanderers), T. M. Hart (Glasgow University) and A. R. Murray (Selkirk), three-quarter backs; R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals) and W. R. Logan (Edinburgh University), half-backs; G. J. M. Gray (London Scottish), W. C. Agnew (Stewart's College F.P.), J. McLaren (Durham), G. G. Langlands (Glasgow High School F.P.), W. A. H. Druitt (Oxford University), J. M. Dykes (Kelvinside Academicals), R. Foster (Hawick), and A. H. Polson (Gala), forwards.

IRISH FULL-BACK SELECTED

E. W. de Vere Hunt, the Army and Rosslyn Park player, has been selected to play full-back for Ireland in the International match with France next Saturday at Belfast.

WEST HERTS BEAT SUTTON

West Herts beat Sutton at Cheam on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to nothing.

For the first 10 minutes play was even, and then Sutton started to press. The Sutton forwards were good in the loose rushes, and it was only some plucky falling on the ball by the West Herts forwards that kept Sutton out of their "25." Both sides were inclined to kick ahead too much, when a straight run through would have proved more profitable. From a throw-in from touch, near the Sutton line, A. S. Roncoroni, who was always prominent, dashed over in the corner for a try, which was not converted. West Herts were encouraged by this try, and continued to press up to half-time.

At the beginning of the second half West Herts set up a strong attack, and it was not long before Rossdale obtained a try. Play became rather ragged after this. M. W. Phillips, at half-back, made one or two good openings for Sutton, whose full-back, W. B. Nell, stopped a lot of rushes led by Roncoroni and Rossdale. Sutton made a good effort towards the end of the second half, and looked like scoring. West Herts, however, were always quicker in following up an opportunity.

The teams were:—

SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; J. Piggott, R. H. Letts, H. V. Brodie, and W. A. Ford, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Phillips, half-backs; C. Carr, F. G. Hope, F. C. Ebbutt, F. O. Robson, B. W. B. Sharpe, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Bromhead, and A. C. H. King, forwards.

WEST HERTS.—K. R. Jones, back; E. C. MacDougall, W. H. Wilks, S. C. Kentish, and J. G. Youngman, three-quarter backs; W. L. King and K. V. Hurst, half-backs; T. A. Denny, A. W. Dyken, K. J. M. Macfarlane, A. S. Roncoroni, S. J. Rossdale, M. G. Hill, and L. V. Hurst, forwards.

GUY'S BACKS IN FORM

BIRKENHEAD BEATEN

Guy's Hospital beat Birkenhead Park at Honor Oak Park on Saturday by two goals and three tries (19 points) to one dropped goal (4 points).

A superior back division, combined with a magnificent defence, gave Guy's a well-deserved victory. The powerful Birkenhead Park pack got the ball very often from the scrummages, and Roberts sent it away smartly. His passes were, however, at times rather wild, and his three-quarter backs were hampered in consequence. On several occasions in the second half when the ball was slung out it rolled along the ground, with the result that the Guy's men were on Brabner and Richardson before they could develop their attack. In spite of this, however, Roberts and Wilson made several good openings, Wilson, in particular, being dangerous in the latter part of the game. The visiting forwards controlled the ball in the loose admirably, and it was only Wailer's unfailing defence at full back that prevented the hospital line from being crossed more than once.

Most of the game was fought out in the Guy's half of the field, but Birkenhead, although often threatening danger were not able to finish off their efforts. Fast runs by Brabner, Brigg, and Springman opened up chances of scoring, but there was no one up to support them. All the Guy's team worked together well, and this, with their ability to develop possible chances into scoring certainties, won the game. Whether from the scrummage or the loose Howell almost always had the ball back like a flash, and in the line-out the forwards saw to it that the backs were served. Windsor Lewis was in fine form and took and gave passes with certainty. He several times ran through a crowd of opponents and, working well with Giesen and Guy Morgan, turned defence into successful attack. Johnson and Robinson showed speed on the wings, and the latter player defended particularly well in the second half.

The Hospital three-quarter backs got the ball at the start, and after two or three promising movements had broken down, Windsor Lewis slipped over with a try. Wailer's kick was successful. The Birkenhead Park forwards then settled down and attacked strongly, but met with a very stout defence. The ball came out to Wilson, who, seeing no chance of getting through, dropped a goal. Although his kicking was not as accurate as usual Guy Morgan ran well and soon afterwards sent Lewis in with a second try which was not converted. Good work by Brabner and Springman put the visitors on the attack but Guy's defence held, and an attempt by Richardson to drop a goal failed. Brabner had another chance soon afterwards. He broke clean through and faced Wailer with two men in support. Instead of passing, he tried to go over, and was tackled. Guy's next try was a fine piece of opportunism. Birkenhead Park were attacking, and Brabner sent a pass to Springman. Windsor Lewis suddenly jumped in and intercepted, and was away in a flash. After a strong run he passed to Johnson, who outpaced his opponent and scored in the corner. Wailer's kick failed.

On the restart, after a few minutes in midfield, the Birkenhead Park forwards got on to the home line, but Wailer cleared. Guy's backs tried several rounds of passing, but could not get through the defence. Eventually, from a line out, Batchelor fell over with a try which was not converted. After Giesen had been stopped on the line by Cockle, Briggs and Richardson ran down the field, but the latter just failed to evade Wailer. The game continued at a great pace, and a few minutes before the end, Windsor Lewis raced away on the wing. Clever passing with Johnson resulted in that player crossing with another try, which Wailer converted.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—L. Wailer, back; T. G. Robinson, J. E. Johnson, and C. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and J. Howell, half-backs; J. R. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. Hogbin, G. P. Lashmore, T. Morgan, J. S. Batchelor, J. Kunovsky, and K. F. Smith, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cockle, full back, C. O. Brigg, J. V. Richardson, S. G. Brabner, and H. Springman, three-quarter back; G. S. Wilson and O. W. Roberts, half-backs; D. E. Law, R. C. Critten, N. W. Evans, H. T. Wild, J. A. Ludlow, C. H. Gibson, W. M. Fox, and F. J. D. Toosey, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. G. Warden.

BRISTOL BEAT THE R.A.F.

A HARD MATCH AT THE MEMORIAL GROUND

Bristol, without Tucker, beat the Royal Air Force on the Memorial Ground at Horfield on Saturday by two penalty goals and one try (9 points) to one goal (5 points).

An ideal day, no wind and sunshine, brought a large crowd in spite of the double attraction of a cheap excursion and the International match at Cardiff. And the crowd, made the happier by the early news that England had scored, saw a fast, resolute, and interesting game, marred only by the frequent infringements of the Royal Air Force forwards in the matter of offside and feet up in the set scrummages. Indeed, these mistakes had the effect of disorganizing the visitors' play after a very promising start, gave Bristol two penalty goals that proved to be the decisive score, and made the referee, Mr. C. Webb, of Taunton, one of the hardest worked men on the field.

Bristol kicked off and were the first to look dangerous, for after the R.A.F. had been penalized for offside—the beginning of what was to become a monotonous obbligato of whistle blowing—Broome broke away, but the attack broke down. Then the R.A.F. started in earnest. Their first dash was checked by Burland making a mark, and immediately after a very quick attack on the left was held up only on the line. Bristol cleared, but the R.A.F. would not be denied, and after two more dashes, in which Flying-Officer Cotton was prominent, and the momentary relief of another free kick to Bristol, Flight-Lieutenant Odbert, their scrummage half-back, broke away and went through the defence like a hot knife through butter, before plunging over the line by the posts, for Pilot-Officer Llewellyn to kick a goal.

Up till now the R.A.F forwards were calling the tune; gradually, however, Bristol got more together and forced the play into the visitors' "25," where they remained until, after nearly getting in, a penalty gave them a golden opportunity, and Collins kicked a goal. Two more penalty kicks, of which Bristol could make nothing, sandwiched a brilliant run by the R.A.F. three-quarter backs. The ball travelled from man to man very quickly, and a score seemed certain when Flying Officer Hodder was well tackled on the line. After that the play of the R.A.F. pack grew more and more ragged, and as it deteriorated so the number of infringements increased. Bristol began to get more opportunities, and from one of these their three-quarter backs made a splendid run the full length of the ground from left to right before Burland sold the dummy very cleverly and scored in a good position. The kick failed, and Bristol led by a point. Bristol continued to press, and shortly before half-time the R.A.F. were penalized for feet up well in their "25," and Hazell kicked a goal. There was no further score, and Bristol accordingly led by 9 points to 5.

Throughout the second half Bristol were the aggressors. Their forwards heeled the better, their half-backs accordingly got the ball time after time and sent their three-quarters away in a series of attacks which, however, produced no results. For 10 minutes they were without Edwards, who was hurt just before the interval, but this made little difference, and the spasmodic counter-attacks made by the R.A.F. three-quarter backs were always checked in time. In one of these, two forwards very nearly completed a fine movement, but Burland raced back, snapped up the ball, and found touch halfway with a great kick. Shortly afterwards Burland was hurt and carried in with a damaged ankle. All this time the game was continually being interrupted by the whistle blowing for R.A.F. infringements, and although they made one last breakaway, and were pressing when "No side" sounded, their movements were purely opportunist, unconvincing, and doomed to failure. In a word, they spoiled what must otherwise have been a memorable match by stupid tactics and Bristol won on their merits.

The teams were:—

BRISTOL.—T. W. Brown, back; K. Dowling, D. W. Burland, M. McGougan, and W. C. Edwards, three-quarter backs; C. B. Carter and E. T. Collins, half-backs; J. W. Hazell, B. Parsons, W. C. Broome, C. Smith, F. O'Neill, F. J. Coventry, Dr. K. Pridie, and W. Bryant, forwards.

R.A.F.—Pilot Officer Nicholson, back; Flying Officer Hodder, Flight Officer Pott, Pilot Officer Llewellyn, and Flight Officer Cotton, three-quarter backs; Flight Lieutenant Odbert and Flying Officer Maclean, half-backs; Pilot Officer Williams, Flight Lieutenant Beamish, Sergeant Kirby, Pilot Officer Constantine, Flight Lieutenant Franks, Sergeant Hall, Lance-Aircraftman Maxwell, and Pilot Officer Letchworth, forwards.

A specimen roach of 2lb. 3½oz. has been caught by a London angler in the Stour at Bures (Suffolk)—one of the largest fish of its class taken in that river for a considerable number of years.

BLACKHEATH'S LAST MINUTE TRY

A HARD GAME AT THE RECTORY FIELD

Blackheath beat London Scottish at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday, by one goal (5 points) to nothing.

The sides were very evenly matched, and it was only in the last few minutes that Blackheath were able to assert their superiority. For Blackheath, S. T. A. Radcliffe again proved his worth as a full-back. He fielded the ball accurately, and kicked a good length to touch. Of the three-quarter backs, J. A. N. Giles and R. G. Hopkins played well in the centre, while Sir T. G. Devitt and D. E. Morris ran strongly on the wings. Morris marked I. S. Smith well enough to prevent Smith ever looking dangerous. J. T. Kemp was in his best form at scrummage half-back, and was ably assisted by C. C. Bishop. Kemp certainly surprised some of his opponents, who seemed to think it was an easy matter to tackle such a small man, while Bishop took full advantage of the situation to initiate many good passing movements. The forwards formed about the best pack that Blackheath have turned out this season, with W. E. Pratten, C. B. Bailey, T. W. Gubb, and C. H. B. Rodham always prominent.

D. R. Harper played a sound game at full-back for London Scottish, his tackling and kicking being very good. Smith was by no means in his best form on the right wing, but E. G. Taylor was occasionally dangerous on the left, and A. M. Young put in much good work in the centre. G. McLaren worked hard at scrummage half-back, although he found Kemp very elusive. E. E. M. Henderson did his best to open up the game for the three-quarters, and C. R. McCullough led his forwards in fine style, and was ably assisted by R. R. F. MacLennan, W. N. Roughead, and D. A. Thom.

The game started at a great pace, and both sides nearly scored in the first few minutes. Radcliffe was prominent with some clever handling of kicks ahead by the visiting side, who were also held up several times for infringements of the scrummage rules. Hopkins, after tricking Taylor, gave a smart reverse pass to Kemp, who found touch near the Scottish "25" line. The visitors' forwards, with Roughead and MacLennan prominent, made a spirited rush, and Blackheath were forced to touch down. Smart dribbling by Pratten, Withers, and Rodham took the ball over the Scottish line, but the visitors came back and forced the home side to touch down again. Blackheath attacked again, but a free kick to London Scottish relieved the pressure, and neither side had scored when the whistle blew for half-time.

Blackheath had rather the better of the early play after the interval, but MacLennan and McCullough made a good rush for the London Scottish. Blackheath attacked, but were unfortunate in losing Bailey, who was injured and carried off the field, although able to resume later on. Kemp almost succeeded in kicking a goal from a free kick against the Scottish, and, after much strenuous scrummaging, the visitors were able to clear their lines by some clever kicking. Kemp, Bishop, and Hopkins did much smart work in attack, while Young and Taylor showed a sound defence for the Scottish. Each side attacked in turn, and it was only in the last few minutes of the game that Pratten scored for Blackheath. Kemp made an excellent attempt to kick a goal from a difficult angle, and the ball hit one of the uprights and bounced over the cross-bar.

The teams were:

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, R. G. Hopkins, J. A. N. Giles, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp (captain), half-backs; W. E. Pratten, M. S. Bonsventura, C. L. Ashford, H. H. C. Withers, C. B. Bailey, T. W. Gubb, C. H. B. Rodham, and A. G. Cridlan, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—D. R. Harper, back; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, A. M. Young, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; E. M. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; C. R. McCullough (captain), W. N. Roughead, A. R. Ramsay, R. S. Walker, D. A. Thom, R. R. F. MacLennan, and A. F. MacLeod, forwards.

RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ENGLAND	11	*WALES	3

CLUB MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*BLACKHEATH	5	LONDON SCOTTISH	0
*GUY'S HOSPITAL	19	BIRKENHEAD PARK	4
SWANSEA	9	*BATH	8
*BRISTOL	9	ROYAL AIR FORCE	5
*COVENTRY	20	MOSELEY	10
HARLEQUINS	8	*DEVONPORT SERVICES UNITED	7
*GLOUCESTER	11	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL	5
*LONDON WELSH	9	*LEICESTER	6
*NORTHAMPTON	3	PLYMOUTH ALBION	3
*CAERPHILLY BRIDGE	6	BANK OF ENGLAND	5
*EALING	6	LEYTONSTONE	0
1ST COLDSTREAM GUARDS	13	*CITY AND GUILDS COLLEGE	6
*THAMES VALLEY	13	BECKENHAM	11
WIMBLEDON	6	*LIFE GUARDS	8
CHARLTON PARK	13	*MAIDSTONE	8
*WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL	12	H.A.C. "A"	8
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	10	*WOLVERHAMPTON	4
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA	14	TWICKENHAM	3
NUNEATON	17	*WESTMINSTER BANK	8
*BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	10	READING UNIVERSITY	0
*LLOYDS BANK	0	EXILES	0
*BRITISH CELANESE	16	WEMBLEY	8
LONDON SCOTTISH "A"	19	*CHILTERN	3
*BIRKBECK COLLEGE	11	STANDARD TELEPHONE CABLE	5
ILFORD WANDERERS	5	*SARACENS	3
CUSTOMS SPORTS	14	*SHARPSHOOTERS	0
*BARCLAYS BANK	6	*CHISWICK	0
WEST HERTS	6	*SUTTON	0
*N.P. BANK	17	CLARE COLLEGE (CAMBRIDGE)	13
*TONBRIDGE	17	DOVER	5
*LONDON WELSH "A"	16	STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA	0
*UPPER CLAPTON	37	ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL	0
*RICHMOND "A"	38	ARTISTS' RIFLES	5
*CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	14	ARTISTS' RIFLES "A"	6
*DARENTH	14	ORPINGTON	8
HARROW	14	*HARPENDEN	3
*STAINES	6	G.W.R.	3
B.T.H. (LONDON)	8	*LYONS CLUB	0
LONDON IRISH	9	*STREATHAM	8
*MIDLAND BANK	17	FINCHLEY	6
1ST KING'S OWN REGIMENT (At Aldershot)	14	LENSBURY	0

* Home Team.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

FINAL TRIAL MATCH

	Pts.		Pts.
SCOTLAND	17	REST OF SCOTLAND	14

CLUB MATCHES

*HAWICK	6	MELROSE	3
*HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL	21	AYR	11
*KELSO	25	EDINBURGH INSTITUTION F.P.	3
*KELVINSIDE ACADEMICALS	7	LANGHOLM	6
*GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	11	SELKIRK	5
GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	12	*GLASGOW UNIVERSITY	0
STEWART'S COLLEGE F.P.	24	*WEST OF SCOTLAND	9
*ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	36	GREENOCK WANDERERS	0
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	15	*EDINBURGH WANDERERS	9

* Home club.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
BARNET	35	*OLD ALBANIANS	2
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY	8	*OLD EDWARDIANS	3
*OLD WHITGIFTIANS	19	LONDON UNIVERSITY	0
*WARLINGHAM	10	OLD TIFFINIANS	8
*OLD REDDIFORDIANS	6	OXFORD NOMADS	0
*OLD WESTCLIFFIANS	16	LONDON OLD DOVORIANS	14
*OLD ELTHAMIANS	13	OLD QUEENIANS	7
*OLD CRAYLEIGHANS	22	R.N.C., GREENWICH	9
OLD HABERDASHERS	19	*OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS	0
*OLD HAILEYBURIANS	29	OLD DUNSTONIANS	3
*OLD WIMBLEDONIANS	12	SURREY YEOMANRY	3
*OLD JOHNIANS	9	NORTHERN ASSURANCE	0
*CIVIL SERVICE	17	OLD RUTLISHIANS	3
*OLD ALLEYNIANS	5	BEDFORD	3
*OLD CROYDONIANS	3	SIEMENS	11
*OLD BLUES	18	UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	0
*OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	6	RICHMOND	3
*ROSSLYN PARK	21	U.C.S. OLD BOYS	3

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*CHELTENHAM	27	OLD PATESIANS	3
*CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	27	OLD ELTHAMIANS "B"	0
*WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	6	OLD WIMBLEDONIANS "A"	6
*H.A.C.	22	ROSSLYN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS XV.	3
*HABERDASHERS SCHOOL	56	OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS "B"	9
*NEWBURY G.S.	19	READING UNIVERSITY "A"	0
*TONBRIDGE	31	RUTLISH SCHOOL	3
*MAIDSTONE G.S.	3	MAIDSTONE "A"	0
*LEEDS G.S.	34	DEVONSHIRE HALL	5
*BROCKLEY SCHOOL	15	ASKE'S SCHOOL	8

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

WALES	10	AUSTRALIA	26
*BATLEY	7	BRAMLEY	7
*BROUGHTON RANGERS	10	WIGAN HIGHFIELD	5
*FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	15	HUNSLET	14
*HALIFAX	15	BRADFORD NORTHERN	3
*HUDDERSFIELD	8	SWINTON	5
*HULL	10	YORK	0
*KEIGHLEY	2	CASTLEFORD	0
*LEEDS	36	HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	0
*OLDHAM	12	LEIGH	3
WAKEFIELD TRINITY	8	*SALFORD	2
DEWSBURY	17	*ST. HELENS RECREATION	2
*WARRINGTON	22	ST. HELENS	5
WIDNES	15	*BARROW	3
*WIGAN	26	ROCHDALE HORNETS	10

* Home team.

RUGBY LEAGUE

AUSTRALIANS WIN AT WEMBLEY

The Australian Rugby League team who have been in the North of England during the last few months played their last game of their tour at Wembley Stadium on Saturday afternoon, and beat a team composed of Welsh players from the Rugby League by six tries and four goals (26 points) to two tries and two goals (10 points). There were about 20,000 spectators present, but they seemed to be a small number in such a large arena.

For the first half of the game and the early part of the second play was fairly even, and the Welsh team quite held their own, being at times in the lead. Thereafter the Australians took the game in hand and attacked with such power and persistence that they scored four tries in addition to the two they had gained earlier in the game, while Wales could not add to their score. The Australians were undoubtedly an attractive team to watch, the speed, the daring, and the subtlety of their movements being such that the onlooker could never tell what was going to happen next. They also played with great dash and spirit, and the game was remarkably free from the least sign of rough or unfair play, and only one player received a slight injury which delayed the game for a moment. Though they have won only one of their matches against the representative English teams and lost two and drawn one, the Australians have been justly popular wherever they have gone during their tour, and they have earned the reputation of playing the game as it should be played.

The Rugby League game, to judge by the match on Saturday, is wonderfully fast and open. The ground and the weather probably favoured that style of play, but there is a complete absence of the prolonged scrummages, the fierce play of the line-out, and the tangled mass of players struggling over the man who has been tackled with the ball, which are to be seen in the Rugby Union game. There is no delay about getting the ball in or out of the scrummage, and it was often difficult to believe that it had been in at all, but as there are only six men in the pack and only one in the third row, it is easy to see that the ball can get out quickly. When a man is tackled with the ball, he and the tackler are not interfered with by any other player. They are on their feet at once, the ball is dropped to the ground and played with the foot. That movement was carried out with far greater speed than seemed possible, and that and the brief scrummage play, which takes the place of the line-out from touch, formed the whole of the general footwork in the game. There is no kicking direct to touch, and if that is done, except from a free kick, there is a scrummage at the place of kicking. The whole aim is to keep the ball in play, to keep it moving fast, and the movements are almost wholly from hand to hand. The forwards were quickly away from the scrummage to take part in these bouts of passing, and sometimes the ball would be handled by almost the entire team in a single movement. The giving and taking of the ball in passing were quite uncanny. When tackled a man would get the ball anyway just at the moment of falling. Naturally it went frequently to an opponent, and such a slip gave the Australians their last try.

Play goes on almost continuously at high speed and there are few breathing spells. No one could keep up the pace unless he were in perfect physical condition. At one time Sullivan, the Welsh three-quarter, had a shot at goal from a penalty kick near the half-way line and just missed. In less than a minute play had been carried to the Welsh line and back to the centre of the field in a series of passing movements. On both sides there was a great deal of excellent combined play and each Australian seemed to know just where he could find a man to support him. The backing up of the man with the ball was splendid, but often he too would run in such a direction as to make an unexpected opening for the man to whom he was about to pass. The Welsh movement which led to their second try was the finest instance of that play. T. Parker got away in a long run and had two opponents to get past. He could not do it. So he turned inwards towards the goal and kept on running across, getting both the defenders moving in the same direction. He thus let Evans, one of the forwards, come up on the other side and gave him a reverse pass to score under the goal while the defenders were going away from him. All seemed to have worked out this clever form of play almost to perfection. They would often slip round and turn up on the unexpected side of the man with the ball, and the suddenness of their appearing there would give them the chance to break away. Generally the passing was quick and sharp, yet the ball was rarely dropped or knocked on, and it was the correct giving of the pass rather than the taking of it that made that possible. When blocked or crowded about with opponents a player would throw the ball far out, and even then it was passed with such good judgment that the man did not have to stop in his stride and wait for it to come to hand.

In the first half play was even for a long time and then Australia got a penalty goal (2 points). Ray, the right-wing three-quarter back in the Welsh team, then made a splendid run down the wing, breaking right through the tackles of two defenders who tried to stop him, and scored a try, which Sullivan converted (5 points).

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE F.A. AMATEUR CUP

HOLDERS' EASY VICTORY

Ilford beat London Caledonians in the second round of the Football Association Amateur Cup competition, at Tufnell Park, on Saturday, by three goals to one. Ilford, the holders of the cup, were the better side, and while the home team made a good fight in the first half they were unable to keep up with the pace set by their opponents after the interval. The winners in the last quarter of an hour gave the impression of being a trained eleven, and if the shooting of the forwards had been more accurate they might have increased their lead over opponents who were obviously tiring.

Ilford played together as a team. The half-backs were sound in defence and got the ball out to the forwards, and the forwards adopted direct methods which often brought them in a bunch in front of goal. The football was not spectacular but it was suited to a knock-out competition. If there was a weakness in the side it was at left back, where Winterburn miskicked several times in the first half and let McCree through in a way which would have been dangerous if the Caledonian inside forwards could have used the chances which came to them. The Caledonians were best served by the brothers Gates in the back positions. The half-back line was rather slow and the Ilford outside forwards, Peploe and Potter, were given too much latitude. A general impression of both half-backs and forwards was that they hesitated and lost. Some of the passing was so obvious that the quicker Ilford players had no difficulty in intercepting the ball.

Five thousand spectators saw the game, which was played under good conditions, as the ground was reasonably firm and there was no wind. London Caledonians opened with a raid, but were quickly put on the defensive, and four minutes from the start, with all the Ilford forwards well up, Drane gave Dellow a neat pass for the centre-forward to drive the ball into the net. Although the Caledonians were aware they were facing a superior side, they fought against the odds with vigour and determination until the interval. Persistence gave them a fair share of the play, and if the forwards had been quicker in action and shooting they might have put the Ilford men off their game. McCree should have had more of the ball than he got, for it was on his wing that Ilford were vulnerable. Hamilton was the better outside forward, but was up against a strong back in Treisman, and the only hope for the Caledonians was to put pressure on the weakest point. This was indicated when McCree scored an equalising goal after 34 minutes. Hamilton saw the outside right was unmarked, and gave him a cleverly judged long pass right across the field. McCree closed in with the ball and tried a hard oblique shot from about 20 yards' range. Watson, perhaps, should have saved, but was taken by surprise when the ball struck the post high up and glanced into the net. The goal quickened the interest in the game, and Ilford made strong efforts to get back the lead. They should have succeeded as Drane, when there was a doubt whether he was onside, was given possession of the ball a few yards out with only the goalkeeper to beat. He had time to steady himself, but shot straight into the hands of Macintosh. The Caledonians rallied again just before the interval, and McCree, with two good openings, should have done better than tamely kick the ball over the line.

Ilford settled the issue in the first few minutes of the second half. After one or two ragged advances by the Caledonians the Cup-holders swept down on the home goal in a fashion which confused the defence. Macintosh saved a shot from Drane, but Craymer, who had come up among the forwards, scrambled the ball through in a general *mêlée*. Two minutes later, with Macintosh on the ground in another fierce scramble, Welsh added the third goal. The Caledonians, with things going against them, must be commended for a fight which saved them from a defeat that threatened to become devastating. B. H. Gates and E. H. Gates remained steady and beat off attacks by good tackling and judicious kicking. The other players lacked a plan, but managed to keep the ball for periods in the Ilford half of the field, and so brought relief to the defence. Hamilton was prominent for clever dribbling and a deceptive swerve, and with more effective support could have carried the game in earnest to the Ilford end. As it was the Caledonians never promised to reduce the margin against them, and just succeeded in preventing the margin from being increased.

The teams were :—

LONDON CALEDONIANS.—S. W. Macintosh, goal; B. H. Gates and E. H. Gates, backs; N. C. Wootton, A. G. Mackay and T. C. Glen, half-backs; J. McDee, A. Sloan, A. Cranidge, J. A. Davie, and I. M. Hamilton, forwards.

ILFORD.—G. Watson, goal; W. B. Treisman and H. W. Winterburn, backs; E. E. Calderson, L. Craymer, and W. Webb, half-backs; V. C. Potter, F. W. Welsh, R. C. Dellow, F. A. Drane, and G. Peploe, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN BEATEN

Playing on their own ground on Saturday in the F.A. Amateur Cup competitions, Cambridge Town, the Southern Amateur League champions, were beaten in a fairly strenuous game by Wimbledon by two goals to none.

The visiting side were the heavier, and on turf which was inclined to be a trifle greasy their weight was of advantage. There was not any really effective combination in attack on either side, and while Duller, one of the Cambridge full backs, was outstanding in defence, the visiting backs, Gregory and Sowter, showed such a good understanding with each other that the attacking movements of the home forwards were frequently broken up. Cambridge were somewhat handicapped by having their centre half, Owen, injured early in the game, and although he changed places with Wordingham he was little more than a "passenger" during the rest of the game.

There was more anticipation in the general movements of the play among the Wimbledon team, and during the first half Cambridge were perhaps fortunate in getting through without anything being scored. Once from a free kick Gregory sent in a hard drive which Hopwood just tipped over the bar, and the home goalkeeper was generally the more busy of the two; but Cambridge missed their chances when in a strong attack they sent three shots in quick succession across the goal-mouth. Just before the interval Sterry held a stiff shot from Bell. Soon after change of ends the Wimbledon goal had an escape when Bennett headed the ball against the cross-bar. The ball bounded straight up and again hit the bar before going behind. The first goal, which came after 14 minutes of the second half, was the result of an error of judgment on the part of the home goalkeeper. Maskell made a high shot towards goal, and Hopwood allowed the ball to bounce in front of him, but in trying to clear he fisted the ball into the net. The Cambridge play became more disjointed after this reverse, and there was a succession of attacks by the Wimbledon forwards, but several of their shots went wide. Cambridge never really looked like pulling the game round into their favour, and there were too many stoppages for foul tackling; but seven minutes from the end Wimbledon improved their position when, after some neat combination between Dowden and Cotter, the home defence was outmanœuvred and Dowden got through to score the second goal. There were about 5,000 spectators.

The teams were :—

CAMBRIDGE TOWN.—M. Hopwood, goal; A. C. Richardson and S. F. Duller, backs; W. Strain, T. J. Owen, and L. D. Wordingham, half-backs; W. Taylor, R. F. Bell, J. G. Bennett, F. A. Ridgron, and J. W. Scott, forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—H. C. Sterry, goal; F. Sowter and F. J. Gregory, backs; E. J. Caesar, J. Maskell, and R. A. Goodchild, half-backs; A. A. Bores, L. Cotter, W. W. Dowden, R. Brown, and E. M. Lloyd, forwards.

J. Devine, the inside-left forward of Burnley, was transferred on Saturday afternoon to Newcastle United. He joined Burnley from Bathgate in May, 1925.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Old Carthusians	7	*Westminster	0
*Allen's	5	Old Cholmeleians	3
Casuals "B"	5	*Chigwell	0

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

ASSOCIATION

F.A. Cup Third Round.—Second Replay

Stamford Bridge.—Corinthians v. Millwall (2.15).

RUGBY UNION

Aberavon.—Aberavon v. Pontypool.

DULWICH HAMLET WIN

A FLUCTUATING GAME AT CHAMPION HILL

In the second round of the F.A. Amateur Cup, Dulwich Hamlet beat Tufnell Park by four goals to three at Dulwich on Saturday.

The game was a curious one, with both sides playing football that swung erratically from the creditable to the extremely feeble, and, after Dulwich Hamlet, in one of their creditable phases, had cut out an early lead of two goals, Tufnell Park fought back to take the lead early in the second half, only to lose it to a frenzied spurt of their opponents which brought two goals in two minutes. The ground was exceptionally slow and heavy—the ball did no work on its own and had to be kicked very hard to do any at all—and all through the game players had the exasperating experience of seeing passes which looked well enough judged when they left the foot stop dead in front of an opponent. With both defences converging on the centre and leaving the wing forwards very much to their own devices, a number of scrambles took place round both goals, but the luck, for it was little else, on these occasions was with the defence, and most of the goals came from definite movements which deserved the reward of a goal. Dulwich Hamlet in their good periods were rather better than Tufnell Park were in theirs, and, besides, they had in E. Kail the outstanding footballer on the field. In the second half he rearranged his forward line, went centre-forward himself, scored two goals, and generally put new life into a side which was showing signs of being demoralized by the determined recovery of Tufnell Park.

The game started sensationally enough, and within seven minutes or so Dulwich Hamlet were two goals up. Some inter-passing between G. T. Copas and L. Morrish left Copas unmarked in front of goal, and a few moments later much the same kind of movement—the Tufnell Park defence at this stage of the game showed an obliging readiness to get drawn out of position—gave Kail his first goal. With Dulwich Hamlet two goals up and Tufnell Park playing as though they would never master the very trying conditions, the match looked as good as over, but, thanks not a little to the fine play of H. Pease at centre-half, a change began to come over the game. Tufnell Park began to find the right men with their passes, and Dulwich Hamlet showed signs of lapsing into the state of ineptitude out of which Tufnell Park were successfully struggling. Some delightful passing on the left wing ended with the ball coming to J. Cawthorne, who ran on with it well under control and shot high and hard past C. W. Cooper. That goal did Tufnell Park a lot of good, and for a time they did nearly all the attacking. With the ground in the state it was movements were necessarily slow, and, although the Dulwich defence, like that of Tufnell Park, committed most of the errors of positional play, it was again and again given time to recover. For all that, however, Tufnell Park succeeded in equalizing before half-time. D. Cowan sent F. Okin away with a well-judged pass, and Okin dribbled up to the goal-line before putting the ball back for Cawthorne to place it past Cooper.

The second half started with a determined attack by Dulwich Hamlet, and Kail, picking up the ball from Morrish, hit the post with a drive that had Norman well beaten. For some time the game flagged, good football was non-existent, and there were already enough signs of leg-weariness to make one wonder what the players would do should extra time be necessary. After 15 minutes or so, Tufnell Park took the lead for the first time in the match. W. Clark sent in a shot which Cooper caught, but, with the opposing forwards advancing on him, he threw the ball behind for a corner. Clark placed the kick well, and Cawthorne, getting his head to the ball, nodded it into the net. For a little longer Tufnell Park continued to attack, but Kail had gone centre-forward now, and there were signs of a Dulwich revival. With some 20 minutes left for play, a miss-kick let Kail through. He had to dribble a treacherous ball some 30 yards or so, however, but he kept it beautifully at his feet, and, although two Tufnell Park players caught him up, he shot as coolly past the goalkeeper as though he were on the field by himself. A moment later, F. Minshull, who had spent rather an unhappy afternoon, beat his half and cut in towards the centre. With the Tufnell Park defence expecting him to go on and shoot, Minshull very cleverly stepped back and left the ball to Kail, who took it in his stride, dribbled on, and scored. Although there was still some time to go, Dulwich Hamlet were never in danger after that, and the end came with them pressing hard.

The teams were :—

DULWICH HAMLET.—C. W. Cooper, goal; S. Knight and B. Osmond, backs; C. Murray, A. J. Hupo, and A. Aitkin, half-backs; L. Morrish, E. Kail, G. T. Copas, H. Pease, and F. Minshull, forwards.

TUFNELL PARK.—H. Norman, goal; A. E. Hawkins and H. Terris, backs; H. Downs, H. Pease, and E. W. Ling, half-backs; W. Clark, W. G. Locker, J. Cawthorne, D. Cowan, and F. Okin, forwards.

OTHER SECOND-ROUND TIES

In the second round of the F.A. Amateur Cup Chesham United, who have not yet been beaten in the Spartan League this season, gained a well-deserved, if somewhat unexpected, victory over Nunhead on that club's ground by three goals to one. This was a fast and interesting game, though the behaviour of a certain section of the crowd, who endeavoured to mob the referee, was not admirable. Chesham United were leading by two goals to none at half-time, and had shown themselves to be decidedly the better side, and soon after the interval they were put farther ahead by Lacey. From that point Nunhead attacked persistently; Gordon scored a goal, and another goal was disallowed when Hooten forced the ball into the net. Barking Town had little difficulty in beating Hampstead at Hampstead.

The Metropolitan Police, who have played consistently well this season, gained a good victory over Enfield at Enfield by two goals to none. The Police attacked from the start, but though their half-backs gave them plenty of chances their forwards could make nothing of them. In the second half the half-backs played, if anything, even better, and the forwards improved. It was only the fine goal-keeping of Miles and the good kicking of the backs, Lyson and Lawrence, that kept down the score of the Police. Barnet gave a very good display of football in beating H.M.S. Excellent at Barnet by two goals to one, but the Service team was disappointing, the forwards being very badly together and finishing weakly. Kingstonian, though without the services of two of their regular players, proved much too strong for Grays Athletic, though it is possible that the latter side allowed themselves to be demoralized through having a goal disallowed in the first few minutes. Grays made the mistake of playing a short passing game against a set of good half-backs, and these had little difficulty in breaking up their attacks. Except for one period, just after the interval, the Kingston team were always on top, Macey playing a great game for them. After a very level first half, the Northern Nomads had the better of their game against Hallam, winning by three goals to one, and the Yorkshire Amateurs at Harrogate were always the superior side to Stanley United, whom they beat by three goals to none. Leyton gained a great victory over Gorleston at Gorleston, winning by one goal to none.

CORINTHIANS OUTPLAY R.A.F.

In their annual match at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the Corinthians beat the Royal Air Force by five goals to one.

In view of their second replay with Millwall to-day in the F.A. Cup, the Corinthians decided to rest their regular players, and turned out a side entirely composed of players from the two Universities. This team, however, proved to be too strong for the Air Force XI., which also was below full strength. The Corinthians were always the better side and did most of the attacking, although their opponents were always liable to break away. The Air Force forwards threw away what chances they had through weak finishing; they shot too hurriedly instead of pausing to steady themselves. Corporal Robinson was easily the best player in the Air Force team. His tackling and passing to his forwards deserved a greater reward than they received. The Corinthians' defence was a sound one. M. H. Cook (Oxford University) did all he had to do exceedingly well. W. S. Parker and G. D. Kemp-Welch were the life of the forward line. Parker opened the scoring with a splendid shot. Webster and Kemp-Welch added goals before Parrish scored for the Air Force. Half-time came with the score at 3—1 in favour of the Corinthians. After the interval the Air Force made desperate efforts to equalize, but their shooting was wild, and several opportunities were let slip. Parker and Kemp-Welch both scored for the Corinthians before the finish.

The teams were :—

CORINTHIANS.—M. H. Cook, goal; D. Lomax and G. H. Abbott, backs; F. G. T. Kingsley, W. H. Bradshaw, and A. T. Easter, half-backs; W. Hamm, G. D. Kemp-Welch, H. F. Robinson, W. H. Webster, and W. S. Parker, forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Aircraftman Chaston (Uxbridge), goal; Corporal Pond and Leading Aircraftman James (Netheravon), backs; Corporal Kensy (Cranwell), Corporal Robinson (Henlow), and Aircraftman Armstrong (Eastchurch), half-backs; Mr. Sleighholme (Mountbatten), Aircraftman Kelly (Henlow), Aircraftman Parrish (Kenley), Sergeant Acquaroff (Worthy Down), and Aircraftman Seabright (Tangmere), forwards.

THE ARTHUR DUNN CUP

A KEEN GAME DRAWN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

The Old Bradfieldians and the Lancing Old Boys played a drawn match in the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, neither side, even with half an hour's extra play, being able to score a goal. Both sides had good opportunities to score and there were many movements from which it seemed almost certain that a goal would result. Extremely good goal-keeping by A. L. Hilder and R. G. Benda, however, saved a number of good shots. Hilder, it should be said, had more shots to handle and more difficult emergencies to forestall or master than did Benda.

It was a fast and really hard game and only the Arthur Dunn Cup spirit enabled some of the players to stick the pace to the very end. The backs on both sides were fast and sound and went very straight for the ball. F. de L. Evans was perhaps the best, as he was the biggest, of the four, but the combination between R. E. C. Goff and G. J. Collins worked with almost professional ease and certainty. J. G. Stevenson, that quiet player, played a fine game for the Old Bradfieldians at centre half-back, but as a line the Lancing Old Boys' half-backs were quite as strong as their opponents. Two forwards stood out—G. H. Coley, outside left for the Lancing Old Boys, and C. R. Watson-Smythe, outside right for the Old Bradfieldians.

Lancing forced a corner in the first minute, but nothing came of it, Benda coming out of goal and punching away cleverly. Watson-Smythe, well fed by R. W. E. Groves, made several long runs on the right wing and after one of these I. M. Sorensen, who was often dangerous, shot just wide with a hard left-footed kick. The Old Bradfieldians forced two corners, from one of which Fussell was just too high with a long hard shot taken on the run. In a race between Hilder and Sorensen, Sorensen just got there first but at such full stretch that he could only push the ball towards the open goal with his foot. The ball had just pace enough to get over the goal line, but Goff got back and kicked away somewhere and somehow before it actually crossed the line; a question of inches only and a great effort all round. Hilder stopped the ball without being able to get rid of it twice inside five seconds, but he gathered a third and immediate shot, a horrible short one along the ground, and coolly and cleverly kicked clear. Almost immediately the ball was down the other end and Coley put in a hard, high shot which Benda knocked up with his right hand and scooped behind on the second attempt. From the corner kick Cawston shot just wide on the left. Hilder dashed at and fly-kicked a centre from Watson-Smythe and at the other end Cawston headed in a centre from Coley, the ball being kicked away only after a dangerous mix-up in front of goal. Coley made himself a grand opening, coming inside and dribbling past two of the defence, but he sliced his shot wide on the left of the goal. Before half-time Coley put in another hot shot which Benda saved cleverly at the expense of a corner.

Lancing forced two corners early in the second half, but then the Old Bradfieldians did all the attacking for quite a long time. A shot from Watson-Smythe skimmed over the cross-bar, and Hilder turned one from P. P. Roome outside the right goalpost for a corner. After a run and centre by Coley, G. R. Taylor hit the left goalpost but the ball bounced out out of harm's way. Clever combination between Sorensen and Roome gave Shaw a fine opening, but he shot over on the volley from only a few yards out. A pass through from Taylor to Cawston was perfectly timed, but Cawston shot too soon and too hurriedly and the ball went wide. A grand shot by Sorensen was brilliantly saved and Watson-Smythe shot wide when well placed. Then it was time, but, according to rule, not the finish, and the players began again for another half-hour's play. In the first three minutes beautiful football by Groves and Watson-Smythe let Sorensen in with a fine opening. Sorensen went through with the ball at his feet but with only the goalkeeper to beat he shot wide. Lancing Old Boys forced two corners and Coley shot over from some 12 yards distance of goal. In the second half of the extra time, Roome put in a hot shot from close in which Hilder caught and kicked away with the greatest coolness. G. T. Collins was carried off the field with cramp, and while he was away the Old Bradfieldians forced a mêlée in front of goal in which half a dozen different people kicked the ball on to at least half a dozen others; somehow, however, the ball bumped away to safety on the right. Collins limped back again—Evans had been playing almost on one leg for a long time now—and there was just one more thrill when Taylor hit the left goalpost. Any other result than a draw would have been a cruel one.

The teams were :—

LANCING OLD BOYS.—A. L. Hilder, goal; R. E. C. Goff and G. J. Collins, backs; R. H. S. Davis, W. F. Pearce, and R. R. Vassar-Smith, half-backs; L. H. Johnson, E. Cawston, G. R. Taylor, G. A. K. Collins, and G. H. Coley, forwards.

OLD BRADFIELDIANS.—R. G. Benda, goal; F. de L. Evans and F. M. Webb, backs; R. S. Blundell, J. G. Stevenson, and O. R. Fussell, half-backs; C. R. Watson-Smythe, R. W. E. Groves, R. G. Shaw, I. M. Sorensen, and P. P. Roome, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

SECOND ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*Evenwood Town	3	Horsforth	1
*Esh Winning	3	Stockton	3
(After extra time.)			
Tow Law Town	2	Marine (Liverpool)	1
*Percy Main Amateurs	3	Rawmarsh Welfare	0
*Northern Nomads	3	Hallam	1
*Yorkshire Amateurs	3	Stanley United	0
Wimbledon	2	*Cambridge Town	0
Barking Town	4	*Hampstead	1
Chesham United	3	*Nunhead	1
Leyton	1	*Gorleston	0
*Dulwich Hamlet	4	Tufnell Park	3
Metropolitan Police	2	*Enfield	0
Ilford	3	*London Caledonians	1
*Barnet	2	H.M.S. Excellent	1
*Kingstonian	4	Grays Athletic	1
*Bournemouth Gas Works A	4	Welton Rovers	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Clapton	2	Casuals	1
*Woking	3	Leytonstone	1
*St. Albans City	3	Wycombe Wanderers	2

OTHER MATCH

*Corinthians	5	R.A.F.	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*Redhill	5	Walthamstow Avenue	2
*Finchley	4	Sutton United	2
*Chesham	4	Southall	2

RESERVE SECTION

*Southall	4	Wealdstone	2
*Walthamstow Avenue	3	Bromley	1
*Barking Town	5	Finchley	1
*Leyton	0	Redhill	0

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Beckenham	4	*Bostall Heath	3
Cray Wanderers	2	*Dagenham Town	1
*Leyton Pennant	6	Epsom Town	0
*Romford	2	Erith and Belvedere	2
*Walthamstow Grange	8	Tooting Town	1

DIVISION II.

*Leavesden Mental Hospital	6	Standard Telephones	1
*Tate Institute	3	Erith and Belvedere	3
Park Royal	1	*Woolwich Polytechnic	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Maidenhead United	7	*Aylesbury United	1
*Colchester Town	1	Brentwood & Warley	1
G.E. (Romford)	2	*Egham	0
*Slough	4	Staines Town	4
Crittalls Athletic	4	*Wood Green	2

DIVISION I.

*Aisley	2	Leighton United	1
Hayward's (Enfield)	4	*Berkhamsted Town	3
*Polytechnic	2	Cowley (Oxon.)	2
*Eastbourne Comrades	3	Hertford Town	2
*Housmow	7	Hitchin Town	1
Windsor and Eton	5	*Watford Old Boys	1

DIVISION II.

(EASTERN SECTION)

*Bishop's Stortford	4	Lea Bridge Gas	3
*Letchworth Town	7	Welwyn Garden City	1
*Polytechnic Reserves	1	Rovers	0
*Waltham Comrades	3	Ware	3

(WESTERN SECTION)

*G.W.B.	2	Berkhamsted Town Reserves	2
*Maidenhead United Reserves	5	Aylesbury United Reserves	0
Slough Reserves	7	*Willesden Polytechnic	6

A.F.A. (SENIOR CUP)

SECOND ROUND

Eastbourne	1	*Old Collegians	0

REPLAYED TIES

*Civil Service	4	Crouch End Vampires	0
*Barclays Bank	2	Old Reptonians	1

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP

Wealdstone	4	*Hayes	3

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

SECOND ROUND

Old Bradfieldians (At the Crystal Palace.	0	Lancing Old Boys After extra time.)	0

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

*Carshalton	2	Aquarius	2
*Midland Bank	9	Kew Association	3
*Old Lyonians	5	Bank of England	1
*Westminster Bank	4	Hastings and St. Leonards	2
Ealing Association	5	*Alexandra Park	1
Lloyds Bank	4	*Old Parkonians	1
*Lensbury	3	Norsemen	1
*Winchmore Hill	10	Toc H	5
*East Grinstead	2	N.P. Bank	1
Alleyn Old Boys	3	*Motor Union	1

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

*Watford Amateurs	3	Thos. Cook & Son	1
*Centymca	4	Old Finchleians	0
*Old Latymerians	4	St. Michael's (Leigh)	2
Old Owens	2	*Chingford	1

* Home team.

THE F.A. CUP

TO-DAY'S REPLAYED MATCH

The Corinthians will again try conclusions with Millwall this afternoon at Stamford Bridge in the third round of the competition for the F.A. Cup, this being their third meeting.

K. E. Hegan will be unable to play through the injury he received in last Wednesday's match. It is feared that the *tibia* may be fractured, but the result of the X-ray examination is not yet known. It is unlikely that there will be any rearrangement in the Corinthian team with the exception of a substitute for Hegan. The same team, with the one exception, as played before will represent them, and it is probable that W. S. Parker will play at outside left. This, however, will not be decided until this morning. Parker played very well in Saturday's match against the R.A.F. at the Crystal Palace and scored two goals.

Two games have already been played between the two teams. In the first at Crystal Palace the score was two goals all and in the second played at New Cross last Wednesday only one goal was scored by each side, though extra time was played, 15 minutes each way. K. E. Hegan will be much missed by the Corinthians, for in both games he has been their strongest attacking player, and though he was hurt early in the game on Wednesday, he continued pluckily in his play, and at the end of the game he was as tricky as ever, though he could not run so fast as he had done before.

The composition of the Millwall team is also uncertain and will not be decided till this morning. They played Chelsea at New Cross on Saturday and it was a hard game. Most of the players who were in the Cup-tie match last week were playing, but Sweetman, who was right back then, was not in the team on Saturday. It seems likely that the game to-day will be a hard one, and whichever side can score first, will probably be able to hold on to the lead and win. In the second game at New Cross the Corinthians showed great powers of rallying and lasting through till the end of two hours' play. Most of their players have had the advantage of resting on Saturday, and they may therefore come on to the field to-day more fresh than their opponents.

A DRAWN MATCH AT NEW CROSS

Millwall and Chelsea played a drawn game before a very large crowd at New Cross on Saturday, neither side being able to score.

Millwall made two changes, Tyler coming in at right back and W. I. Bryant being tried at inside right. It cannot be said that the latter experiment was a complete success, for Bryant is not yet quite fit, and, although he started well in his unaccustomed position, he fell away as the game went on. Chelsea must have been surprised at the vigour and freshness of Millwall at the beginning of the match, and for the greater part of the first half they were on the defensive. Moreover, any chance they may have had of attacking on their own was seriously interfered with after some 10 minutes' play when G. R. Mills and Pipe collided heavily, and the Chelsea amateur was unfortunate enough not only to cut his lip badly but to lose two of his teeth.

The smooth working of the Chelsea attack was considerably affected, and the Millwall half-backs were able to concentrate on setting their own forwards on the move. Graham, who played very well, was constantly giving the men in front of him delightful passes, but the Chelsea defence was very sound and there was only one occasion when the goal was in any real danger. This was just before half-time, when Cock, receiving the ball from Bryant, passed back for Forsyth to run forward and send in a hard, high drive, which Millington did well to hold. It was not an inspiring match to watch, for, after the accident to Mills, the game was spoiled by a series of petty fouls and other infringements of the rules, and incidents of any interest were few and far between. The second half was very similar, only it was Chelsea who held the upper hand, for Millwall by this time were tiring, although they were struggling gamely on. The football itself, however, was rather better, but Chelsea rarely looked any more like scoring than did their opponents.

Wilson and Miller usually keep well behind their other forwards, but they have never played farther back than on Saturday, and the result was that their few shots were made from long range and gave Lansdale no trouble. Miller, however, did put in a good piece of work when he passed hard across to Jackson and reached the return on the volley, his shot going only just over the bar. Jackson shaped well, but is a little clumsy at present, and this was shown when he did well to reach a forward pass before Lansdale and sent the ball out to Pearson. The goalkeeper had fallen in coming out, and a goal seemed certain when Pearson cut in and passed back into the centre. Jackson, however, instead of placing the ball quietly into the net, shot hurriedly many yards wide of the goal. Pearson, as in their recent matches, was the best forward for Chelsea, just as Corkindale was for Millwall, and whenever either of these players had the ball, which was all too seldom, they always made good use of it. Pearson narrowly missed scoring once when Lansdale had to save his shot at full length, and Forsyth lost a good chance at the other end during the last 10 minutes.

The teams were :—

MILLWALL.—Lansdale, goal; Tyler and Pipe, backs; Martin, Goman, and Graham, half-backs; Corkindale, W. I. Bryant, Cock, Forsyth, and Paton, forwards.

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Law, backs; Russell, Rodger, and Bishop, half-backs; Jackson, Wilson, G. R. Mills, Miller, and Pearson, forwards.

LEAGUE MATCHES

Both the leaders in the League Championship won their matches on Saturday, and in each case the victory was creditable. As their nearest rivals, Aston Villa, Derby County, Leeds United, and Liverpool, were all beaten, Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City have strengthened their position at the head of the table, and the struggle between the two will now be all the more interesting. Sheffield Wednesday won easily against Aston Villa, and Manchester City did even better to win at Bolton against Bolton Wanderers, especially after the match they had in the Cup-ties in the middle of the week.

The two teams at the foot of the table also won their matches. The return to form of Everton, which seems to be largely due to the return to the team of Dean, their centre-forward, will be welcome. Everton are one of three clubs which have held their place in the First Division of the League since its start, and they will doubtless make a serious effort to avoid losing their place now. Grimsby Town won a remarkable and high-scoring game against Blackburn, and they may continue to do better. Ill fortune seems to follow the teams in the far north-east. Sunderland could only draw with Portsmouth, each side scoring a goal, and Newcastle United were badly beaten by Leicester City at Leicester. These two teams may find themselves in an even more serious position if Everton and Grimsby Town continue to do well. Just above them are The Arsenal, who, even if they did draw their match at Burnley, which was quite a good performance, earned but one point, and thus fell to the fifth place from the foot of the table. The Arsenal have not a bad record for the season so far as goals scored against them go. Their defence appears to be sound, but they cannot get the goals themselves. If only their forwards could attack with confidence and shoot with certainty they might soon be rid of all their troubles. The result on Saturday may help them a little. West Ham United won rather easily against Liverpool.

The teams at the top of the Second Division did not do well like those in the First, for Oldham Athletic only drew with Nottingham Forest at Oldham, while the most surprising result of the day was the defeat of Blackpool by Tottenham Hotspur by six goals to one. Blackpool had a disastrous time in London at Christmas, and they have now had even a more severe fall. Still, they and Oldham have a comfortable lead over their nearest rivals, and it will take some time to dislodge them from the top of the table. The return to form of Tottenham Hotspur, of which some evidence was given in the Cup-tie matches against Manchester City, will be welcome if it can be maintained. Chelsea could not profit from the failures of Oldham and Blackpool, and they only drew in a hard game against Millwall, who had had a Cup-tie match in mid-week and have another before them to-day.

There were no surprises in the First Round of the competition for the Scottish Cup. The only match of note, that between the Rangers and Queen's Park, at Hampden Park, was won by the Rangers by the only goal scored. The Rangers are undoubtedly the best team in Scotland, but they have seldom done well in the Cup-ties. It remains to be seen whether they will have better luck this year.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Birmingham (Curtis, Bradford)	2	Sheffield United (Phillipson)	1
*Burnley (Wallace, Mantle)	2	The Arsenal (Bastin, Jack)	2
*Everton (Critchley, Dean 2, Stein)	4	Derby County	0
*Grimsby Town (Bestall, Prior, Cozins, Robson 2)	5	Blackburn Rovers (McLean, Cunliffe, Bourton)	3
Huddersfield Town (Davies)	1	*Leeds United	0
*Leicester City (Chandler 3, Hine 2, Langford)	6	Newcastle United (Hutchinson)	1
Manchester City (Johnson, Brook)	2	*Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore)	1
Middlesbrough (Mutch, Pease, Camsell)	2	*Manchester United	0
*Sheffield Wednesday (Rimmer, Marsden, Hooper)	3	Aston Villa	0
*Sunderland (Wood)	1	Portsmouth (Easson)	1
*West Ham United (Watson, Robson, Davidson own goal, Barrett)	4	Liverpool (Smith)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	24	15	5	4	62	29	35
Manchester City	25	14	6	5	61	43	34
Derby County	25	13	4	8	47	45	30
Leeds United	25	13	2	10	47	37	28
Aston Villa	25	12	4	9	52	48	28
Middlesbrough	26	12	3	11	57	51	27
Huddersfield Town	26	11	5	10	38	44	27
Liverpool	25	11	5	9	45	50	27
Bolton Wanderers	26	10	6	10	50	42	26
Leicester City	25	11	4	10	52	54	26
Blackburn Rovers	24	10	5	11	64	63	25
Sheffield United	26	11	3	12	55	54	25
Burnley	26	9	7	10	55	61	25
Birmingham	25	8	7	10	41	38	23
Portsmouth	25	8	7	10	43	41	23
West Ham United	25	9	5	12	52	52	23
Manchester United	25	10	3	12	39	51	23
The Arsenal	24	9	4	12	40	38	22
Sunderland	25	7	7	11	39	50	21
Everton	26	6	8	12	46	56	20
Newcastle United	25	9	2	14	47	67	20
Grimsby Town	24	7	4	13	43	59	18

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford (Harwood 2)	2	*Bradford City (Cairns)	1
*Bristol City (Williams)	1	Charlton Athletic (Searle)	1
Hull City (Kerr (own goal), Starling)	2	*Preston North End (Smithies)	1
*Millwall	0	Chelsea	0
*Notts County (James, Andrews, Davies)	3	Reading	0
*Oldham Athletic	0	Nottingham Forest	0
*Southampton	0	Bury	0
Stoke City (Bussey, Wilson)	2	*Cardiff City (Robinson)	1
*Swansea Town (Gunn, Williams)	2	Wolverhampton Wanderers (Hartill 2)	2
*Tottenham Hotspur (Cook, Harper 3, Meads, Dimmock)	6	Blackpool (Quinn)	1
*West Bromwich Albion (Shaw, Richardson, Cresswell, Carter)	4	Barnsley (Wallbanks, Shorer)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	25	15	7	3	59	27	37
Blackpool	25	17	2	6	66	46	36
Chelsea	25	11	9	5	43	24	31
Bradford	25	12	6	7	50	44	30
Bury	25	12	6	9	49	41	30
Wolverhampton Wndrs.	26	11	6	9	52	48	28
Charlton Athletic	25	9	9	7	38	33	27
Southampton	25	11	5	9	51	47	27
Card

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

HOCKEY

WEST BEAT SOUTH

The West beat the South in the International trial by three goals to two at Weston-super-Mare on Saturday. Their victory, which was fully deserved, was the first gained by the West over the South since 1908 and only twice previously had they won since the institution of the match in 1901.

The forward play on the whole was disappointing, especially that of the South, but the brilliant dash of the three inside Western players, D. S. Milford, J. Gregory, and W. E. Bryce, counterbalanced the poor showing of the South's line, and the West's short passing game, considering the treacherous state of the ground, was on the whole distinctly good. The West's wing players were only moderate, and this reflected more credit on the insides, of whom W. E. Bryce at inside-right, although not so clever in stick play as either Gregory or Milford, was the most troublesome to the Southern defence. Both J. H. Kendall and A. D. Ogilvy, the South's wing players, made the most of the few good opportunities they had, but Kendall might have with advantage made more ground on several occasions before centring. Carpenter worked tremendously hard, but was poorly supported by his inside players.

While the forward play proved of little value to the English selectors, they gained valuable information regarding the defences. The West owed their victory to a great extent to the excellent play of their half-back line as a whole, and to that of E. S. Hoare at centre half-back in particular. Both in attack and defence he was equally good, and always seemed to be in the right position at the right moment. H. P. Hanham at right half-back has only to play half as well as he did against the South in the next Western trial to make sure of a place in one of the final trial games, and F. K. R. Long, although he was not so prominent as Hoare or Hanham, was very effective, especially in defence. The two backs for the West worked well together as a pair, and J. W. Whitfield made one or two exceptionally good saves.

Perhaps the best player in either defence was R. Scott Freeman, of the South, for both his partner and B. A. Castle, at centre half-back, were completely off their game and threw a tremendous amount of extra work on to Freeman. He undoubtedly saved the South from a far heavier defeat. W. D. Chambers at right half supported him well and was the best of the half-backs for the South, and K. B. Boys in goal could not be blamed for any of the shots which scored.

For the first 10 minutes of the game neither side was able to settle down, but the attacks by the West were generally the more dangerous. Milford lost a good chance from a penalty corner by a weak shot, and an attack by the South, which looked very dangerous, was finely checked by Hoare in the circle. From his clearance the West's forwards went through and forced a corner. This was well taken by Milford, and equally well saved by Boys, but Bryce, with a brilliant follow-up, practically took the ball off Boys' pads and rushed it through the goal. A good run and centre by Ogilvy nearly resulted in Woolley equalizing. A few minutes later Payne got away, and from his pass Woolley made the score level. The West were the more aggressive and soon took the lead again, Milford scoring by deflecting a fast centre from the right through his legs. From the centre bully the West went clean through, and Boys was rather lucky to scrape the ball out of goal. Bryce made another good effort which nearly produced a score, and at the other end Payne missed a comparatively easy chance. At half-time the West led by two goals to one.

The South showed a slight improvement after half-time, and the play became more level. Hanham and Freeman were very prominent for their respective sides in the defence, and the South equalized through Carpenter from a corner. A little later Whitfield saved well from Ogilvy, and Gregory lost a good chance for the West by shooting over the goal when well placed. The West took up the attack again strongly, and once Freeman saved brilliantly on the goal-line with Boys out of goal. Bryce and Gregory were continually prominent, and it was from a break-away and good pass back in the goal mouth by Gregory that Milford scored an easy goal to give the West the lead. Later the South's goal had a miraculous escape, for after Boys had saved and slipped, the ball hung on the goal-line, but no one could get up to put it through in time. Just before the end a bad miss-hit nearly resulted in the South scoring, but Whitfield saved well, and at the end the West were pressing again.

The teams were:—

WEST.—J. W. Whitfield (Wiltshire), goal; J. A. Rigby (Somerset) and E. T. L. R. Haywood (Dorset), backs; H. P. Hanham (Dorset), E. S. Hoare (Gloucestershire), and F. K. R. Long (Wiltshire), half-backs; A. Ashford (Somerset), W. E. Bryce (Wiltshire), J. Gregory (Somerset), D. S. Milford (Wiltshire), and Rev. R. Mortimer (Somerset), forwards.

SOUTH.—K. B. Boys (Surrey), goal; R. Scott Freeman (Middlesex) and H. W. Thora (Sussex), backs; W. D. Chambers (Surrey), B. A. Castle (Sussex), and R. L. L. Milsted (Middlesex), half-backs; J. H. Kendall (Surrey), A. W. Woolley (Sussex), F. W. Carpenter (Surrey), A. V. Payne (Buckinghamshire), and A. D. Ogilvy (Surrey), forwards.

Only one change has been made in the West team which beat the South for the game against the Midlands at Evesham on February 1, M. Hathaway taking the place of the Rev. R. Mortimer on the left wing.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AT HOME

Cambridge University played their second game of the term on Saturday, when they beat Wimbledon at Cambridge by three goals to one.

The general combination of the University side was never really good, and although they had more chances than their opponents in the first half, they failed to score, whereas Wimbledon scored through N. Kirkpatrick. After the change of ends Cambridge did better, but although A. H. Rocyn Jones equalized early in the half they could not claim any superiority until the game was well advanced, when goals were scored by R. Perfect and Rocyn Jones.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—R. G. E. Dodson (Emmanuel), goal; V. H. Wilson (Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (Christ's), backs; G. T. M. Mitchell (Queens'), F. H. Masina (Emmanuel), and T. L. Rowan (Queens'), half-backs; A. G. Hardie (Trinity), R. Perfect (Emmanuel), S. J. Berry (Christ's), A. H. Rocyn Jones (Downing), and T. A. D. Hewan (Clare), forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—P. Jones, goal; J. Fletcher and T. G. Steel, backs; C. Hallahan, C. W. Mackay, and M. J. Rice, half-backs; C. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Carpenter, N. Kirkpatrick, J. Holloway, and P. J. Henderson, forwards.

OXFORD BEATEN

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines, with a representative team, were much too good for Oxford University at Portsmouth on Saturday, winning the match by six goals to none.

The Navy were three goals ahead within 15 minutes of the start, Sub-Lieutenant Kirkconnel (2) and Major Brooks having scored. The Oxford forwards then put in some useful work, but the home team's defence was very sound. The play remained even for the remainder of the first half, though the Navy did score one more goal, Major Brooks scoring from a centre from Lieutenant Satterthwaite, who gave a fine display on the wing throughout the game.

Oxford pressed hard after the interval, and they had most of the play, but their forwards finished poorly, Kirkconnel, who was the best forward on the field, scored a brilliant goal from a difficult angle, and Lieutenant Taylor completed the total, the ball from his shot entering the net off J. S. Gwatkin's foot.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Campbell, goal; Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse and Lieutenant G. P. U. Morris, backs; Lieutenant-Commander Agnew, Lieutenant R. D. Swallow, and Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander E. D. Reed, half-backs; Lieutenant Taylor, Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel, Major R. A. D. Brooks, Lieutenant T. K. W. Atkinson, and Lieutenant E. S. Satterthwaite, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. S. Gwatkin (Christ Church), goal; H. J. Linnell (Trinity) and G. A. Mobbs (Christ Church), backs; J. Laurd (Christ Church), G. Thopshius (University), and J. M. Monkhouse (Trinity), half-backs; A. D. Walmsley (Queen's), J. S. M. Paul (St. John's), T. J. R. Dashwood (Brasenose), D. G. Oswald (Wadham), and T. L. Jones (Brasenose), forwards.

MID-SURREY v. R.E.

Mid-Surrey beat the Royal Engineers at Richmond on Saturday by six goals to one.

In the first half the home forwards attacked almost continuously, and goals were scored by E. L. Lawrence (two), O. L. Bateson, and D. G. Waddilove, while Lieutenant O'Farrell obtained a goal for the Royal Engineers before the interval. The play was always interesting, and although the Royal Engineers' defence worked well together, the home side added to their lead before the finish. E. L. Lawrence and D. L. Utting hitting further goals.

The teams were:—

MID-SURREY.—F. Freeman, goal; C. L. Mason and Commander T. C. B. Harbottle, backs; J. H. Lewis, L. D. Hodgkinson, and S. A. Block, half-backs; W. A. Brown, E. L. Lawrence, O. L. Bateson, D. L. Utting, and D. G. Waddilove, forwards.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Sergeant Sutton, goal; Captain Hammond and Lieutenant I. W. B. Edge, backs; Captain C. F. Hancock, Lieutenant E. C. Clayton, and Lieutenant W. S. T. Douglas, half-backs; Lieutenant O'Farrell, Lieutenant B. S. Armitage, Captain E. L. C. Jacob, Captain W. W. Boggs, and Lieutenant Crawley, forwards.

THE BOAT RACE

CHANGES AT OXFORD

The improvement in the weather at Oxford was maintained on Saturday, and the crews practised in delightful conditions. There was a large crowd on the towing-path, including Archdeacon Archer Houblon (Christ Church), who stroked the Oxford crew in 1872.

The President, A. Graham (Brasenose), had some of the men out for tubbing instruction in the morning, and the others went out after luncheon before any work was done in the Eight. On getting afloat, soon after 3 o'clock, Friday's order was maintained, and the crew headed downstream at a stroke of 22. They had a halt half-way to Iffley, and, turning at the Lock, pulled back to the boat-house in easy stages, finishing up at 24.

When they went out the second time some interesting experiments were made, and it was somewhat late before they pushed off. Tinne (University College) went from bow to his old seat at No. 7, Poole (Brasenose) being transferred to No. 3 in place of Hutton (University College), who superseded Ingles (Magdalen) at No. 5. This left a vacancy at bow which was temporarily filled by W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, who rowed bow in the Eton Eight at Henley last summer. This time they went upstream, and, reaching Randalls in one piece, swung round and worked to Iffley in stages at 20. They put about at the Isis, and, with one or two easies on the way, covered the full extent of the home course and then paddled back to the Boathouse.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st	lb
W. D. C. Erskine-Crum (Non-Collegiate) (bow)	11	6
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	6
3. R. A. J. Poole (Eton and Brasenose)	12	13½
4. E. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	7
5. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	9
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	12	11
7. D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	13	4
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	2
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	1

LOCK-TO-LOCK TRIAL AT CAMBRIDGE

The Cambridge crew enjoyed pleasant weather conditions for their second lock-to-lock trial on Saturday, when they covered the distance, a matter of three miles, in 17min. 49 3-5sec., just over 10 seconds faster than on the previous occasion a week earlier. As before, the test was undertaken at a paddling stroke, with the exception of two short bursts, one in Long Reach and the other in Post Reach, when the stroke rose from 22 to 26.

The general form of the crew throughout was quite satisfactory, and during the short burst of rowing at the finish they were quite impressive. There was a smoothness about the work which would seem to indicate that it will be unnecessary to look much farther before the final order of rowing is settled. The work was watched by quite a number of Old Blues, and, in addition to the two coaches, Mr. Haig-Thomas and Mr. J. C. Holcroft, F. H. Jerwood (Jesus), W. S. Adie (First Trinity), C. E. Wool Lewis (Third Trinity), T. R. B. Sanders (Corpus Christi), and G. C. Drinkwater (Oxford) were present.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
2. N. M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn)	12	0
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	8
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	8
5. O. V. Bevan (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	12	11
6. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	3
7. R. A. Davies-Cooke (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	1
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
R. K. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The second half of the matches played in the Second Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup will be begun to-day. The first match is between Prince's Club and the M.C.C., and it will be played at Prince's Club. In the match played in the first half at Lord's Prince's Club won by two individual matches to one, but half-way through the competition the M.C.C. were leading by one point with 17 wins against 16. Two clubs go up, automatically, into the First Division at the beginning of next season, and there is the keenest competition between the clubs to gain promotion. The positions on November 28, when all the clubs in this division had played half their matches, were:—

	Matches Played	Points Possible	Points Gained
M.C.C.	7	21	17
Guards' Club	7	21	16
Prince's Club	7	21	16
Union Club	7	21	15
Army and Navy Club	7	21	8
Roehampton Club	7	21	8
Junior Carlton Club	7	21	3
Badminton Club	7	21	1

The second half of the First Division matches will be begun on Tuesday, January 28, when the Royal Air Force Club play the Cavendish Club at the Royal Air Force Club.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The ninth Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship (holder Miss N. Cave) will be begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, to-day. The number of entries, 36, is a record. Although eight Ladies' Championships have been played—the first was in the spring of 1922—only four out of the many who have entered for it have won the Championship. Miss J. Cave, who to the general regret is unable to play this year, won the first Championship, and won again in 1924 and 1926. She was beaten by three games to two in the final last year by her elder sister, Miss N. Cave, after a brilliant match. Miss N. Cave won in 1923 as well as last year. Miss S. Huntsman won the second Championship, and won a love game against Miss J. Cave in the semi-final round last year. Miss C. Fenwick won two years in succession, 1925 and 1926.

The first match to-day will be begun at 10.30 a.m.

The draw is given below:—

Miss E. Foster, Miss A. Dalrymple, Miss D. E. Boucher, Lady Page-Wood, Mrs. E. G. Earle, Miss C. Fenwick, Mrs. J. Naylor, Mrs. L. H. Crispe, Mrs. Stebbing, Miss J. Huntsman, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Milbanke, Mrs. J. N. Cheney, Mrs. Backhouse, and Miss Comerach, byes.

Miss M. Haywood v. Mrs. C. Nation.

Miss S. Keith-Jones v. Mrs. W. T. Sainsbury.

Miss E. Fordham v. Miss N. M. Boucher.

Miss A. Blake v. Mrs. V. S. Daniell.

Miss B. Batlivala, Miss Crispe, Miss Palliser, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell, Miss D. S. Stanhope, Miss S. Huntsman, Mrs. M. Miles, Miss Rothschild, Miss N. Cave (holder), Miss T. S. Fox, Miss Kensington, Mrs. Livingstone-Learmonth, Miss C. Morse, and Miss E. C. Mogg, byes.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*West	3	South	2
Yorkshire	4	*Lincolnshire	3
*Durham	3	Northumberland	0
*R. Navy and R. Marines	6	Oxford University	0
*Cambridge University	3	Wimbledon	1
*Old Kingstonians	7	London University	0
*Reading University	2	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1
Leeds University	4	*Dewsbury and Saville	0
Army	4	*Tulse Hill	2
*Mid-Surrey	6	Royal Engineers	1
Teddington	3	*Hampstead	2
*Richmond and Kingston Hill	7	Staines	0
*Beckenham	9	United Services (Portsmouth)	1
*Old Loughtonians	5	Old Felstedians	3
*Surbiton	2	Southgate	2
*Hon. Artillery Co.	2	Hendon	2
*Dulwich	6	Bromley	0
*Royal Artillery	2	Aldershot Command	2
*Purley	3	East Grinstead	0
*West Herts	6	Broomfield	1
*Civil Service	3	Spencer	1
*St. James's (Hatcham)	3	R.N.C. (Greenwich)	1
Virginian	3	*Faraday House	0
Old Cranleighans	5	*Old Framlinghamians	2
*Hounslow	8	Merton	2
*Metropas	3	Old Charlton	1
Broxbourne	4	*London Hospital	1
Hawks	5	*St. Thomas's Hospital	2
*Lloyds Bank	2	Westminster Bank	2
*Barclays Bank	5	Guildhall	2
*G.W.R.	10	Chalfont	0
Centymca	9	*London Welsh	0
*Ashford	4	Kingston Grammar School	1
*Polytechnic	5	I.M.S.R.	1
*University College	2	Middlesex Hospital	2
*London School of Economics	6	Romford	2
Bond Polytechnic	3	*Exiles	1
Sevenoaks	11	*King's College Hospital	2
Alleyn Old Boys	5	*Waddon	2
*Barnes	3	Crouch End	1
*Goodmayes	5	Westcliff	1
*Royal Berkshire Regiment	1	High Wycombe	1
*Burnt Ash	1	Catford Wanderers	1
*West Middlesex	8	Wayfarers	2
Sanderstead	4	*Royal Dental and Charing Cross Hospitals	3
*Weybridge	3	Windsor	2
Battersea Polytechnic	2	*Lancashire	0
*Bournemouth	4	Southampton	1
*East Ham	2	Barnet	1
*Imperial College	2	Hickings Park	1

WOMEN'S MATCHES

Durham	5	*Northumberland	3
*Yorkshire	2	Nottinghamshire	2
*Derbyshire	2	Leicestershire	1
Gloucestershire	4	*Monmouthshire	1

* Home team.

BOXING

GENARO OUTCLASSES TREVIDIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 19

Frankie Genaro, of New York, easily retained his title in a 15-round contest for the World's Fly-weight Championship held here last night by defeating Yvon Trévidic, the young Breton challenger, after 12 rounds of mediocre boxing. Trévidic was hopelessly outclassed from the start, and, after receiving terrific punishment, gave up at the beginning of the 13th round.

This was the third fight for the fly-weight title to be staged in Paris by Mr. J. Dickson within a year, and the Velodrome d'Hiver was again filled to capacity with a crowd of about 20,000 people. The outstanding feature of the fight was the extraordinary pluck of Trévidic in surviving 12 rounds of such severe treatment. Those who expected of him something in the nature of a revelation, however, were disappointed. As a boxer he was not to be compared with his compatriot, Emile Pladner, who won and lost the title so quickly last year, let alone so wily and experienced an exponent of ringcraft as Genaro. His bid for the title was based on no better foundation than less than a year's experience of professional boxing and the fact that within that period he had won all his fights. His first encounter with a good-class opponent quickly proved him to be lacking in even the elementary knowledge of boxing, although he must be given credit for being an exceptionally courageous fighter. From a point of view of age—he is only 19—he gave away 10 years which, for the American, are full of valuable experience. The pair offered a striking contrast as they entered the ring. Trévidic was extremely nervous and appeared to have been trained to too fine a point; he seemed very young and almost frail in comparison with the compact, brown-skinned figure of Genaro. Trévidic scaled in at 110½lb. and Genaro at 110lb.

From the start Genaro felt that he had nothing to fear, and left his opponent to force the fighting. Trevidic, with practically no defence, forced the American rapidly round the ring, but his wild swings seldom reached their mark, and always was he met with an unrelenting straight left to the face. Whenever he tired Genaro leapt in, and concentrating on the head, did telling damage with stinging blows from both fists. Trévidic began to lose blood early in the contest, and continued to do so throughout. Perhaps the Frenchman's best round was the second, when he scored once or twice with his right, but his blows did not in any way shake Genaro. Indeed, Trévidic lacked the ability to land a really straight punch with any weight behind it, and his round-arm swings, which more often than not missed by feet, only had the effect of throwing him off his balance and fatiguing him. As the fight proceeded Trévidic's scant knowledge of ringcraft deserted him altogether, and, not heeding the lessons of the opening rounds, he just went after his man—pluckily, but rather foolishly—and threw himself on Genaro's demoralizing left.

He fared no better from what little in-fighting there was, for the American invariably emerged from it with a vicious right upper-cut to the jaw; the wonder was that with a guard so open Genaro could not produce a knock-out punch. The finishing stages provided a sorry spectacle. Trévidic, obviously a beaten man, and not far from tears, fought desperately and bravely, always taking many times the amount of punishment he inflicted. In the 12th round he was limp and could scarcely stand; he was bleeding profusely, and his left eye, which started to swell rapidly early in the round, completely closed. Genaro came up for the 13th round, but Trévidic's seconds intimated that the fight could not continue. The American, who was never seriously extended, finished fresh and unscathed.

The best fight of the evening was the 12 round feather-weight contest between Johnny Cuthbert, of Sheffield, and Benny Valger, a French-born American. After a display of skilful boxing and much hard hitting, Cuthbert won on points.

KID BERG WINS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Kid Berg, the Stepney light-weight, beat Tony Canzoneri in a 10-round boxing contest here last night on points after one of the fiercest fights seen in this country for a very long time. Berg fought at a terrific pace throughout the contest and Canzoneri took severe punishment from the very first round.

Canzoneri's right eye was cut in the first round and his left in the third, at the end of which both were showing signs of tiring. Each took hard punches to the face and body in the fourth round, but Berg staggered his opponent with a series of upper-cuts. Canzoneri made Berg miss on occasions by clever ducking and side-stepping, but the Englishman piled up points in every round and defended himself well when Canzoneri made desperate efforts to knock him out in the eighth round. The Italian fought on pluckily to the end of the bout, but Berg was an easy winner.—*Reuter.*

STADIUM CLUB MEETING

The Times Amateur Boxing Club held their first open meeting at the Stadium Club, by permission of the management, on Saturday night. There was a gratifying attendance and a number of entries, and throughout the evening the boxing was of a good standard. A particular point of the meeting was, as Mr. John Walter remarked when he presented the prizes, the gameness of the losers, and it was seldom that it was possible to prophesy the winner in the first round of any contest.

In the 8st. 6lb. Open Novices' Competition C. F. Haggis (Battersea B.C.) beat R. Wallace (Caius B.C.) in the final. In some of the preliminary rounds, however, Wallace boxed in particularly good style, with the advantage of a long reach and the use of a straight left. In the final of the 10st. Open Novices' Competition R. Chandler (Battersea B.C.), who had a good fight with W. E. Taylor (Guildford B.C.) in the semi-final, beat J. C. Andrews (Battersea B.C.) in an evenly-contested bout.

The Special Six-Round Contest proved a really good exhibition of amateur boxing. F. Pepper (Caius B.C., Lyons B.C., Barnes and Mortlake B.C., Business Houses Champion, 1929) who was the winner, was inclined to rush into his opponent too much, but his quick double-punch was most effective. J. Clark (Gainsford B.C., N.W. Divisional Fly-weight Champion, and London Federation Champion) put up a very plucky fight and took a lot of punishment. The final bout of the evening was a four-round contest between J. Giles (Printers) and J. Norman (Oxford and Bermondsey Old Boys B.C., and Printers). This was another good fight, Norman being the winner.

The results were:—

8st. 6lb. OPEN NOVICES' COMPETITION.—C. F. Haggis (Battersea B.C.) beat R. Wallace (Caius B.C.).

10st. OPEN NOVICES' COMPETITION.—R. Chandler (Battersea B.C.) beat J. C. Andrews (Battersea B.C.).

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.—F. Pepper (Caius B.C., Lyons B.C., Barnes and Mortlake B.C., Business Houses Champion, 1929) beat J. Clark (Gainsford B.C., N.W. Divisional Fly-weight Champion and London Federation Champion).

FOUR-ROUND CONTEST.—J. Norman (Oxford and Bermondsey Old Boys B.C. and Printers) beat J. Giles (Printers).

I.S.B.A. TEAM AT OSLO

OSLO, Jan. 18.—The Imperial Services team met a team of Norwegian Amateurs here to-day and won four of the six events. The results were:—

BANTAM-WEIGHTS.—Hauge (Oslo) beat Sergeant C. E. Haslam (I.S.B.A.) on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.—Bjerke (Oslo) beat Lance-Corporal Cupples (I.S.B.A.) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHTS.—Sergeant T. Wigmore (I.S.B.A.) beat Dehn (Oslo) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—Lieutenant H. O. D. Huxham (I.S.B.A.) beat Haakon Nilsen (Oslo) on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—O'Grady (I.S.B.A.) beat Grosnli by a technical knock-out in the third round.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.—Aircraftman Clapp beat Skar (Oslo) on points.—*Reuter.*

WEST-END WINTER FOURS

Six heats in the Winter Fours of the West-End Amateur Rowing Association were down for decision on Saturday.

The results were:—

DIVISION "A".—HEAT 1.—Kensington-Argyll R.C.—M. J. Johnson (bow), F. W. Stannard, R. Hart, H. Ehren (stroke), and H. Hopking (cox). 1; Hanover R.C.—D. C. Rhandell (bow), P. Ward, A. Blanchard, M. Foley (stroke), and R. S. Young (cox). 2. Won by two lengths. HEAT 2.—Harrodian R.C. v. Oxford Circus R.C.—Void.

DIVISION "B".—HEAT 1.—Kensington-Argyll R.C.—J. C. Crabbe (bow), F. R. Martineau, F. W. Nicholls, R. C. A. N. Atkinson (stroke), and F. Cuthbert (cox). r.o.; Alpha R.C. scratched. HEAT 2.—Clarence R.C.—S. Laming (bow), A. Richards, W. Honess, G. E. Ambrosini (stroke), and C. L. Free (cox). r.o.; Kildare R.C. absent.

DIVISION "C".—HEAT 1.—Grove House R.C.—S. Inder (bow), G. Bath, S. Appleby, L. Turrill (stroke), and R. L. Clarke (cox). 1; Athlanion R.C.—G. O. Penn (bow), H. R. Ratcliffe, J. P. Kearton, C. Evans (stroke), and C. H. Beale (cox). 2. Won by a length. HEAT 2.—Clarence R.C.—R. Wilton (bow), J. Burgess, F. Wayford, J. Kilcoyne (stroke), and J. Young (cox), r.o.; Kildare R.C. absent. HEAT 3.—Kensington-Argyll R.C. 1; Victoria R.C. 2. Won by two lengths.

ATHLETICS

JUBILEE OF THE A.A.A.

This is the jubilee year of the Amateur Athletic Association, for it was founded at a meeting at Oxford on April 24, 1880, in the rooms of the late President, Sir Montague Shearman, who died a few weeks ago. To commemorate that anniversary it is proposed to hold a jubilee dinner on an evening which is yet to be fixed, between April 23 and 26, and so as near as possible to the actual date of the foundation of the Association, and the chair will be taken by Lord Desborough, one of the vice-presidents of the Association. It is likely that the new president who will succeed the late Sir Montague Shearman will be chosen before that time, for the general meeting is to be held as usual early in April, and the matter will be decided then.

In connexion with the jubilee celebrations a souvenir book is being prepared giving the story of the origin of the Association and of its progress in the last 50 years. The annual championships of the A.A.A. are to be held at Stamford Bridge on July 4 and 5, and invitations are being sent out to the Dominions and foreign countries asking them to send representatives to compete in the jubilee year. It is expected that there will be a much greater attendance than usual of competitors from abroad, and among those who are likely to come will be a strong American team. It is probable that a special medal may be struck for the occasion, and while it will preserve the distinctive design and marks of the usual A.A.A. medal it will have some additional token to indicate that it has been won in the 50th year of the Association's history.

It is proposed to send an athletic team from this country to take part in the Empire Games which are to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, in August. The A.A.A. have already voted a sum of £500 towards the expenses of the team on the trip, and it is probable that there will be a public subscription to increase that sum. The Empire Games will include contests in a great many different forms of sport, but it seems to be definitely decided that this country will not take part in Rugby football, lawn tennis, rowing, and swimming. No decision has yet been reached about Association football, but it seems likely that a team of boxers and wrestlers will take part.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

SOME INTERESTING EVENTS

An interesting programme of cross-country events on Saturday included the London Business Houses Championship, which was decided at Ruislip over a distance of about five miles, and was won by H. W. Payne (Great Eastern Railway), whose club also secured team honours with 56 points to spare from the holders, Gaslight S.A. (Gas, Light and Coke Company). Payne covered the course in 32min. 32sec., with C. E. Griffiths (Ardath Tobacco Company) second, and W. H. Gross (Great Eastern Railway), the new Essex Champion, third, while B. C. V. Oddie (Air Ministry Harriers), the holder, was fifth.

The most important among the many inter-club races decided was the annual match between South London Harriers, the Southern Counties Champions, and Cwmbran Harriers, the Welsh Champions, which was run over the S.L.H. 7½ miles course at Coulsdon and ended in a home victory with 33 points against 45. J. G. Stubbs and L. H. Weatherill, both South Londoners, being first and second respectively.

Although their first man, H. M. Craske, finished only fifth, the Bank of England Sports Club won a triangular match at Hayes (Kent) with a total of 63½ points, beating Blackheath Harriers, the home club, by 10 points, with the Stock Exchange A.C. third. A good race for individual honours was seen between L. E. Hammil (Blackheath) and W. T. Dear (Stock Exchange), the former winning by 2sec. after covering the seven miles course in 40min. 55sec.

The 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Army Champions, defeated Orion Harriers, at Aldershot, with 50 points to spare, and supplied the first three men home in Private Scarsbrook, Lieutenant D. Meynell, and Corporal Chidgey. The 2nd Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment, had a very different experience at Roehampton, where W. M. Morfey, H. C. Harley, and W. Taylor, finishing first, second, and third respectively, helped Thames Hare and Hounds to win easily. Another military event in the Wimbledon Common district was the London Scottish inter-team race at Putney Heath, where 58 runners competed, and "D" Company, with J. Sutherland and H. Byrne filling the leading positions, beat "C" Company by 6 points.

In the Cambridge Harriers' seven miles open walking race at Eltham C. W. Hyde (Enfield A.C.), the A.A.A. seven miles champion, added to his long list of successes by winning the scratch event in the fast time of 50min. 24sec., with A. L. Fletcher (Belgrave H.), the Business Houses champion, second, and T. W. Green (Belgrave Harriers) third. Belgrave Harriers had no difficulty in winning scratch team honours, but the promoting club's "A" team took first place in the team handicap, the individual handicap being won by F. J. Redman (Metropolitan Walking Club) with an allowance of 7min. 10sec.

FENCING

BERTRAND'S BEAT THE MASKS

Salle Bertrand proved much too strong for the Masks at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, Hanover-square, on Saturday, winning by six defeats to 21. The match was three aside with foil, *épée*, and sabre, and the home team took each series by seven wins to two.

The results were:—

FOIL

SALLE BERTRAND.—Athos Perone, 0 defeat; J. Evan-James and B. Cederin, each 1 defeat. Total, 2 defeats.

MASKS.—"Baby" and "Jackdaw" each 2 defeats; "Trident," 3 defeats. Total, 7 defeats.

ÉPÉE

SALLE BERTRAND.—C. L. de Beaumont and B. Cederin, each 0 defeat; D. Dexter, 2 defeats. Total, 2 defeats.

MASKS.—"Baby" and "Antelope," each 2 defeats; "Dalrae," 3 defeats. Total, 7 defeats.

SABRE

SALLE BERTRAND.—Athos Perone, 0 defeat; C. L. de Beaumont and J. Evan-James, each 1 defeat. Total, 2 defeats.

MASKS.—"Trident" and "Antelope," each 2 defeats; "Moonraker," 3 defeats. Total, 7 defeats.

SABRE CLUB'S SUCCESS

The Birmingham Fencing Club entertained the Sabre Club on Saturday, and after a hard match the Sabre Club won with 14 victories to 11, many of the fights being won by the odd hit. The Sabre Club included G. L. Harry, the ex-Champion, who won all his five fights, in their team, while the home side was assisted by K. H. Mustapha, a Turk, who has only recently joined the club. Mustapha, in winning three of his five bouts, showed himself to be a sabreur of no mean ability.

The results were:—

SABRE CLUB.—G. L. Harry, 5 victories; O. G. Trinder, 4 victories; Major Twist and A. G. Pillbrow, each 2 victories; G. Haynes, 1 victory. Total, 14 victories.

BIRMINGHAM F.C.—Major R. E. Cole, 4 victories; G. Haycraft and K. H. Mustapha, each 3 victories; R. M. Myers, 1 victory; C. R. Bird, no victory. Total, 11 victories.

ROYAL AIR FORCE WIN

In a three-weapon match at University College, Gower-street, London, on Saturday, a team of Royal Air Force fencers beat the University College and Hospital Fencing Club by 16 victories to 11. The College won the Foil by six wins to three, but the R.A.F. were successful with the *Epée* by a similar margin, and also with the Sabre by seven wins to two.

The results were:—

FOIL

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Corporal Cross, 2 wins, 1 defeat; Flight-Sergeant Sallows, 1 win, 2 defeats; Sergeant Faiers, no win, 3 defeats. Total, 3 wins.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—V. H. Barnett, 2 wins, 1 defeat; C. F. Critchley, 1 win, 2 defeats; L. Delevoye, 3 wins, no defeat. Total, 6 wins.

ÉPÉE

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Sergeant Tilbury, 3 wins, no defeat; Sallows, 2 wins, 1 defeat; Faiers, 1 win, 2 defeats. Total, 6 wins.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—L. J. Beynon, 2 wins, 1 defeat; C. G. Brée, 1 win, 2 defeats; A. Rosenbaum, no win, 3 defeats. Total, 3 wins.

SABRE

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Corporal Kenward, 3 wins, no defeat; Aircraftman Richards, 2 wins, 1 defeat; Sergeant Ramsbottom, 2 wins, 1 defeat. Total, 7 wins.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—Critchley, 1 win, 2 defeats; V. D. Jones, 1 win, 2 defeats; Barnett, no win, 3 defeats. Total, 2 wins.

The Thames on Friday was high, swift, and thick, and sport for anglers is uncertain. The best places to fish are slacks near the bank and lock cuttings. A basket of more than 20 perch has been made in one of the last-named. In an eddy at Great Marlow another angler has caught among other perch six nice fish averaging 1lb. When the water becomes more settled and clearer pike anglers should meet with sport in the Thames.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S LEAD OVER DAVIS

The first half of the match between Lindrum and Davis was completed at the Holborn Billiard Hall, Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, on Saturday evening, when Lindrum was leading by 3,526.

Although Lindrum secured a big advantage in the first half of the match, the form shown by Davis at times has been satisfactory. He was handicapped at the start of the game as he has been playing on several types of table, while his opponent had been playing on the same type since the tour was begun. Lindrum secured a good lead early in the game, and he was able to maintain it all through the first week's play. Davis's task has become difficult, and it is unlikely that he will catch up with Lindrum. The high quality of the play is shown by the fact that between them they have scored 27,674 points in 24 hours' play.

The play on Saturday was remarkable, as in the afternoon Lindrum made his 33rd break of four figures since his tour was begun in the middle of October. The break amounted to 1,761, and was made in an hour and 23 minutes. As a result of that run Lindrum outpointed his opponent, scoring 1,775 for an average of 444, while Davis made 578 for an average of 193, and at the interval Lindrum had increased his advantage to 3,858. Lindrum was in play at the start with a small unfinished run, and with a drop cannon he obtained position at the top of the table. Scoring at his usual quick rate he made nearly 200 points before he had to make another stroke from the balk end, and after passing the 500 mark he increased the break rapidly by means of a run of 101 cannons. Lindrum added another run of 56 cannons, and soon afterwards completed his 1,000, his third of the present match. Continuing to play brilliantly, he added hundred after hundred, making other runs of 84 and 71 close cannons. In the end Lindrum misjudged a drop cannon, the stro

Letters to the Editor

FUTURE OF THE MINES

COMPULSORY CLOSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is to be assumed that the power to close and to combine collieries will, when obtained, be used vigorously.

If the pits raising, say, 10 per cent. of the coal now being produced were closed 100,000 men would cease to be paid, as at present, about £2 a week by colliery companies and would receive in exchange about £1 a week as dole from the public purse. On the other side, 900,000 men would have the chance of half-a-day a week more work. These men would increase their wages and the collieries lessen their losses. This appears to be the effect of compulsorily closing collieries. The advantage to the community requires more explanation than it has had so far.

The selection of the collieries to be closed will be difficult. When in 1882 I became a director of a company owning collieries some of them appeared to be obsolescent. The report regarding one colliery stated that it contained 4,156,961 tons of coal, and that after 20 years' working there would be "left in inferior seams" 2,250,000 tons. In 1929, 47 years after the first report, the available coal is given as 7,210,000 tons. The increase is of course due to more "inferior seams" being included as workable. This colliery for several years together lost money and was such a one as would presumably be selected for compulsory closing under the new powers. Through bad and good times, at this somewhat small colliery, 800 men and boys have been able to work at their trade and have brought into their families and community £100,000 a year. This colliery and others might have been abandoned 25 years ago had official powers existed, and may similarly be abandoned in the early future, because of an irregular capacity for earning profits. If the compulsory powers sought were for the limitation of the right of an owner to abandon a pit the position would be understandable.

The second form of compulsion refers to the combination of collieries. An authority on coal-mining divides production cost in the following ratio :—

Labour	75·49	per cent.
Stores, materials, royalties, and rates	23·67	„ „
Incidentals	0·84	„ „
	100·00	

In addition, about one shilling a ton of coal is required for management and office expenses. A combination of two collieries might effect a fractional economy in stores and office expenses. A saving in cost of a fraction of a fraction will not reduce the market price of coal. A Governmental compulsion department is an ugly thing and doubtless expensive to run. No sound reasons for its inauguration appear to exist.

I am, yours faithfully,
E. LLOYD PEASE.
Hurworth Moor, Darlington, Jan. 16.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I see it suggested in leading articles and letters in the Liberal Press that Lord Grey's speech on the 14th of this month was prompted by personal feelings, and has revived feuds that were not only forgotten, but should no longer exist.

This is a complete misreading of the situation. At the last General Election 5,000,000 votes were given for Liberalism; but the party—to which I am devoted—did not do well, and for reasons that Mr. Harcourt Johnstone stated in his admirable letter in your issue of the 16th. No one who knows Mr. Lloyd George or Lord Grey would ever believe that personal relations could affect their political convictions. Neither of them is confined to such petty provincial influences. Mr. Lloyd George has every quality to recommend him to the public, as well as many qualities to recommend him to private individuals; and Lord Grey's disinterested patriotism has never been questioned.

What thoughtful Liberals throughout the country want to know to-day is not what divided them in the past, but to what goal the present leadership will wind them. In the general strike Mr. Lloyd George favoured Labour; now that the Labour Party is in office he favours the Conservatives; and upon questions of protection and foreign politics none of his followers—or opponents—knows the precise line he would take in a crisis.

I received many letters from constituents in the last General Election, asking me how they should vote. I told them that they could not change their God because they were dissatisfied with their parson, and that their vote should not be influenced by any personal consideration. It is not past personal feuds that divide the Liberal Party to-day. It is a widespread political apprehension; and it is this apprehension that Lord Grey gave expression to in his quiet, courageous speech.

Yours, &c.,
January 18. MARGOT OXFORD.

COUNTY CRICKET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article on County Cricket in your issue of this morning contains a statement which I, as a member of the Fixtures Sub-Committee, ask you to correct. You state :—

The choice of the pairs of counties to be eliminated year by year from the list of fixtures of each of the others is apparently left to the discretion of a special committee.

This is not the case. The counties to be omitted by each county are selected by the counties themselves under the following rule :—

Method of selection of two counties to be omitted from the programme of each county in the County Championship.

That, for the purpose of selecting the two counties to be omitted from the County Championship programme of each county, at the end of every cricket season commencing with the county champions and following in order of their positions in the County Championship table of the past season, each county shall select one county from the 10 counties at the head of the table and one county from the 10 counties at the bottom of the table, and the two counties so selected shall be omitted from the fixture list of that county in the cricket season next but one, but this shall not prevent the counties concerned from arranging friendly matches.

Note.—In no case shall Bank Holiday fixtures be affected by the above. The Fixtures Sub-Committee shall have power to decide any doubtful points.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. N. PALAIRET.
Surrey County Cricket Club, Kennington Oval, S.E.11, Jan. 17.

PYLONS IN KENT

CABLES OVER THE PILGRIMS' WAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The map that accompanied your Correspondent's article on Pylons in Kent, published in *The Times* to-day, indicates that if the "route of survey" for the line of pylons, to which Mr. Lewis Biggs and others rightly object, were abandoned, an "alternative route," shown on the map by a line of dots, might be substituted for it. The adoption of this "alternative route" would be no less open to objection, for the pylons would be carried through the village of Ightham, well known both for its natural beauty and for its interest as a prehistoric centre.

It is recognized that the pylons must be erected "somewhere," and it is plain that the Pilgrims' Way must be crossed "somewhere." There is yet another possible route, shorter than the "route of survey," the selection of which would not lead to the impairment of the unspoilt country east of Wrotham, or to the destruction of the beauty and charm of the Ightham district. This route coincides with the "alternative route" shown on *The Times* map southwards as far as the point at which the London-Folkestone road is reached (between the T and H of "North Downs"), follows that road down Wrotham Hill, turns south to the west of Wrotham town (crossing a couple of fields), joins the road to Borough Green, and passes through that place (already spoilt beyond redemption) to Sheet Hill and Plaxtol. I submit that this line is by far the least objectionable of the three suggested routes.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HARRISON.
Old Stones, Ightham, Kent, Jan. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We would like to be allowed to support the plea put forward in your issue of January 16 for protecting the Pilgrims' Way.

The suburbanizing of West Kent may be inevitable, but the association which we represent has for the last five years been fighting, not unsuccessfully, and will continue to fight, what it believes to be ill-considered industrializing of the "Garden of England" and the misguided and short-sighted suburbanization that sometimes passes for town planning.

The Government Commission on National Parks is at the present moment considering certain proposals submitted by us for the treatment of the area of which Sevenoaks is the centre. It would be out of place for us to go into details or raise questions here that might be constituted as anticipating any decisions of the Commission, but it may be stated that our proposals imply some sort of protective treatment—a possible type of national park—for the area roughly contained by the North Downs and the Sandstone Ridge to the south, with the upper portions of the valleys of the Medway and the Darenth. This would include most of the historic and beautiful portions of West Kent, and therefore the Pilgrims' Way.

We are, Sir, yours obediently,
THOMAS HARRISON, Chairman.
C. R. ASHBEE, F.R.I.B.A.
G. A. CALDER, J.P.
GORDON WARD, M.D.
On behalf of the Sevenoaks and District Housing and Town Planning Association.
January 17.

BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Accuracy is desirable in those who bring charges of inaccuracy. So also is relevancy. I see that Mr. George Malcolm Thomson complains that "the writer of the article 'Tactics' in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica seems . . . to be unaware of the decisive researches of 15 years ago which located the battle [of Bannockburn] about two-and-a-half miles east of the traditional site and on a different alignment."

I assume that Mr. Thomson refers to the researches of Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, whose view was supported by Mr. J. E. Morris. One may remark that these researches took place more than 15 years ago, and that they located the battle about one-and-three-quarter miles north-east of the traditional site. Now the article "Tactics," written by Brigadier J. F. C. Fuller, out of 15,197 words devotes exactly 28 to Bannockburn. Referring to the increased effect of natural obstacles as armour increased in weight, the author remarks by way of illustration:—"At Bannockburn in 1314 Bruce takes up his position behind a stream, and Edward II.'s knights are bogged just as in Flanders tanks are ditched 603 years later." Bruce *did* take up his position behind the Bannock, as all agree. Edward's knights *were* hampered by the boggy ground both on the first and on the second day. In my judgment, the natural reason for the flank detour—as suggested in the modern theory of the battle—lay not in the effect of the romantic single combat between Bruce and Bohun, but in the discovery that, in face of an enemy, the Borestone route offered too serious an impediment to the advance and deployment of Edward's heavy armed horse. I would even say that the tactical impediment caused by the marshy bordered Bannock appears the one sure fact and constant factor amid the hazy and much debated records of the battle.

In fastening on to this point Brigadier Fuller was on firmer ground than if he had strayed into any comment on Edward's probable route or Bruce's change of alignment. Apart from lack of space he would have fallen into the same pitfall of irrelevancy as Mr. Thomson. And I cannot see that it is of the slightest importance to discuss the petty details of Bannockburn in a general article on "Tactics."

Yours faithfully,
B. H. LIDDELL HART, Military Editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica.
Imperial House, 80-86, Regent-street, W.1.

PARROT DISEASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The mysterious tropical disease now known by the name of psittacosis is apparently disturbing the usual tranquillity of bird fanciers. The owners of parrots which have been in their possession for some time need not be scared to the extent of having their oid pets destroyed.

I may record that for many years I owned a grey parrot which I procured, while holding the post of surgeon in one of H.M. troopships, at Free Town, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa. For many years my pet used to greet me, "Good morning, doctor, kiss Polly," and regularly I kissed my pet without acquiring psittacosis. At about this time (1895) a consignment of parrots had been delivered in France. In many villages and towns a destructive but unrecognizable form of septic pneumonia occurred. It was ultimately discovered that the cause was the newly imported parrot, which had been introduced into France from the tropics. So far as my memory serves me, the majority of the disease-carrying birds died in captivity.

I know not whether the disease is carried in the bird's feathers or conveyed to the human being by the exhalations from the bird's lungs. A *post-mortem* and bacteriological examination on a bird may or should elucidate this question. In my opinion, this disease does not arise *de novo* in healthy birds which have been pets for years, but is introduced and spread to human beings by newly imported birds. Investigation may help the faculty if we ascertain from what tropical locality the disease-carrying parrot is imported, and also obtain information from the regions where parrots are in abundance whether psittacosis is or is not prevalent.

Yours truly,
REGINALD NITCH SMITH.
13, Bruton-street, W.1.

MR. BALDWIN ON CRAFTSMANSHIP

Mr. Stanley Baldwin was on Saturday made a Freeman and Guild Brother of the Hammermen of Glasgow. Mrs. Baldwin was made an honorary Guild Sister of the same craft. Mr. BALDWIN said that his was the fourth generation of his family that had earned their money to the sound of the hammer. There was room for the ideals of the craft in an age when competition and strife, domestic and international, had attained such proportions. That ancient Guild stood for things which had often been too much forgotten, competent craftsmanship, honest work, and honour in trade. These, he said, were the things which built up the whole trade and prosperity of the British Isles; their loss would bring the country to ruin.

ENGLAND AND ITALY

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we ask your help in making known to the many lovers of Italy in this country, whose eyes have been feasted during the last few weeks on the incomparable treasures of her art, one method by which they might make some return?

There exists in the city of Florence a British Institute, founded towards the end of the War by H.M. Government as a means of bringing within the reach of Italian students the greatest boon that England has to give, a knowledge of her literature and history. In the days of economy after the War the Government reconsidered its attitude and decided not to continue the promised subsidy, so that the Institute would have perished but for the efforts of a group of friends who procured for it a Royal Charter and a few generous benefactions amounting in all to some £35,000.

Now there are in its school and higher courses some 450 Italian students, more than half of whom are studying our language and literature, not merely for commercial purposes, but up to the highest university standard. By arrangement with the University of Florence, they pay the ordinary university fees to the Institute, where they are surrounded by an English atmosphere; their keenness is extraordinary, and they go out afterwards as teachers or into other walks of life with a real love for our literature such as no other method could give them, for these young people cannot afford long sojourns in England itself. British students also are invited to go to the Institute for courses on Italian art, language, and literature, and although the number of these must necessarily be small, owing to the cost of the journey, it is an increasing item in the Institute's activities.

Yet those who direct these activities labour under many difficulties. The staff are miserably underpaid; in spite of the most minute economies, the governors are confronted each year by a crushing deficit. They need immediately another £10,000, and even so they will not be opulent. France and Germany also maintain flourishing institutes in Florence, subsidized either directly by their Governments, or by their universities; we ourselves, in response to Lord Crewe's appeal, have established recently a similar foundation on a large scale in Paris. The international tendencies of the time demand these active centres of good will, and shall we who have received so much from Italy through many centuries neglect the opportunity which the present moment affords? Before the close of the great exhibition we confidently expect to have received the £10,000 that we need. Contributions should be made out to The British Institute of Florence, and sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. G. M. Trevelyan, 74, Grosvenor-street, London, W.1.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
STANLEY BALDWIN. IVY CHAMBERLAIN.
RONALD GRAHAM. CHARLES TREVELYAN.
RENNELL RODD. J. W. MACKAIL.
ERNEST BARKER.

LORD BYRON'S LIBRARY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since you did me the honour of publishing my letter of the 7th, I have discovered another, still rarer, catalogue of Byron. In 1813 he intended to travel abroad and decided to have all the contents of his house in Bennet-street sold. The books were sent to my great-grandfather to make arrangements. A catalogue, including even the date of the sale (July 8), was in due course compiled and printed by the auctioneer, Evans of Fall Mall, but I presume that it was never issued, as Byron, after all, decided to stay at home, and the sale lapsed. My copy is endorsed in ink "Catalogue of Lord Byron's Library in 1813." Nearly all the items were afterwards included in the 1816 sale. I also have a manuscript "Catalogue of Lord Byron's books brought from Missolonghi in 1824," noted as "purchased by Mrs. Leigh" and including, among other interesting items, a large number of Sir Walter Scott's works.

With reference to Mr. Cockerell's letter of the 12th, I too have examples of the forgery factory of the spurious George Gordon Byron, and among them I reluctantly feel that I ought to include a copy of Lord Carlisle's *Tragedies*, apparently autographed and annotated by Byron, with the word *Tragedies* carefully altered to *Trash*! Possibly neither the signature nor the opinion expressed is wrong. More competent judges must decide. In any case, Byron did not love Lord Carlisle!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MURRAY.
50, Albemarle-street, W.1, Jan. 16.

THE SPEED LIMIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have come across a passage in "The Universe Around Us," by Sir James Jeans, which should be pondered by all those who are in favour of the abolition of the speed limit in motor traffic :—

The energy of motion of a moving body is proportional to the *square* of its speed. If our brakes stop our car in 10ft. when we are travelling ten miles an hour they will not stop it in 20ft. when travelling at 20 miles an hour : we need 40ft. Double speed requires four times the distance to pull up in. (Page 95.)

I may point out that on this reckoning a car going at 40 miles an hour (a very ordinary speed nowadays) would not pull up in less than 160ft. Another argument against high speeds is that if there is a collision the force of impact also increases with the square of the speed. Not only is an accident much more difficult to avoid at a high speed, but when it happens it is a great deal more serious.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COLLIER.
69, Eton-avenue, N.W.

CHRISTIAN TENETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Wood's statement in your issue of to-day that "theological usage . . . employs the word 'Jesus' for the human element and 'Christ' for the Divine element in the one God-Man Jesus Christ" will surely come as a surprise to theologians. Even if St. Thomas's highly technical sentences bore the significance that Mr. Wood claims for them, they would be far from substantiating so sweeping a generalization. In the last resort "theological usage" is derived from Scripture, and Mr. Wood would be hard put to it to make good his statement there. It is not merely a question of passages such as Rom. x. 9 or Phil. ii. 10 (on which Lightfoot says that the name of Jesus "is not only the medium but the object of adoration"), but of the whole tenor of the New Testament as summed up in the phrase "Jesus is Lord." The issue, moreover, is not a new one. The attempt to distinguish between the human Jesus and the Divine Christ was one of the principal Gnostic errors against which the First Epistle of St. John was directed; it was expressly denounced by a number of early Fathers, including Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Origen; and the Council of Chalcedon declared it to be formally erroneous. The Church has always regarded it, in short, as one of those subtleties which, if widely adopted, could only end in eating away the foundations of Christian faith in the Word made flesh.

E. G. SELWYN.
Bowlands Castle, Jan. 17.

Points from Letters

MAIL THEFTS

The frequent theft of mail bags is a scandal. Till something better is devised to stop it may I suggest that all registered letters and parcels should be conveyed in locked containers, every one of which should be so heavy that it would need at least three men to carry it with difficulty, and that the authorized porters should be uniformed and identifiable? When mail bags must be used they can be weighted with metal or stones.—Mr. ARTHUR POWELL, K.C., Kensington.

MODERN LANGUAGES AT OXFORD

The Master of University College, Oxford, in his recent letter to *The Times*, asked one question of great importance, to which, somewhat characteristically, no one else has offered any reply. The question was: Do we offer enough scholarships in Modern Languages? If we compare ourselves with Cambridge the answer is most decidedly in the negative. Which of us is right? If Cambridge is wrong in this matter and Oxford well-advised can anyone offer us a truly convincing argument against scholarships and exhibitions in Modern Languages? Is not the true reason for our apathy in this matter simply the dearth of college Fellows teaching these languages and literatures? And is not this merely a vicious circle?—Mr. MARSHALL MONTGOMERY, Reader in German in the University of Oxford.

CAPITAL SHIPS

I have received a communication from the United States of America which points out that a certain large section of the American Press is making a violent campaign against the abolition of the capital ship. It seems necessary, then, to explain these words, in order that the public on both sides of the Atlantic should not be misled by this outcry. "Capital ship" is a modern term which is applied to the largest fighting ships of a navy, whether battleship or battle-cruiser. Before the Washington Conference this term included vessels above 35,000 tons; after that Conference only ships under that tonnage were so specified. If the tonnage of war vessels is universally reduced to a maximum of 10,000 tons the largest of these vessels will automatically succeed to the title of "capital ship."—ADMIRAL MARK KERR, 19, Draycott-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.

THE SUNDAY TRAMPS

Julian Thoby Stephen was the correct name of the younger tramp referred to in your article as "Toby Stephen," who most lamentably died of typhoid fever in the autumn of 1905. As one of those who started tramping with him and Mr. John Pollock and who might possibly never have been roused from Sabbath indolence except by the charm of his personality, I should like to record that he had an almost unique capacity for making the pace without appearing to do so. Tramps not endowed with his hereditary capacity for pedestrian speed would walk at a most unaccustomed rate without being aware of it till the tale of miles had been accomplished. It was a remarkable faculty and I have never met anyone who possessed or possesses it in the same degree.—Mr. E. S. P. HAYNES, the Savile Club, 69, Brook-street, W.1.

SHELLEY AND BROWNING

Browning's introduction to the 25 spurious Shelley letters, mentioned by Mr. Cockerell, is really an independent essay, entitled "On the Poet Objective and Subjective; on the latter's aim; on Shelley as Man and Poet." In the Browning Society reprint Dr. Furnivall was anxious to explain that Browning only wanted a chance of writing on Shelley. He was in Paris at the time and contented himself with the assurance given him that the letters were genuine. The subsequent exposure in no way affects the importance of Browning's contribution to the study of Shelley.—Mr. MAX JUDGE, 3, Loudoun-road, N.W.8.

TRAINING FOR THE SEA

In the port of Liverpool there are already two establishments where boys are trained for a seafaring life, one ashore and one afloat, and these have proved adequate for the requirements of this port. In the T.S. Indefatigable the training lasts for two years and, in my opinion, this is not a day too long, especially for those boys who have ambition and who wish eventually to become officers in the Merchant Service. It seems to me impossible for a boy of 14, who has received only an elementary education, to learn in less than two years enough of the rudiments of navigation to give him any chance of passing for his Second Mate's Certificate. Opportunities for study while at sea are scarce, and financial reasons make it difficult in many cases to go to school when sea time has been completed. I believe that over 25 per cent. of the boys who have passed through this ship since her establishment in 1865 have obtained their Second Mate's Certificate.—REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. MILLER, Captain Superintendent, Liverpool Training Ship Indefatigable, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

HIGH-PRESSURE LOCOMOTIVES

It was stated in *The Times* of January 9 that the new L.N.E.R. high-pressure locomotive is the first in the world to be fitted with a water-tube boiler. Unfortunately the credit for this innovation cannot go to a British designer, as at least three examples of high-pressure engines with such boilers have been illustrated and described in the *Locomotive Magazine* in the last few years, as follows:—The Horatio Allen (350lb. pressure) and the John B. Jervis (400lb.), built by the Delaware and Hudson Railway in 1924 and 1927, and a tank engine (850lb.), built by the Swiss Locomotive Company, Winterthur, in 1927. In addition to these, Messrs. Henschel and Son in Germany in 1925 produced an ultra-high-pressure engine with special water-tube firebox, so similar in design to the latest L.M.S. engine that one must suppose the L.M.S. authorities to have been strongly influenced by the German experiment.—Mr. J. N. PHILLIPS, 21, Jupiter-road, Ipswich, Suffolk.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

I remember an official letter being received at Sierra Leone, in 1892, from the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, announcing the award of the Victoria Cross to Corporal Gordon, 1st West Indian Regiment. It was signed "Yours," George, as I presume it was obviously incongrous for him to subscribe himself, in accordance with the custom of the Service, as "your obedient servant."—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. J. NORRIS, 9, Atherstone-terrace, S.W.7.

MARRIED PERSONS' INCOME-TAX

After the last Budget you opened your columns to a correspondence on the present injustice of lumping the incomes of husband and wife for taxation, whereby a married couple are charged more income-tax than an unmarried couple. It is to be hoped that some of the women's societies will bring pressure to get this injustice remedied. Now that we are faced with increased taxation, let it at all events be on an honest basis.—Mr. ARTHUR O. FISHER, Wanley House, Eastergate, Chichester.

EXIT AND WAY OUT

A school teacher of my acquaintance recently questioned her class of 40 L.C.C. scholars on their knowledge of "exit." Only six knew the word, and even they had no idea of its meaning. Would it not be advisable for all teachers to instruct their classes on this matter, and for cinemas and other places of entertainment frequented by children to replace "exit" by the more familiar "way out"?—Mr. W. H. HOLDEN, Raisthorpe, Myddleton Park, N.20.

THE GALE

Mr. Knight, writing from Hampshire, seems to think a windfall of 30 elms in less than a square mile most remarkable. Here, we think his locality has escaped lightly. One man has reported 62 blown down on his farm of not much more than 100 acres. The trees have fallen in groups. A hundred to the square mile would be nearer the average on the neighbouring plateau.—M. CHURCH, Hinton Blewett, Som.

LITTER IN LONDON

I have been having 10 days in Town moving amidst the dignity of the museums of South Kensington, the beauty of Lower Regent-street, the charm of the Italian Exhibition; but there is one thing that bothers me up here: What am I to do with my omnibus tickets? I do not want to pocket them; I do not want to litter the pavement with them; and my shots to get them down the grating of the drain generally missfire. But why not have boxes on the omnibuses like those we have on the trams in Birmingham and save littering all the pavements in this most beautiful City? It looks so untidy.—Mr. GERALD MCMICHAEL.

EARLIER THEATRES

From personal experience as a visitor to London, I know that it is very pleasant after a day's shopping and sightseeing to have enough time for a rest and dinner before the theatre at 8.15 or 8.30. A large part of the audience must be visitors from the provinces and no doubt they would find the day too short and crowded if the theatre began at 7 or 7.30.—Mr. R. M. HYSLOP, Elthwaite, Morris-street, Sheringham.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

PRE-WAR RATES NOT YET REACHED

A SLOW RECOVERY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The general return to the standard of express train speed which prevailed before the War is so gradual as to be hardly perceptible, and during last year only trifling progress was made. Except on the Great Western Railway the timings of the expresses still fall short of the standards the companies had set up before they were grouped.

There is a certain amount of competition to the Midlands, and the effect is seen in the exceptional train service between Birmingham and London. Incidentally this benefits intervening towns like Banbury, Coventry, Leamington, and Rugby. It may be argued that the roads provide an entirely new type of competition, and so they do, but it is not one into which the element of speed enters as yet.

A few years ago there was a general development of the size and power of passenger locomotives and, for the first time in their existence, some of the railways, and notably the Southern, found themselves with a number of horses in their stables which were big enough to pull any reasonable load without over-exerting themselves. This augured well for an increase in express speeds, but unfortunately the appearance of these powerful machines coincided with an increase in the length and loading of trains, and this has since been carried to such a point that in the matter of speed the advantage of the larger engines has been largely discounted. Pursuing the equine analogy, it is no injustice to some of the lines concerned to say that if the newer locomotives had a little more of the racehorse in them and a little less of the carthorse they would be speedier than they are at present. Heavy carthorses, however, have their uses, and their liberal employment instead of the overworked ponies of which they took the places has resulted in a general speeding up and more punctual working of secondary trains. This has been especially true of the Southern line, where, during the year, the slower train times generally were improved. It is no longer the case that a few minutes lost at a station are lost for good.

There will doubtless be further developments in the design and power of locomotives, and new machines are already on trial; but something like finality has probably been reached in the length of trains unless, following the expressed intention of the G.W.R., terminal platforms are to be again lengthened. Much, however, has still to be done towards reducing the weight of main line coaching stock—mainly by the substitution of constructional metal for wood—without reducing its stability or easy-riding qualities. Every ton of weight engines have to pull increases haulage costs, and beyond a certain point reduces speed, and if, as seems possible, three or four tons can be saved in the weight of a standard corridor coach of five years ago, it is the equivalent of a coach on a train of 10 coaches. The point is of importance, too, as a set-off against the additional weight of restaurant and Pullman cars, which find a place now where they were undreamed of even five years ago.

Whatever change is made in the use of lighter constructional material, however, can only be made gradually, for the railway companies have built much new coaching stock of late years, and, unless traditional policy is altered by the Development Act, that will be kept in commission till it is worn out. Indeed, it was the almost everlasting qualities of the Victorian railway carriages which kept them in use for a generation too long and delayed long overdue improvements.

PERFORMANCES IN 1929

Taking actual performance during the year, the G.W.R. has kept its place at the top of the list with several trains making daily non-stop runs of over 100 miles at more than 57 m.p.h., and several more at only a fraction less. Of the first, two compass the 107 miles between London and Bath at a speed of 61 m.p.h., and two more are allowed only 2¼ minutes over the mile-a-minute timing between London and Bristol. On the L.M.S. Railway the fastest expresses of last year are an old pair leaving Euston for Birmingham at 9.10 a.m. and 4.35 p.m. From Willesden to New-street the speed is at the rate of 59¼ m.p.h.—proof of what can be done. There are a few other non-stop expresses on this railway at about 56 m.p.h., but to Birmingham there are numbers of trains which are timed to perform the journey of 113 miles in 120 minutes, including a stop or two on the way, so the intermediate speed is high. The speed of the Royal Scot train as between London and Carlisle is only 52 m.p.h., and on the East Coast route the corresponding train only makes 47½ m.p.h. for the non-stop run of 392¼ miles between King's Cross and Edinburgh. On the old G.N.R. the highest time-table speed is that of the 11.57 a.m. Pullman train from Wakefield to London, and that averages 57½ m.p.h. On the London-Grantham section, where many records have been set up in the past, numbers of trains bustle along at 57 m.p.h., and there are several more timed at a little less. On the Great Central section, except for a sprint by a night train between Leicester and Nottingham, the fastest running is on the London-Leicester route, and there the highest booking is 57¼ m.p.h., by three or four trains.

Prolonged high speed is unknown in East Anglia, and, though hopes were roused last summer by preliminary announcements and the building of special trains and locomotives, the highest non-stop speed was just under 50 m.p.h. for the London-Yarmouth journey of 121¼ miles in 147 minutes. Norwich (115 miles) cannot yet be reached in less than 155 minutes from London, and Cambridge is as far off as ever, with the result that omnibuses have filched much of the passenger traffic. On the Southern Railway speed has never been brilliant. In 1899 an experimental train was run from Waterloo to Bournemouth in 110 minutes for the 108 miles, and next day the chairman of the South-Western Railway Company, bruised and shaken, sent for Mr. Sam Fay, as he then was, and administered the classic admonition to him, "Don't do it again, Sam—not in my time." During last summer something was done on the Western section to lay the ghost of the "Don't do it again, Sam" tradition of 30 years by the reinstatement of two trains which manage the London-Bournemouth journey of 108 miles in 120 minutes—an inclusive speed of 54 m.p.h. That, however, is not the best speed of which the line is capable, for the 83¾ miles between Salisbury and London are covered at 56 miles an hour, an appreciably lower speed than prevailed in 1914. On the Central, or Brighton, section of the Southern Railway the highest speed is just under 53 m.p.h. by a Sunday train, and on the old S.E.R. there is no faster rate.

OUTSTANDING G.W.R. RUN

Of express journeys of less than 100 miles, Coventry comes off well by the stopping there of many of the two-hour Birmingham trains from Euston, and the speed of several of these trains is 58 m.p.h. The Paddington-Birmingham two-hour trains all stop on the way now, so that the speed between the stops is high. It follows that the journey of 111 miles could be easily made in less than 120 minutes. On the old Midland line there are several daily trains at 55 m.p.h. between St. Pancras and Leicester, and that is about as fast as any trains are booked to travel on the line. Some of the Scottish lines have short, speedy runs. The G.W.R. has a number of comparatively short-distance high-speed trains, and Cheltenham is fortunate in the privilege of a morning journey to London at 61¼ m.p.h. The 10.30 a.m. train from Paddington to Cornwall drops a coach at Westbury in 94 minutes for the 95¼ miles, but the outstanding run of the year is the afternoon train which jogs along over the 77¼ miles between Swindon and London in 70 minutes—a speed of 66 miles an hour.

A marked tendency of the time is in the direction of express freight trains, the running of which has been made possible by the combination of powerful locomotives and continuous brakes on the vans composing the trains. The expresses are mostly for the conveyance of perishable traffic, and the average speed is about 40 m.p.h.

PERCHERON HORSE SOCIETY

Meetings of the council and committees of the British Percheron Horse Society were held at the new offices, 12, Hanover-square, London, W.1, on Monday last, the president, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Merrik Burrell, presiding. The Council thanked Mr. Hewett, the retiring secretary, for his loyal service since 1918, and it was decided to present a bronze statuette to him with a suitable inscription. Mr. Edward Ashby was appointed secretary, and all communications should be addressed to him at 12, Hanover-square, London, W.1. Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., 23, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.1, were appointed official auctioneers to the society. The accounts showed an excess of income over expenditure for the past year of £99.

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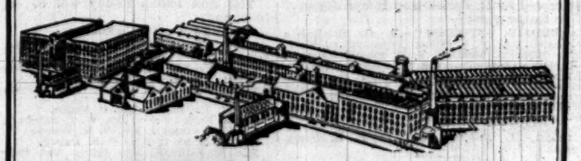

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NEEDS OF TRANSPORT AND TRADE

CONFERENCE AT OXFORD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, JAN. 18

A large variety of subjects was considered at a conference held at University College, Oxford, this afternoon, to consider how to combine with the beauty of the English countryside the changes called for by transport, electricity, trade, and public convenience. The conference had been called by Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, and the chairman was Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, who is the convener of the Oxford Preservation Trust. One hundred delegates were present, including representatives of the General Post Office, the Central Electricity Board, the Ministries of Health and Transport, national and local organizations concerned with the preservation of amenities, prominent advertisers, and other national and local interests.

The conference passed resolutions embodying a comprehensive policy for the guidance of development in communications, housing, and industry. The fear that the beauty of the North Downs, near Wrotham, might be damaged by the South-East England Electricity Scheme, a possibility to which attention has been drawn in *The Times*, aroused particular interest. On this subject Sir Reginald Blomfield was the spokesman for the Central Electricity Board.

The CHAIRMAN said that the conference was one among many indications that the country was waking up to the injury which was being done to its heritage of architectural and natural beauty. The assembly was widely representative, not only of the æsthetic but of the commercial and industrial interests of the country and of the Government and public authorities.

SIR MICHAEL SADLER suggested that the Oxford City Council should offer—or allow a public welfare society to offer—two prizes, of, say, £200 and £100, for sketch designs of what the new St. Aldate's might be, with Folly Bridge widened to twice its present breadth; and with the curve of the street so planned as to throw open from the bridge the noble view of Christ Church which had been disclosed by the public spirit of its governing body. There should be sketch designs for the preservation of the façade and fine plaster ceilings of the town house of the Abbot of Littlemore, of the eastern end of the Old Palace, and of what might be a vestige of the medieval gateway of the Dominican Priory.

Mr. CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, president of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales, urged that more attention should be devoted to the beautification of new roads. He said that at present we were taking no notice of anything but speed, and were manufacturing "road-hogs."

PROFESSOR S. D. ADSHEAD said that, on the whole, the new roads were not at all bad. If there were any defects in modern road design, they were caused by lack of appreciation of the difference between the urban, suburban, and rural road.

ELECTRIC CABLE TOWERS

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD said that the Central Electricity Board was extremely anxious to do all in its power to preserve the amenities of the country. It had, however, been entrusted by the State with a tremendous task—to bring electric power to all parts of the country and to all industries at a much cheaper rate than the present rate—and an undertaking of that sort was bound to annoy somebody. It had been suggested that the transmission cables should all be put underground. One reason why that could not be done was that the pressure on these main cables was 132,000 volts, and if they were put underground it would be necessary to erect, at intervals of about 300 yards, towers 60ft. high from which oil would fall by gravitation into the cables. The final objection was that of cost. To place the cables underground would cost just 10 times as much as to place them overhead.

Turning to the æsthetic side of the question, he said that it was possible to feel that these towers had a quality of their own. That quality might, in due time, penetrate to the public. He had seen instances abroad in which lines of such towers added something to the landscape. Again, he liked this carrying of the human touch into remote places. In all these matters they had to readjust their focus.

Mr. LAWRENCE CHUBB, Secretary of the Scapa Society, said that in view of the statement that the Electricity Commissioners were anxious to meet the wishes of the public as far as possible, he would call their attention to a picture in *The Times* that morning of a very beautiful site on the North Downs. Those who knew the spot could not be persuaded that it would be anything less than a crime to desecrate it by pylons. Let the Electricity Commissioners be put to the test. Let them look at the place and find a way round. It was not suggested that they should go to the great expense of an underground system, but where there were gems of scenery like that they should do everything in their power to avoid destroying their natural beauty.

A PICTURE IN "THE TIMES"

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD said that he had seen the spot on the previous day. In an article in *The Times* two plans were shown. One, which was the proposal of the Electricity Commissioners, showed a line of cable with an angle in it. The other was an alternative suggestion, showing the cable as a straight line running up the hill. *Prima facie*, the straight line appeared to be the reasonable line. He regretted to say, however, that the illustration in *The Times* that morning, and also the plans which had appeared, were misleading, through no fault of *The Times*. Actually the route deviating to the east of Wrotham was far less obvious than the line running straight up the face of the hill.

SIR MICHAEL SADLER said that in Germany he had been much impressed by the beauty of some of the cable pylons in concrete. On the other hand, he felt some alarm at the erection of "Eiffel Towers" in the delicately contoured landscape of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. He asked Sir Reginald Blomfield if it was not possible to reconsider the use of concrete in suitable places rather than steel.

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD said that that question had been thoroughly considered, and he hoped to obtain from the Central Electricity Board a report stating the reasons why concrete could not be used for the towers carrying the main transmission cables. These towers must be 80ft. high to allow sufficient headroom below the cables. He could not imagine that reinforced concrete towers 80ft. high would be very much better than steel pylons, which, if painted the right colour, would, after a time, be little seen. He had seen an instance of the desire of the Electricity Commissioners to avoid harming amenities, on the previous day in East Kent, where a line of cable had been diverted at great expense in order to keep it clear of a pretty village.

UNSIGHTLY ADVERTISING

The conference turned to the consideration of unsightly outdoor advertising and kindred evils.

Mr. G. MILLS, President of the British Poster Advertising Association, said that he resented the way in which his association was attacked because it did not remove advertisements over which it had not the slightest control. Very few cases concerning advertisements on hoardings came before the Courts, though he did not pretend that there were no hoardings in places where they should not be. When the five-year moratorium under the 1925 Act expired a number of the hoardings now objected to would be removed. Many authorities did not employ the powers which they possessed to order the removal of offensive enamelled iron signs and other advertisements.

Mr. CHUBB said that a far more disfiguring thing than the hoarding was the work of the fly-poster, who went about in a motor-car filled with horrible enamelled iron advertisements. This man's object in life was to persuade the cottager or the small shopkeeper to display these garish invitations to buy somebody's tea or other commodity. That type of advertisement, unfortunately, was not under any control. He hoped that Sir E. Hilton Young's Bill, which was promised next month, would contain a provision dealing with the matter.

There were, nevertheless, signs of grace. The Raleigh Cycle Company had made a great concession. Sir Harold Bowden, the chairman and managing director of that company, after an interview with Sir Leslie Scott and the speaker, had written to the Scapa Society as follows:—

"Our road advertising is an essential complement to our general advertising and, as you agreed, it is a very important form of publicity for such an article as the Raleigh bicycle. I quite agree with you, however, that we should endeavour to blend with it the preservation of the amenities, and I assure you that my company is ready, even anxious, to cooperate with you to the fullest extent within practical limits.

"As evidence of our good faith, we are prepared, at a very heavy expenditure, to alter the whole of our bicycle road signs from the existing dark blue and yellow to the black, white, and green approved by you, as this is a combination of colours which will blend with the road scenery. Moreover, in the case of all new erections, we will submit the proposed sites to the Scapa Society for approval, and in the case of our existing signs we will welcome all reasonable suggestions for any alterations in position which may appear to be desirable to you."

LORD MAYO urged that ribbon development should be prevented. SIR FABIAN WARE urged on local authorities the need of exercising their influence to prevent the erection of unsightly houses. That, he said, was an evil against which in the Cotswolds they were waging a desperate fight.

THAMES VALLEY DRAINAGE

A discussion on water-courses and fisheries was opened by LORD DESBOROUGH, chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board. If, he said, the drainage proposals of the Board of Agriculture were carried out and the tributaries which fed the Thames were allowed to discharge a greater volume of water into the river, the Thames Valley would become one huge pond. As for proposals for preventing the overflowing of the Thames, he did not think it would be worth while to do anything on a big scale unless it were so extensive as almost to double the present discharging capacity of the river. That would inevitably mean that all the beautiful masonry bridges, like those at Maidenhead and Henley, would have to go, otherwise they would restrict the flow. That was a point to which he called the attention of societies concerned with the preservation of amenities.

Mr. H. T. SHERINGHAM, of the *Field*, urged that national encouragement and help should be given to the conservation of water supplies.

LORD MAYO supported Lord Desborough's plea for safeguarding the Thames against unwise experiments in drainage. He said that the Ministry of Agriculture had just sanctioned a drastic scheme of drainage in the Wey Valley. The river was to be given a more or less straight channel, and the effect would be to discharge all the flood water from the Wey into the Thames at Weybridge very quickly. The Thames Conservancy would therefore be obliged to undertake a large scheme of widening and straightening below Weybridge, and the amenities of the Thames would suffer.

BLACKMAIL CHARGE AT MAIDSTONE

ALLEGED STATEMENTS BY THE ACCUSED

FRANK SMITH, 27, of Plum Trees, Headcorn, and EDWARD ALBERT PHILPOTT, 63, of The Wall, Sittingbourne, appeared on remand at Maidstone Police Court on Saturday charged with extorting from a certain person about £300 by means of threats.

Mr. Pashley, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, applied for a remand until next Thursday, and the application was granted.

Sergeant Eyles gave evidence of the arrest of Smith on January 10 and Philpott the following day. Subsequently Smith made a voluntary statement.

Mr. Pashley read the statement as follows:—

"There is someone else in this as well as me. It is my wife's uncle, and his name is Philpott, and he lives at No. 11, The Wall, Sittingbourne. He has changed two cheques for me, and he has been to "Mr. X's" house with me, where he passed as my father. He has had some of the money which "Mr. X" gave me. He knew why "Mr. X" was giving me this money, and he said to me, when he changed the first cheque, 'He won't tell the police, because he is frightened of a charge being made against him for insult.' We will get some more out of h.m.

Sergeant Eyles said Philpott had made a voluntary statement and signed it.

Mr. Pashley also read this statement as follows:—

"In the first place, I beg to state that I deeply regret to plead guilty to the charge preferred against me and leave it entirely to the Court to decide most earnestly the case set before them. May I further state that it was a very foolish act on my part to let myself down so low with the good references I hold to-day, both in the firm as well as the Post Office, and a pensioner. All I can say, it was done at a forgetful moment, at the same time being overcome by the tempter who caused me to commit the offence.

Sergeant Eyles, replying to Mr. Pashley, said that the sum of money Smith obtained was nearer to £500 than £300.

An application for bail by Philpott was refused.

COLONIES FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

The Board of Control, with the approval of the Minister of Health, have appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report what are the essential structural requirements of a complete colony for mental defectives of all types, and to what extent the cost could be reduced by the adoption of semi-permanent or temporary buildings or other new methods of construction, having regard to the comparative cost of maintenance as well as the initial capital expenditure involved."

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

Mr. WALTER HEDLEY, D.S.O., K.C., Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne (chairman); Mrs. F. ROSE DAVIES, J.P., Alderman, Glamorgan County Council; Miss CLARA MARTINEAU, J.P., member of the Birmingham City Council; SIR GEORGE OATLEY, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. SCOTT, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Chief Technical Officer, Ministry of Health; SIR LINDSEY SMITH, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Governors of Holloway Sanatorium; Mr. F. DOUGLAS TURNER, M.B., Medical Superintendent of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester; with Mr. H. J. CLARKE, of the Board of Control, as secretary.

MEMORIAL ROSE TREES STOLEN

THIEVES' MOTIVE UNCERTAIN

Rose trees which were planted a year ago as a memorial, and formed an avenue leading to the door of the picturesque old church at Ingrave, near Brentwood, Essex, have been stolen.

It is believed that the thieves used a motor-car in which to carry away the trees, which they had systematically uprooted, leaving behind the supporting stakes. Inquiries are being made chiefly in the neighbourhood, as robbery is believed to be not the only motive of the thieves.

ATLANTIC LINER DELAYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 19

The White Star liner Baltic, with some hundreds of passengers on board, was more than eight hours behind her scheduled time for sailing from Liverpool for Boston and New York yesterday owing to a slight mishap. As she left the Gladstone Dock on her way to the landing-stage her after-part came in contact with the wall, and it was feared that one of her twin screws was damaged. A diver was sent down, however, and discovered that the damage was too slight to warrant further delay.

NATIONALITY RULE IN CIVIL SERVICE

The Treasury have informed the Jewish Board of Deputies that they have proposed to the Civil Service Commissioners a modification of the nationality rules governing admission to the Civil Service. The amendment to the existing rules will make possible the eligibility of British-born children of a naturalized British parent to be candidates for admission to the service, but British-born children of alien parents will still be prevented from competing in the examinations. Certain reservations in connexion with the assignment or appointment to the Foreign Office, Admiralty, War Office, or Air Ministry are made.

JEWS AND HUMANE SLAUGHTER

The Weinberg Pen Trials Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor F. T. G. Hobday, principal of the Royal Veterinary College, have approved of the Weinberg machine for slaughter of animals for Jewish consumption. The committee consisted of chairmen of markets committees, representatives of societies interested in the care of animals, and of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The committee decided that the method fulfilled the objects for which it was designed and was a great improvement in humanity on existing methods, and recommended its adoption. The recommendation will come before the Jewish Shechita Board for their consideration.

THE BRITISH LEGION

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROSFIELD, chairman of the British Legion, stated yesterday that a man eminent in public life had been invited to conduct an independent investigation of the accounts and administration of the legion, with power to co-opt others to help him if necessary. It is understood that this action has been taken in consequence of certain criticisms which were made after the prosecution of one of the legion's officials.

UPKEEP OF RURAL ROADS

FINANCIAL BURDEN ON HUNTINGDONSHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HUNTINGDON, JAN. 19

Huntingdonshire is one of the smallest counties in England, but through it runs the Great North Road. This particular stretch of the road is said by motorists to be the finest in England. Many thousands of pounds, with Government assistance, have been spent upon it, but the finances of the Huntingdonshire County Council have almost reached breaking point.

During the War the county council lent the county surveyor to the Government, and the roads in the county became very bad. On the surveyor's return the county council decided thoroughly to overhaul them. The Government, with an eye on the Great North Road and other schemes, offered to grant 75 per cent. of the cost, but said that particular roads must be done or there would be no grant. Thus unclassified roads were neglected.

In piecemeal method certain unclassified roads received slight attention, although it was insufficient to put them in a proper condition. The county council is faced with serious financial burdens, and the matter will come up at the quarterly meeting in March. The chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. W. Wood Horn) has pointed out that the Main Roads and Bridges Committee has spent £13,000 in excess of the estimate allowed for the present financial year. The council granted the committee another £5,000 to carry on until March, although last October an extra 9d. was added to the current half-year's rate to meet this excess expenditure. Now the council is faced with the likelihood of an addition of another 3d. or 4d. to the rate.

The estimated expenditure on main roads and bridges for 1929-30, including grants to district councils for maintenance, was £114,493. Allowances and grants amounted to £56,074, leaving a net expenditure on roads of £58,419, or an estimated rate of 3s. 10d. in the pound. To this must be added the 9¼d. referred to for the current half-year. The county council was directly or indirectly responsible for 564 miles of classified and unclassified roads.

Mr. WOOD HORN pointed out to-day that the increasing wear-and-tear of the roads by heavy vehicles must be reviewed in relation to the unavoidable demands made upon a low-assessed county, with only 54,000 population, to maintain its roads in a condition suitable for modern traffic. There had been strong demands for greater attention to the third-class roads, particularly in order to meet the transport of sugar-beet crops and the sugar produced therefrom. This opened up a problem of some importance in view of the relief of agricultural land from local rates and called for some consideration of the incidence of any additional burden which might fall on urban ratepayers.

The increased grants for roads maintenance from the Government were still insufficient, in view of the large mileage to be maintained and of the small population and low rateable value. It was not improbable, with the great increase in traffic moving between and mainly for the benefit of the areas of other authorities, that there would have to be some sharing of the financial burden not accepted by the Government, as the demands made on the small counties would be beyond their capacity.

MINER BOUND OVER FOR MANSLAUGHTER

FRIEND'S DEATH FROM A BLOW

At Bedfordshire Assizes on Saturday, GEORGE HANNANT, 32, a miner, of Upper Pleasley, Notts, who pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Charles Scarborough on December 14, was bound over.

Mr. NORMAN WILLING, prosecuting, said that following a quarrel outside a publichouse, Hannant struck Scarborough, dealing him a cruel and savage blow on the jaw. Scarborough fell insensible, struck his head on the floor, and died four days later without recovering consciousness.

Mr. ARTHUR DAVIS, defending, said that at the time it seemed inconceivable that the result of such a blow should be loss of life. If such results were to be expected normally, it would not be possible even to have a game of boxing. Hannant, he said, was a friend of Scarborough and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Superintendent Stone, of the Nottinghamshire Police, gave Hannant a good character.

MR. JUSTICE FINLAY said that it was of vital importance that the accused should treat this occurrence as a lesson.

WOMEN TEACHERS' UNION

EVILS OF EXAMINATIONS

The annual report of the National Union of Women Teachers for the year 1929 says that the union welcomes the proposal to raise the school-leaving age as from April 1, 1931.

It also urges administrative changes to make the conditions of life during the later years in a senior school approximate to the conditions normally appertaining to those years in a secondary school.

The added importance which will be given to examinations, under a system requiring so much classification of children according to ability, has convinced the Education Committee of the union of the need of an inquiry into the whole question, and of discovering an alternative method of selection which shall be free from some of the obvious evils of examinations.

The report insists that ability, not sex, should be the determining factor in appointments to the higher services, and says that the position of women in the teaching profession depends upon the relation of their financial status to that of men teachers. When equal pay is established, equal opportunity will, it is said, gradually become a matter of course. It is urged, however, that the two demands, for equal pay and equal opportunities, must be made simultaneously.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

LADY BARKER KILLED AT RICHMOND

Lady Barker, of Pagoda-avenue, Richmond, was knocked down by a motor-car in Kew-road, Richmond, on Saturday, and died in Richmond Hospital. Lady Barker, who was 61, was a daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel S. Geise-Moores, and was married in 1894 to Sir Rayner Childe Barker, late director-in-chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Wedding guests were assembling at St. Augustine's Church, Hedon, Hull, on Saturday afternoon, when Eric Sharpe, seven, ran from behind one of the carriages at the church entrance and was knocked down and killed by a motor-lorry.

William Radford, five, of Laburnum-road, Wimbledon, was knocked down and killed by a motor-car in High-street, Merton, on Saturday.

Eric Henry, 34, of Beaumont-drive, Mewsham Park, Liverpool, received severe injuries to his head when his car skidded and overturned at Nottingham on Saturday night. He died 15 minutes after admission to hospital.

Mrs. Margaret Parker, 59, of New-buildings, Balderstone, near Blackburn, was knocked down by a motor-car on Saturday evening and received injuries from which she died.

Kenneth Charles Salter, 23, piano-tuner, of Downsway, Great Bookham, was thrown from his machine and killed while motor-cycling on the London to Portsmouth road, near Ripley, yesterday.

Florence Brown, 7, of Alliston's-gardens, Northampton, has died in Northampton Hospital from injuries received when she was knocked down by a motor omnibus after alighting from a tramcar on Saturday afternoon.

William Haldenby, 19, was killed at Hull, on Saturday, when his motor-cycle came into collision with a motor-car.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

The first instalment of the Class Lists of the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations held in December has been issued, showing that 3,979 candidates were entered at centres in Great Britain, Ireland, and Europe. There were in addition 11,135 candidates entered for these two examinations at centres overseas. Of the candidates at home centres 888 boys and 645 girls gained School Certificates, 151 boys and 85 girls obtaining Honours. The conditions for complete exemption from the Previous Examination were satisfied by 188 boys and 97 girls. In the Junior Local Examination 414 boys and 413 girls gained certificates, 27 boys and 13 girls gaining Honours. The Class Lists of oversea candidates will be issued later.

L.C.C. AND TUBE STATIONS

THE CHARING CROSS BRIDGE SCHEME

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

The Improvements Committee of the London County Council have decided to recommend that powers be included in the Charing Cross Bridge Bill authorising the execution of certain works at Waterloo, Charing Cross (Embankment), and Strand stations that have been proposed by the Underground Electric Railway Companies. The matter will be considered by the L.C.C. at its meeting to-morrow.

The scheme provides for accommodation in excess of that which could be imposed on the Council as the promoter of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, and will afford additional facilities for the general public travelling by the underground railways. In collaboration with the Southern Railway escalators will be provided between the new Southern Railway terminal station and the underground stations at Waterloo. The portion of the Charing Cross Station on the Embankment level will be moved and included within the bridge structure, and the site of the old station will be added to the Embankment Gardens. Booking halls will be constructed at bridge level, and escalators will be provided for passengers passing to and from the new station below.

STRAND CIRCUS

The Strand station will be moved to the centre of the proposed traffic circus in the Strand and constructed on lines similar to the Piccadilly tube station with public subways. The removal of the Strand station will enable the Council to develop the frontages on the traffic circus to the best advantage.

The aggregate expenditure on the works is estimated at £652,000. An agreement is proposed whereby the companies shall carry out at their own expense the works at the Strand, Charing Cross (Embankment), and Waterloo stations, the Council paying a sum of £225,000 to the companies by instalments as the works proceed. This sum is included in the estimated net cost of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, which is £12,500,000.

The Improvements Committee also state that, in view of developments affecting the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, with which the reconditioning of Waterloo Bridge is interlocked, they have decided to postpone further recommendations in regard to the reconditioning of Waterloo Bridge, and recommend that the contract for the maintenance of the temporary bridge and the support of the old bridge be prolonged for a further year.

Notice has been given of a motion to be moved by Mr. Marshall Jackman that the Theatres and Music Halls Committee consider and report on the adequacy of the Council's regulations in respect of cinemas in the light of the recent disaster at Paisley.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

After March 31 the L.C.C., as the local authority for London under the Mental Deficiency Acts, will have to ascertain all defectives within its area without reference to whether they are, for the time being, in receipt of assistance through the Public Assistance Committee. For this purpose it is necessary that an exhaustive survey be made of cases of mental defect at present in Poor Law care (and, in addition, of cases now in London County mental hospitals) preliminary to—(i) a proper survey of the Council's responsibility for providing institutional accommodation for defectives; and (ii) an attempt to classify transferred institutions.

It is estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 cases will have to be subjected to scrutiny, if not to detailed examination and investigation. The precise amount of additional work involved in making the proposed survey cannot yet be ascertained, but it is contemplated that the services of two medical officers for 50 weeks in the year and of two temporary assistant women inspectors under the Mental Deficiency Acts will be required in the public health department. Additional clerical assistance will also be necessary. The women inspectors will be required to make inquiries as to the early history of persons *prima facie* mentally defective. It is estimated that the additional expenditure involved will be £1,966 for 1930-31.

When the Mental Treatment Bill comes up for second reading in the House of Commons information will be sought as to whether the additional responsibilities to be placed on the L.C.C. by the Bill can be held to substantiate a claim for additional financial assistance from the Government, having regard to the provisions of section 135 of the Local Government Act. The Council is advised that the provisions of the Bill would create a new public health service and thereby impose on the Council material additional expenditure which comes within section 135, so as to justify the Council in claiming increased contributions out of moneys provided by Parliament. As, however, the basis of the general exchequer contribution for the first period has been fixed, it is not clear how such financial assistance is to be given by the Government unless provision is made in the Bill.

Mr. C. D. Johnson, comptroller of the London County Council, will retire on March 31.

EMPIRE BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY

LORD PASSFIELD ON NEED OF EXTENSION

The Colonial Office has just issued the report on the Second Imperial Mycological Conference held last September. Besides details of the proceedings, it contains letters exchanged between the chairman, Lord Buxton, and Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies.

Lord Buxton invited Lord Passfield's attention to the report of the sub-committee set up by the conference to examine the organization and the financial position of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology. He earnestly trusted, he said, that the additional financial assistance which the sub-committee decided was essential for the proper maintenance and extension of the Bureau's work might be speedily forthcoming.

Lord Passfield replied that he would give most careful consideration to the report and recommendations of the conference and in particular to the report respecting the Bureau. He was, he said, fully cognizant of the value of the work performed by the Bureau.

The sub-committee, the report shows, were of opinion that if the normal work of the Bureau was to be carried out successfully, an income of £1,200 would be required besides its average normal income for the period 1924-29.

A resolution adopted by the conference emphasized the importance of obtaining readily accessible, up-to-date, and full information on the distribution of diseases of crop plants. It was suggested that provision should be made for the necessary work to be undertaken by the Bureau. A recommendation was made that research work into seed-borne disease should be given increased attention throughout the Empire, if necessary by the appointment of one or more specialists to the respective plant pathological services.

The report is published by the Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

Mr. GUY EDEN, editor of the *Navy*, in the course of a Navy League lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on Saturday upon his experiences when sailing round the world in a windjammer, said that upon the guarding of the ocean trade routes, the arteries of the Empire, depended the very existence of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it was therefore not a matter to be left to statesmen and politicians only, but one of vital importance to every man, woman, and child in the British Empire. Let them therefore all realize this and consolidate their efforts to ensure the national safety by joining the Navy League, which was the only organization that existed for that end.

MISSING MOTORIST FOUND

Mr. F. R. de H. Massey, of Waterloo-place, S.W., who had been missing since the car he was driving crashed over a cliff at Birling Gap, near Beachy Head, on Thursday, was found suffering from loss of memory at Ticehurst, Sussex, on Saturday. The police were searching the countryside for Mr. Massey since Mr. J. A. Roberts, his companion who jumped clear of the car, said that he had seen Massey in the air as if he too had jumped clear. Mr. Massey visited a house in Ticehurst, and the occupants, noticing his distressed condition, took him in. They did not know who he was until he produced his driving licence. They then communicated with the police. Yesterday Mr. Massey was taken to St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham.

FIRE IN A FILM STUDIO

THREE PERSONS INJURED

A fire broke out about 1.30 on Saturday afternoon at the film studios of Gainsborough Pictures (1928), Limited, in Poole-street, New North-road. The premises are a large block of buildings nearly 100ft. high.

Three persons were injured. They were:—Mr. George Gunn, the studio manager; Mr. William Shann, of the recording room staff; and Mr. Thomas Gobbett, of the production staff. Mr. Gunn lost a finger and was severely burned while he was switching off the current at the main switch. Mr. Shann, who was in No. 2 studio, where the fire broke out, and was the first to give the alarm, was severely burned. Mr. Gobbett was also burned. They were taken to the Metropolitan Hospital. Mr. Gunn was not detained. It was stated on Saturday night that the condition of Mr. Gobbett and Mr. Shann was not serious.

The fire soon obtained a complete hold of the building, and a wall was in imminent danger of crashing. It swayed ominously—first outwards, then inwards—and only a stout water-pipe prevented it from falling. Opposite the wall is a row of small houses, and the inhabitants, although they had not been warned to leave, put some of their belongings in readiness to move them at a moment's notice.

At the time of the outbreak the rehearsal of a new film representing Balaclava, was in progress, and the performers, including several women, had great difficulty in making their way out of the building because of the dense fumes and smoke. Within a very short time many of the walls of the building were marked "dangerous," and the paintwork on the doors and windows of houses nearby were blistered by the heat.

After two and a half hours the firemen got the fire under control. Traffic was diverted for a considerable distance in the New North-road and in a number of adjoining streets. Large crowds watched the fire from the New North-road and the bank of the Regent's Canal.

One member of the company said that she was taking part in a scene when she heard a shout of fire. Immediately afterwards there was a blinding flash. Every one was cool, and they got outside safely, but the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity. A spool must have caught fire while they were shooting this particular part of the film.

The tenant of a house in Poole-street, which faces the studio, said that when the fire occurred he happened to be looking across the street. He saw a flash, and immediately afterwards thick smoke poured out of every window of the studio.

Mr. W. J. O'Brien, costing manager, said that the loss was considerable. There had been lavish expenditure in the construction of the sound-proof studio. So far as he knew the film on which the company was working, *The Valley of Death*, which dealt with the Battle of Balaclava, was safe in the studio vaults, as were also other completed films at the time of the fire.

There were about 50 people in the building when the alarm was first given, including 20 women and girls. Earlier in the day a camp scene was taken, and when the fire occurred a hospital scene was to have been done. There were a lot of bedding and a good deal of straw lying about. Number 2 studio and all the dressing rooms and the recording rooms were damaged. It is believed that the fire started in the recording room of No. 2 studio. There was no work in this particular recording room on Saturday involving the use of electrical apparatus or light of any kind.

Mr. Shann and Mr. Gunn had a narrow escape. They were caught by the fire on the first floor of the building, and, searching for a means of escape, found that the only way out was down the lift shaft. The electric current was cut off by the fire and the lift, which was at the top of the building, was not working. Mr. Shann jumped down the shaft and made his way out of the building. Mr. Gunn escaped in the same way. In his hurry he lost a finger by jambing it in opening the iron lattice doors of the lift.

COLONEL'S DEATH AT DANCE

Colonel Charles Lloyd, 62, of Tyrone-road, Thorpe Bay, collapsed suddenly and died at a dance given by a Territorial company of the Essex Regiment at Southend on Friday night. Several doctors who were present rushed to his assistance, and he was carried into an adjoining room, where Dr. Wragge found that he was dead. Colonel Lloyd suffered from heart attacks.

ROUND THE SHOPS

INFLUENCE OF SKATING ON SALES

The sales continue to do a steady business, and this week some houses are making further reductions or final reductions. The changes in fashion have given a new stimulus to some departments which were not among the most flourishing. Blouses and skirts are selling in great numbers, and it is said that the skirt trade has increased threefold, partly as a result of the demand for gored skirts for skating. The growth in the number of rinks has greatly influenced sales in the drapery business.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, end their sale on Thursday, and their last four days culminate on Wednesday and Thursday with final reductions and half-price days. The bargains include three-piece suits in crepella and tailor-mades, the usual prices of which have been from seven to 12¼ guineas and which during the last few days will be 89s. 6d. Final bargains in the small ladies' department include groups of coats at big reductions. Some in tweeds, which have been 6½ and 7½ guineas, are now 63s., and others in tweed, velour, and faced cloth, which have been 7½ to 9½ guineas, are now 69s. 6d. Day and evening gowns, which have been 9½ and 8½ guineas, are now four guineas.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, end their sale on Saturday and have a number of exceptional bargains in their final reductions. The remainder of their season's stock of velvet gowns are now 98s. 6d. Two-piece suits in Scotch tweed, with a bodice-top to the skirt of stockinette and available in two sizes, are reduced from 10½ guineas to £5 18s. 6d. A number of fur coats in a variety of skins are reduced from 29 guineas to 10 guineas. Crêpe de Chine scarves are reduced from 18s. 6d. to 5s., and there are many bargains in silk stockings, gloves, knitted things, and shoes.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, announce the last week of their sale with many bargains in all departments. In the furnishing fabrics there are thousands of yards of cretonnes, the original prices of which have been 4s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 2s. 11d., which are now 1s. a yard. Handsome patterns in cretonne which have been 4s. 6d. are now 2s. 3d., and there is a big collection of materials at half-price. A striped art silk and cotton fabric is reduced from 7s. 11d. to 3s. 11d., and there is an attractive chenille finished fabric originally 11s. 9d. and now 5s. 11d. Damask and tapestry cloths are at low prices, and there are velvet covers for bridge tables in glowing colours bordered with gold galon at big reductions. There are large-size seamless carpets at less than half their original prices in all green, plain gold, rose-taupe, and other good colours, which are exceptional bargains. Some handsome Anatolian rugs are at 63s. and 75s., and are in rich colourings. Plain carpets in Saxony and Wilton are from 7s. 11d. and upwards a yard, and there are Persian strips from £5 19s. 6d. each.

BARKERS, Kensington High-street, are in the last week of their sale before stocktaking and offer some outstanding bargains. They are having a special silk week beginning to-day, during which reductions amounting to from 5s. to 10s. a yard have been made in fashionable silks.

The GRAPTON FUR COMPANY, New Bond-street, announce the last days of their sale with many final bargains in high-grade furs, for which this firm is noted. There are smart coats in the season's favourite styles, and there are small furs in foxes and other skins suited for wear with tailormaids at tempting prices.

HAMPTONS, Pall Mall East, will conclude their sale on January 31. Meantime there are excellent bargains in furniture and furnishings and household linens.

KENNETH DURWARD, Conduit-street, have substantial reductions in their well-known overcoats during the January sale. All their overcoats are their own make from durable and exclusive materials, and their prices are from 3 guineas. Other country and sports wear, pull-overs, hose, scarves, and rugs are also at reduced prices.

JAEGER HOUSE, Oxford-street, and Jaeger branches announce the last few days of their sale. Their goods are known for their comfort and warmth without weight, and the opportunity of securing them at sale prices is worth attention.

News in Brief

The death is announced, at the age of 86, of Mr. Robert Oakes, who was for many years outrider to Queen Victoria.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood opened the new St. Patrick's Mixed Day School at Walthamstow on Saturday.

Under the scheme for exchange of teachers organized by the League of Empire, five more teachers arrived at Southampton on Saturday from Australia.

Lady Glentanar on Saturday opened Alloway Public Hall, which is situated on the opposite side of the road from the poet Burns's birthplace at Alloway.

Fire broke out on Friday night in a block of lock-up garages belonging to Messrs. French and Foxwell, High-street, Walton-on-the-Hill. Five cars were badly damaged.

In their hospital carnival on Saturday Glasgow University undergraduates collected £17,263. In 10 years they have collected £104,663 for the city's hospitals.

Mr. John Fallon, 50, organist at St. John's Catholic Cathedral, Limerick, died in hospital on Friday night from injuries received by falling from the roof of his house.

Mr. Frederick Chaney, 75, who had been a member of the choir at St. John's Church, Chatham, for over 60 years, was seized with illness during the service yesterday morning. He was removed to the vestry, where he died.

Horace Charles Maldram, 26, employed at Woods Farm, Little Waltham, near Chelmsford, was soldering a petrol tank on Saturday morning, when there was an explosion and flames set his clothes alight. Maldram was badly burned about the face and body and was taken to Chelmsford Hospital, and detained.

A report, supplementary to their annual report already published, by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Fishery Boards mentions that the Association intends to submit an application for an order under the Merchandise Marks Act for the marking of frozen imported salmon and trout.

An appeal by a Doncaster bookmaker, Arthur Hannon, against a conviction by the local magistrates for larceny by trick at Doncaster races was dismissed by the Recorder (Mr. C. Paley Scott) at Doncaster Quarter Sessions on Saturday. The sentence, however, was reduced from nine to four months' imprisonment.

Joseph Wright, a young miner, of Ibstock, was remanded at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on Saturday to Coalville next Friday on a charge of attempting to murder Kathleen Kendrick, 17, at Coalville on January 13 at her parents' house by stabbing her with a table knife. Superintendent Dobney said that the girl was not yet out of danger.

Richard Pedley, 24, a greengrocer, of Pontefract, who was stated to have disposed of a ton lorry obtained under a hire-purchase agreement before completing the payments, was committed for one month's imprisonment with hard labour at Doncaster Quarter Sessions on Saturday for fraudulently converting the vehicle to his own use.

Meetings of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the hearing of evidence will be held in the Conference Room of the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, at 10.30 a.m. on January 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, when evidence will be heard from representatives of the Civil Service Clerical Association, the Association of Ex-Service Civil Servants, and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

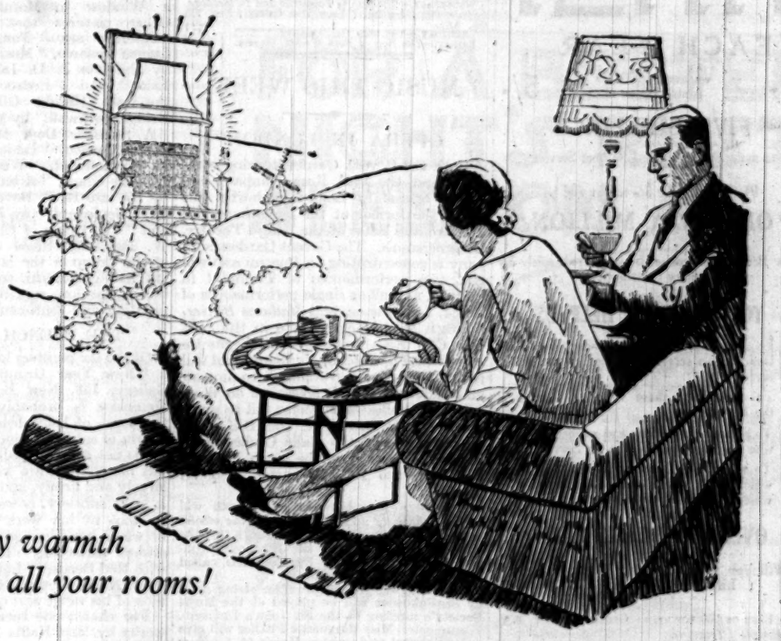
The London County Council invites applications for two positions of Divisional Inspector of Schools in the Education Officer's Department. (p. 3)

Tenders are invited by the West Ham Union for the installation of an automatic internal telephone exchange at the Children's Receiving Homes, Aldersbrook-road, Wanstead, E.11. (p. 3)

The Essex County Council invite applications for the appointment of resident medical officer at their sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, now in course of erection at Black Notley, near Braintree. (p. 3)

A vacancy exists for an assistant agricultural instructor in the Department of Agriculture in the Federated Malay States. (p. 3)

The Senate of the University of Sydney invites applications for the lectureship in Entomology in the University of Sydney, New South Wales. (p. 3)



Sunny warmth in all your rooms!

Have you seen THE NEW GAS FIRE?

Think of sitting in front of a gas fire and getting a comfortable heat like basking in the sun—the same soft and healthy warmth that hugs you through and through! But that is just what you can do. You can sit quite close to the new Radiation Gas Fire and not feel scorched. You can sit away from it and still keep beautifully warm

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

NO FAVOURITISM IN A GOOD BUSINESS.

By CALLISTHENES.

There is no favouritism in this Store, either in the treatment of those who shop here or those who work here.

For favouritism is destructive of justice, and when you destroy justice in a business you undermine its foundations.

If promotions in a business go by favouritism and not by merit, the striving after merit is discouraged and a business whose members do not strive after merit soon languishes.

If the supreme control of an organisation is not strong enough to secure the exclusion of favouritism there is justification for almost any system devised to secure that end. That is one of the few justifications of the Army system by which seniority is made the measure of promotion, so that the officer gazetted on January 17 remains above the officer gazetted on January 18, and the officer whose name begins with A is above the officer of the same date whose name begins with B. It was a system that produced grotesque results during the War, but at least it checked favouritism.

We are glad to say that we need no such crude mechanism of promotion in order to prevent favouritism in this House. Promotion with us is by merit and by merit alone. Often it must happen that part of a man's merit is a record of years of good service, but recognition of that does not invalidate the inalterable principle of this House that the man or woman who gets on is the man or woman who deserves it.

Just as destructive of sound business is favouritism in the treatment of customers, and it is just as far removed from the principles and practice of this House.

Every single customer who enters this Store is entitled to exactly the same value, the same service, the same courtesy as every other and she gets it whether she be young or old, fashionable or homely, well known or unknown.

It is likely that one who has been often here will have her wants understood more quickly and accurately than one who is giving her first order. But there it ends.

The stories that one sometimes hears about a shop assistant who "always knocks a penny or two off for me" or "always serves me from the box he keeps for special customers" or "always serves me first no matter how many are waiting" have no sort of application to anything that happens in Selfridge's.

"Special customers" are a discreditable relic of the petty days.

We have one price—the lowest possible: one service—the most cheerful and painstaking: one manner—absolute courtesy.

We would as soon think of showing favouritism across the counter as we would of casting our accounts wrongly or of building our walls off the perpendicular.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RNLI
EACH YEAR
5/- we need 1,000,000 contributions of 5/-
FIVE SHILLINGS
to maintain the whole Life-boat Service.
Please send your 5/- to-day and be
"ONE IN A MILLION."
This British Enterprise is supported solely by voluntary contributions.
YOUR 5/- WILL HELP US
(1) To reward the Crews whenever Boats are launched on service, whether or not life is saved;
(2) To compensate those who are injured in the Service;
(3) To pension the widows and orphans of those who may lose their lives in the Service;
(4) To add to our Fleet of Motor Life-boats, which have again and again saved lives which otherwise would have been lost.
OVER 62,000 LIVES SAVED
Will you give now, and remember the Life-boats in your Will?
The Earl of Harrowby, Honorary Treasurer — George F. Shee, M.A., Secretary.
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE REGENT STREET
"TEMBI"
A STORY OF THE JUNGLE BY CHERRY KEARTON
LAST WEEK.
Each sensation greater than the whole of Chang.'—Daily Reporter.'—Sunday Pictorial.
Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE EMIGRANT"
(SILENT FILM)
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 BOX OFFICE 10-10 MAYFAIR 2330

Ladies love Perrier its fresh, clean taste

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MANY NEW PLAYS

Among new plays to be produced this week is a comedy by Mr. H. M. Harwood entitled *The Man in Possession*, which is to be performed at the Ambassadors Theatre on Wednesday, with a cast headed by Miss Isabel Jeans and Mr. Raymond Massey. It will be preceded by a performance of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's one-act play *In the Zone*, the scene of which is laid in a tramp steamer during the War. The two other new plays to be produced on Wednesday are *Darling, I Love You*, at the Gaiety Theatre, and *Nine Till Six*, at the Arts Theatre. The cast will include Miss Louise Hampton, Miss Alison Leggatt, and Miss Frances Ruttledge.

At the Court Theatre to-night Mr. Charles Macdona will revive Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedy *The Philanderer*, which has not been seen in London for some years. The play will be dressed in the costumes of the late 1890, and the principal parts will be taken by Mr. Esmé Percy, Miss Rosalinde Fuller, and Miss Margaret Macdona. *Julius Cæsar* will also be revived to-night at the Old Vic, where it is to run for three weeks. In this production Mr. Harcourt Williams, the producer for the Old Vic Company, has followed the conception of the play set forth in Mr. Granville-Barker's "Book of Prefaces." Another production to be staged this evening is Mr. Ralph Neale's new play *The Watcher*, at the Everyman Theatre.

SIR H. WOOD AT THE COLISEUM

Sir Henry Wood will make his first appearance at the Coliseum this week, when his programme will include Wagner, Bach, Rossini, Sibelius, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Though each performance will last about 40 minutes, Sir Henry Wood's Orchestra is by no means the whole of the entertainment. Other contributors to the variety programme will include Miss Sybil Scanes, the Houston Sisters, the Three Eddies, the Barraceta Trio, musical clowns, and Messrs. Morland and Company in a Scottish comedy sketch entitled *A Matter of Money*. An entirely new programme is also to be seen at the Palladium, where the principal contributors include Miss Peggy O'Neil in a new playlet called *The Silver Slipper*, Mr. Julian Rose, and Messrs. Browne and Lavelle. At the Victoria Palace Miss Tallulah Bankhead will appear in her sketch *The Snob*; and at the Holborn Empire there are Jack Hylton's Band and Messrs. Peel and Curtis.

The full cast of Sir Nigel Playfair's production of Sir Arthur Pinero's farce *Dandy Dick* at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening, January 29, will be as follows: Sir Nigel Playfair, Miss Iris Baker, Miss Margery Binner, Miss Marie Lohr, Mr. Alfred Clark, Mr. J. B. Rowe, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. George Skillan, Mr. Reyner Barton, and Miss Alice Bowes. In his note on the play Sir Nigel Playfair says that "when the theatrical history of the last century can be written impartially, the farces of Arthur Pinero will stand out as one of the chief glories, and they are unparalleled in the art of any other country. To my mind *Dandy Dick* is as certain of immortality as *She Stoops to Conquer*, and it is a reproach to theatre organization that it is not more frequently to be seen on the stage."

In all future productions at the Lyric, Hammersmith, including *Dandy Dick*, Sir Nigel Playfair announces that a reduction of 1s. per seat will be made on all seats booked a week before the first performance.

The Hippodrome celebrates its 30th anniversary on Wednesday. On the same day *Mr. Cinders*, one of the most successful musical comedies the Hippodrome has ever housed, reaches its 450th performance. Originally built to carry out a long-cherished idea of the late Sir Edward Moss to present circus and aquatic performances, the Hippodrome, for the first 10 years of its existence, gave a series of most remarkable acts, novelties, and spectacular productions. Later it was rebuilt, and when it was reopened in 1909, opera, Russian ballet, and more artistic shows took the place of the old sawdust ring and water spectacles. This phase was ended, however, in 1912, when London's first *revue, Hullo Ragtime!* was produced. It was followed by an almost unbroken run of *revues* up till 1925, when *Mercenary Mary* was produced.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*The Philanderer*, Court; *The Watcher*, Everyman; *Julius Cæsar*, Old Vic; Sir Henry Wood's Orchestra, Coliseum.
To-morrow.—*The White Assegai*, Playhouse.
Wednesday.—*The Man in Possession* and *In the Zone*, Ambassadors; *Darling, I Love You*, Gaiety; *Nine Till Six*, Arts.
Thursday.—*The Way Out*, Comedy.
Friday.—*The Best of Both Worlds*, Players.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

OPERA IN LONDON

Both the Covent Garden touring company and the Carl Rosa company are giving operas in London suburbs this week, the former at the Streatham Hill Theatre, the latter at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith. The Covent Garden company is concentrating on Puccini and will give two performances of *Turandot* in English, as well as single performances of *Tosca*, *La Bohème*, and *Madame Butterfly* with Miss Maggie Teyte in the cast. The Carl Rosa company will begin to-night with *The Tales of Hoffmann*, and will revive *The Flying Dutchman* to-morrow and Isidore de Lara's *Messalina* on Wednesday. Orchestral concerts will be given by the L.S.O. to-night, the B.B.C. on Wednesday, and the Hallé Orchestra on Friday. Recitals will be given by Herr Schnabel, the Léner Quartet, and M. Kubelik.

To-night.—Herr Hermann Abendroth will be the conductor and Herr Kreisler the soloist at the L.S.O. concert (Queen's Hall, 8.15); the programme will include the Beethoven concerto and a new work by Braunfels called *Phantastischen Erscheinungen*.

To-morrow.—A new work for string octet by Szostakowicz will be played at the Music Society's meeting at the St. John's Institute, Westminster. Miss Marguerite Pitcher will give a song recital at Leighton House at 5. Herr Artur Schnabel will play Schumann's C major Fantasie, Chopin's 24 Preludes, and a work of Schubert at his piano recital (Queen's Hall, 8.30). Miss Marjorie Edes will give a violoncello recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30), at which she will play sonatas by Kodaly and Rachmaninoff. The Erhart Chamber Orchestra will play a programme of music by Bach and his predecessors (Grotrian Hall, 8.30).

Wednesday.—The Federation of Music Clubs will hold its second annual festival at the Æolian Hall: concerts will be given at 11 and 3.15; the programmes will include the first performance of a new string quartet of Cyril Scott by the Brosa Quartet; the third violin sonata of Arnold Bax, played by Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. Evlyn Howard-Jones; and the Delius String Quartet, played by the Marie Wilson Quartet. The B.B.C. concert will be conducted by Mr. Basil Cameron (Queen's Hall, 8); the programme will contain Mozart's "Prague" symphony, Strauss's *Don Quixote*, and Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto played by M. Moiseiwitsch. A new series of Wednesday Evening Chamber Concerts organized by Mr. Harold Samuel and his friends will begin at the Wigmore Hall (8.30), when the programme will contain Brahms's clarinet trio (with Miss Fanny Davies and Mr. Ralph Clarke), Dvorák's *Zigeunerlieder*, sung by Mme. Gabrielle Joachim, and Beethoven's septet.

Thursday.—The Léner Quartet will play a classical programme at the Queen's Hall at 8.15. Mr. Alexander Brachocki, a Polish-American pianist, will give a first recital at the Æolian Hall (8.15). Mr. Michael Zacharewitsch will give the second of his series of concerto concerts at Wigmore Hall (8.15), at which he will play violin concertos by Mozart, Paganini, and Saint-Saëns. Sir Landon Ronald will conduct the B.B.C. concert at the People's Palace (8). The opera at the Old Vic will be *The Magic Flute* (7.45).

Friday.—The programme of the Hallé Orchestra's concert (Queen's Hall, 8.15) contains Elgar's second symphony and Strauss's three tone poems, *Don Juan*, *Tod und Verklärung*, and *Till Eulenspiegel*.

Saturday.—M. Kubelik will give a violin recital at Queen's Hall at 3; M. Moiseiwitsch a piano recital of Bach and Beethoven at the Wigmore Hall at 3. Miss Orrea Pernel and Miss Kathleen Long will give a recital of sonatas for violin and piano by Bach (F minor), Bax (No. 3), and Mozart at the Grotrian Hall at 3.

Sunday.—The New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, will play at the Palladium at 3. Herr Kreisler will give a violin recital at the Albert Hall at 3.

The White Assegai, which Sir Barry Jackson is bringing to the Playhouse to-morrow, deals with South Africa. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Mr. Ernest Thesiger. Sapper's new play, *The Way Out*, will be produced at the Comedy Theatre on Thursday, with a cast including Miss Beatrix Thomson, Miss Pamela Carme, Mr. Ian Hunter, and Mr. Edgar Norfolk; and on Friday the Players' Theatre will be given up to the production of *The Best of Both Worlds*, by Monica Ewer.

ART EXHIBITIONS

CAMDEN TOWN GROUP

An interesting and—historically—rather important chapter in the development of recent English art is recalled by the exhibition, or "review," of the Camden Town Group at the Leicester Galleries. The group, a secession from the New English Art Club, as that was a secession from the Royal Academy, was formed in 1911. Of the 16 artists who contributed to its first exhibition 11 have survived, though four of them rarely exhibit. In 1914 Mr. Wyndham Lewis started his "Vorticist" group, and from a junction between the two bodies was formed the present London Group.

Seen in perspective, the history of the Camden Town Group seems perfectly logical. Just as the New English Art Club reflected Impressionism, so the group reflected the French artists of the transition between that and post-Impressionism. The influences to be traced in the present exhibition are those of the Impressionists, the so-called "Intimists," Bonnard and Vuillard, and the decorative illustrators, such as Toulouse-Lautrec and Gauguin. There is as yet hardly a hint of Cézanne, with his insistence upon "volumes."

This is not to say that the members of the Camden Town Group were imitators, but only that in them the native strain seems to have responded chiefly to the phase of French art between Impressionism and the "architectural" construction of pictures. The impression given is that they were more interested in colour, tone and pattern than in solidity. The result is an extremely pleasant exhibition, not very robust but full of charm. Within this general character there is plenty of variety. It is seen at once that by far the most important of the group artistically was and is Mr. Walter R. Sickert, and the reason is that he is the most constitutionally a painter and the least "viewy." If we were asked what is the essential thing in a painter we should say the capacity to strike values truly. Ideas about form and composition vary from time to time, but that is constant in the history of painting since the full development of the oil medium.

To his capacity to strike values truly Mr. Sickert adds the capacity to organize them pictorially—which is perhaps all that need be said about the distinction between the "painter" and the "artist." Quite possibly the best picture in the present exhibition is the small landscape by Mr. Sickert entitled "Valley of the River Arques," a statement of values in colour with the pale serpentine curve of the river and an obelisk to give it artistic coherence, though "Warren Street," a bedroom interior, is a more complex composition, and "The Red Blouse" and "St. Jacques, Dieppe" show to advantage his ability to find and preserve colour at the bottom of the scale of tone. "Flowers" is the only painting of the kind in oil by him that we remember, though he painted flowers in water-colour at Chagford.

By comparison with Mr. Sickert all the other artists—Mr. Augustus John, who was briefly associated with the Group, is represented only by what is a drawing rather than a painting in oil of "A Lady in the Mountains" and a small landscape, magically beautiful in colour but not very substantial—seem to be less firmly rooted in painting and, consequently, more swayed by "notions." Probably Spencer F. Gore, who was one of the five members of the Group that are dead, was the most naturally gifted. His "Loan Exhibition of Pictures by Gauguin and Cézanne at the Stafford Gallery" is an amusing document. It is deliberately Gauguinish in treatment—though it actually works out more like Toulouse-Lautrec. His delicate sensibility is better represented by "From a Window in Mornington Crescent." Other pictures that revive pleasant memories are "Tomatoes," by Mr. Lucien Pissarro, "Morning at Collioure," by the late J. D. Innes, "A Swedish Lake," and "Bedroom Interior," by the late Harold Gilman, "Boscastle Bridge, Cornwall," by Mr. Charles Ginner, "A Summer Day, Donelan," by Mr. J. B. Manson, "Radcot Lock," by Mr. M. Drummond, "Woodland," by Mr. Duncan Grant, "A Sale at Tattersalls," by the late R. P. Bevan, "Conversation on a Boulevard," by Mr. Walter Bayes, and "The Home of Ellen Key," by Mr. W. Ratcliffe. Since the disappearance of the Group in the larger body English art has gained in constructive power, but it has lost something in charm of painting and sentiment.

THE FRENCH GALLERY

Of the six painters loosely associated as a "New Year Group" at the French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, Mr. B. Meninsky is probably the soundest in the sense of being least dependent upon charm of subject or modishness in design. He is not a superficially attractive artist, but his pictures are well made, he draws largely and firmly, and his colour, though it lacks subtlety, is well balanced. There is, too, in his work the just relation between handling and design which is always satisfying. The head "Woman with Red Beads," "Landscape in Sussex," and "Nude Woman Resting" give a good idea of his range and quality.

For charm one turns to the group of works by Miss Nadia Benois. She is inclined to hesitate a little between the flat decorative pattern and the picture in relief, depriving herself to some extent of the special advantages of both, but she is a delightful colourist with a keen enjoyment of the actual business of painting and her designs have a truly feminine grace. "Still Life," in a scheme of gold, green, and purple, relieved upon white, and "Field Flowers" are her two best pictures. The pastel of "Admiralty Arch," seen from a high viewpoint, is a very original study.

Mr. J. B. Manson is to a certain extent at the mercy of his method, that of an impressionist trying to paint more solidly. His pictures are apt to be "good in parts." "The Secretary," a woman in an orange jacket in a lamplit interior, is his most successful work as a whole, but "Moonlight and Snow," in a garden suburb, and "Wild Flowers" have their attractions.

Mr. Alfred Hayward relies too much on a rather washy impression of natural beauty, but he has real sensibility, and his "Sunset on the Lagoon" is pleasing atmospherically. His best picture, however, is "A Riviera Garden."

Mr. C. Brooke Farrar—a new name—has been painting in the Eastern Pyrenees, a district that lends itself well to solid composition. "Garden in the Eastern Pyrenees," looking towards Canigou over Céret, if we are not mistaken, is an excellent painting; and so is "Fourqueux." The group of buildings, "Métairie Catalane," tends to become theoretical, and looks better in the smaller version, and in still life Mr. Farrar is inclined to paint one thing at a time, though he arranges them effectively.

In this company Mr. W. A. de Lichtenberg is the extremist, and one cannot help feeling that he angles for safety, so to speak. There are signs that he is throwing away a linear birthright for a mess of volumes, but "The Farmstead" is a reasonably good picture.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. GERALD COOPER'S PROGRAMME

At the first of Mr. Gerald Cooper's chamber concerts in the Æolian Hall on Friday night the Hungarian String Quartet, led by Mr. Waldbauer, played quartets by Haydn (in D major, Opus 76, No. 5), Bartók (No. 4), and Beethoven (in C major from the Rasoumowsky set). The balance of tone and the unanimous attitude of the quartet towards the music was consistently good throughout the evening, and when one player passed a phrase on to another the ear could detect no difference except in the characteristic tone of the individual instruments. On the interpretative side the performances were also excellent, so that we were the more surprised at the deplorable *nuances* in the *Andante* of Beethoven's quartet. Here is a movement which surely needs a smooth rhythm. Anything which checks the flow of it destroys the true character of the music and substitutes for its sentiment a sentimental expressiveness. This was the only fault of consequence in an evening of fine quartet playing.

Bartók's fourth quartet was interesting, especially as its logic was so clearly expounded. It has undoubted strength, and the multitude of novel devices are used with a sure mastery and not in a merely experimental way. Even the most dissonant stabs have their evident place in the design. But the very lucidity of the performance, which made the quartet perfectly intelligible, strengthened the doubt as to the value of this music, which gives so little pleasure to the ear and so much pain.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The London Symphony Orchestra appeared again at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday afternoon. The conductor was Dr. Malcolm Sargent, and the programme consisted of the Brahms "Academic" overture, Mozart's G minor Symphony, Liszt's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Capriccio Espagnole."

MISS ISABEL GRAY

Miss Isabel Gray, who gave a recital in the Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, plays the pianoforte rhythmically and with good taste. Her performance of Bach's Partita in B flat and of three pieces from Brahms's Opus 76 were clear, well-balanced, and straightforward, and that is, in these things, something near half the battle. Schumann's "Papillons," though comparatively simple, requires more positive qualities, without which its charm is lost. Liszt, too, whose Sonnetto di Petrarca No. 104 and Etude in F minor were included in the programme, needs a more brilliant exposition than is the result of a mere ability to surmount the technical difficulties. The only large-scale work in the programme was Liszt's transcription of the Organ Fantasia and Fugue by Bach, and here the pianist did not show that appreciation of its monumental proportions without which the Fantasia becomes a piecemeal sequence of slightly connected phrases.

MR. GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE

The pianoforte-playing of Mr. George Chavchavadze shows improvement, and at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night one felt that the tone had taken on a more mellow quality and had a greater range in colour. But real rhythmical steadiness has yet to be acquired, and enough control over impulse to ensure technical correctness and level lines in the expression. Some of Schumann's "Phantasiestücke" were played boldly, yet there were many erratic moments, suggesting carelessness in matters of detail. Similarly in Franck's "Prelude, Aria et Finale," while the general idea of the interpretation was sufficiently massive it was too spasmodic in style to be satisfactory. The playing in some Mozart and Scarlatti lacked clearness.

R.A.D.A. PLAYERS

"THE MANNOCH FAMILY"

By Murray McClymont

Ailsa Strean	Barbara Wilcox
Peter Mannoch	Clive Morton
Matilda Strean	Osmund Willson
Mrs. Clinton Mannoch	Norah Balfour
Miss Ruby Mannoch	Brenda Harvey
Bee Mannoch	Margaretta Scott
Maggie	Celia Clement
Katherine	Audrey Cameron

The author of *The Mannoch Family* should have made up his mind whether he was going to discuss a problem or to tell a theatrically effective story. He begins by interesting us in the dark threats used by a heavy-drinking chicken farmer to restrain young Mannoch of Kells Park from proposing to his daughter. Young Mannoch has the best of the rough and tumble which these threats bring about, and when he has gone the terrible old chicken farmer, drawing a dog-whip from a cupboard, summons his daughter.

The scene shifts to Kells Park, where we find that young Mannoch's mother is an elderly prude whose lip service to Christianity is as lavish as her want of charity is pronounced. We wonder what she will think when the chicken farmer's daughter, having been thrashed with the dog whip, comes to her son for protection. And what secret lies behind the chicken farmer's threats? We wait, and nothing happens, for the author, temporarily losing interest in his story, begins a superficial but extensive examination of the old question of rebellious sons and daughters. The daughter is on the point of eloping with a married man, but she seems more inclined to argue her case against the mother than to elope. Since the mother is foolish rather than tyrannical, the points made against her have an air of meanness.

It is a relief when the discussion reaches its foreseen but unsatisfying conclusion, and the author, picking up the thread of his story, makes good theatrical use of the secrets belonging to the various characters. Mr. Osmund Willson was admirable as the brutal child-beater and Mr. Clive Morton all that the play demands of young Mannoch, a quietly humorous, resolute, and personable knight errant. Miss Margaretta Scott might perhaps have made the part of the eloping daughter more sympathetic without disturbing the balance of the play, but her ruthlessness was sometimes very effective; Miss Norah Balfour, though not happily cast as the tyrannical parent, did her best; and there was some hearty applause from the audience to reward their efforts. But the fault of the play was that you couldn't believe a word of it.

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SLAV YOUTH IN TRAINING

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

The Sokols have been absorbed into the State machinery of the new Yugoslavia which King Alexander is trying to build up, but not without resentment and opposition, especially from their members in Croatia.

It is not surprising if one considers the spirit and ideals in which these institutions have developed. Founded primarily as gymnastic societies, with the national regeneration of the Czechs as their object, they rapidly became the expression of a social philosophy the essence of which was a discipline self-imposed and willingly borne by the individual in the interests of the community. Such an ideal can hardly thrive in a State organization the members of which are enrolled wholesale, whether they like it or not. Between State Sokol unions and the original associations there will be all the difference that there is between an army of conscripts and an army of volunteers.

The first Sokol society was founded in Bohemia in 1862 by Miroslav Tyrš, a doctor of philosophy of the University of Prague. The Czech nation was just beginning to become conscious of itself after 200 years of submersion in the Hapsburg Monarchy. A small number of scholars and teachers were doing all that they could to help on the national revival. Tyrš was one of them. In hitting upon gymnastic societies as a means of providing the nation with a nucleus, he probably had in mind what Dr. Jahn's gymnastic societies had done for Germany in its struggle for freedom and unity. But in the creed which he and his associates taught their young athletes they put more than the idea of physical fitness as a patriotic duty.

This idea was the guiding principle. Tyrš taught that physical fitness was a means of strengthening the moral fibre. *Mens sana in corpore sano.* The Czech must submit himself to discipline if the nation were to be free and strong, striving continually after physical perfection, and at the same time guiding his moral conduct by the robust ideals of courage, self-restraint, and, above all, self-sacrifice in the interests of the community. The Sokol training was to prepare the army and the Civil servants of the independent State which would inevitably follow the awakening of the national consciousness. And so it came to pass.

NUCLEUS OF A NATION

Tyrš taught that, while submitting himself willingly to discipline, the Sokol retained his intellectual freedom. Here the democratic doctrines of the French Revolution, liberty, equality, fraternity, were worked into the Sokol code. All Sokols were equal. In token of this each addressed the other as "Brother," as they do to this day. On its physical side the education was saved from too great materialism by a happy infusion of the ideals of "rhythm" and the "golden mean," adopted from the ancient Greeks. Tyrš was a humanist with strong æsthetic perceptions, and the physical training included rhythmical movements which, combined with a symbolism of native Slav origin, make the mass exercises of the Sokols, as performed at their periodical *slets*, or congresses, remarkably beautiful.

The system was completed by the institution of Sokol reading-rooms, libraries, lectures, and courses of popular instruction, always with the idea of fitting the nation to take its place and achieve success in the struggle with others. The diligence, persistence, and comparative efficiency of the Czech trader and business man to-day are largely a product of the Sokol training.

The founders of the Sokols went to different countries for the elements of their teaching. The word "Sokol" itself (literally "falcon") is taken from the epic legends of the Yugoslavs, where it means a young hero and connotes the perfection of manliness and chivalry. A hawk's wing-feather adorns the Sokol caps. The red shirt, which forms the main part of their uniform, was adopted from the followers of Garibaldi.

The idea spread rapidly from the Czechs in Bohemia to the other Slav races in subjection, to the Slovenes and Croats, the Slovaks and Poles in the Hapsburg Monarchy, and to the Poles in Russia and Prussia. The movement always carried with it the idea of the creation of an *élite* who should serve as the nucleus or the trainers of the national army of the future. Later it was taken up in other Slav countries which had already achieved their freedom, such as Serbia and Bulgaria. In Russia it was at first looked upon with suspicion by the Government as being a vehicle for revolutionary ideas, but eventually its merits as a system of education were recognized and a certain number of Sokols from Bohemia were engaged as instructors in gymnastics in the secondary schools.

UNDER STATE CONTROL

In Czechoslovakia to-day the Sokols play the largest part in the national life. They have played a very important part in the creation of the State, and they have become as much a national institution as a national Church might be. Next to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia is the country in which they have taken firmest root. Though not so universal as in Czechoslovakia, where their membership approaches a million, their numbers in Yugoslavia in 1924 were more than 6 per cent. of the population, and they have been growing steadily ever since.

By placing their organization under State control and making the training compulsory for all boys and girls in the kingdom, King Alexander no doubt hopes to strengthen and unify the nation, particularly to unify it. During the growth of the idea of Yugoslav unity before the War, and in the early days of the kingdom, the Sokols were a valuable unifying influence. The Slovene, Croat, and Serb societies were on the point of federating in the summer of 1914. Of recent years, however, particularist tendencies have revived, especially in Croatia; the Croat Sokols have become the bearers of Croat rather than of Yugoslav nationalism. The King is trying hard to weld the different branches of the nation into one. The army training already does a great deal to mould Serbs and Croats, Dalmatians and Macedonians, to one type; with the Sokols under State control provincial patriotism will be eliminated and the moulding of the Yugoslav will be begun earlier and extended to girls and women.

By becoming universal and compulsory the system will lose some of its particular merits. It has always been the Sokols' pride that they were a free and independent corporation, accepting no support from their Governments. They readily expelled any member whom they found unworthy of their code. That tradition will be hard to preserve under the new conditions.

The battleship Warspite, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, has arrived at ALEXANDRIA.

THE GENEVA COAL CONFERENCE

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 19

The International Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of work in coalmines, which has been sitting here for a fortnight seeking points of agreement sufficient to justify the summoning of a convention next June by the International Labour Conference, ended last night in an atmosphere of some excitement.

Although a commission of the Conference had rejected on Friday, in private session, all proposals concerning hours of work, it had been confidently felt by those experienced in meetings of this character that a combination of the proposals which had received the greatest support in the private voting would yesterday be adopted. A proposal, however, for an international eight-hour day, which is something better than the present state of affairs, failed to receive the support of the workers. Another proposal for a working day of 7½ hours bank to bank did actually obtain as much support as opposition (with three Governments abstaining from voting), but in the end no proposal obtained a majority. The funds for the Conference being exhausted, and the delegates being in an almost similar physical condition, it was not possible to conduct further negotiations, and at a late hour the Conference took stock of its achievements.

The Conference first recommended that a number of international coal problems, such as wages and general conditions of work in mines, should be put on the agenda of a later International Labour Conference, or that, in some cases, investigation by the International Labour Office should be continued. When, however, it was proposed to put the question of hours of work on the agenda of the Labour Conference of this year, the British and Austrian mineowners' delegates, Mr. W. A. Lee and Herr S. Busson, insisted that, as no definite figure had been agreed upon, the time was not ripe for such discussion. Both the French Government delegate and M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, at once protested. M. Thomas declared that the object for which they had been called together was to recommend subjects for the agenda of the next International Labour Conference, and not necessarily to provide bases for discussion in that Conference. This protest seemed to be effective, for Mr. Lee's and Herr Busson's amendment was defeated and a recommendation made, as proposed, for the studying of "hours" in June.

At the moment a working-day of 7½ hours, bank to bank, seems to be most favoured by the experts of the countries most concerned in the production and distribution of coal. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the International Labour Conference next June will be composed not merely of European coal-producing countries, as was the Conference which closed last night, but of a majority of consuming countries, which may hold different views.

The Conference, unquestionably disappointing as it is to its promoters in respect of the main question, has nevertheless defined the terms "coalmine" and "time spent in a mine"—definitions of some international importance. It has also obtained the views of the Governments, the masters, and the men of the principal European coal-producing countries on a number of social matters, such as holidays with pay, family allowances, employment of women, social insurance, and prevention of accidents, all of which have a bearing on the solution of a problem of world-wide importance.

SPANISH DICTATOR AND HIS PARTY

CONTROL TO BE RELAXED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 19

Instructions have been issued for the reorganization of the Patriotic Union [the Marqués de Estella's party] before the coming municipal and county council elections.

Hitherto the leaders of the Patriotic Union were all appointed by the Marqués de Estella. Members are now to be free to elect their leaders. For this purpose a census is being taken of the membership of the Union, and all electors of both sexes over 23 years of age shall be entitled to vote for local, Provincial, and national leaders. The elections, which will transform the Patriotic Union from a group into an effective political party, are to take place on February 9, March 9, and March 16. The vote will be secret.

In a manifesto issued with the instructions for the election the Marqués de Estella said that even the best of dictatorships must end. "When God has been so good as to allow us to reach with good fortune the present moment, it is most prudent and patriotic not to show oneself vain and remain glued to office, unless one were the only person capable of fulfilling the duties with success." Human life was too fragile as a basis for a nation's future. Spain was now strong enough to withstand some changes in the course of return to normality, by the re-establishment either in full or in part of the Constitution of 1876.

POISONING CASES IN HUNGARY

ANOTHER DEATH SENTENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, JAN. 19

The trial of the two women who were charged with being concerned in the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok has concluded.

One woman, charged with the murder of her husband and her 23-year-old son, confessed her guilt, and she was sentenced to death. The second woman was accused first of poisoning her husband with arsenic in order to live undisturbedly with her lover, and then of poisoning the lover. She pleaded "Not Guilty," and as no conclusive evidence was produced against her, she was acquitted. The Public Prosecutor has entered an appeal against the latter verdict.

** Last summer an anonymous letter drew the attention of the police to a series of poisoning cases in the village of Szolnok. Fifty bodies were exhumed, and it was found that 46 contained arsenic. It was revealed that the midwife of the village was in the habit of supplying arsenic to women who wished to rid themselves of husbands or lovers or of relatives who stood in the way of inheritance. Thirty-one women and three men were arrested, and last December the first batch of four were tried. One prisoner was sentenced to death, and the three others were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The midwife committed suicide.

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 19

The Canadian Geographical Society which was recently founded here held its first meeting on Friday. About 1,000 people were present. Sir Francis Younghusband, who was introduced by the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, gave a lecture upon his famous expedition to Tibet, and also offered some practical suggestions for the guidance of the new society. Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the National Geographical Society of the United States, conveyed the greetings of that organization, and a telegram was received from Sir Charles Close conveying the good wishes of the Royal Geographical Society. The Canadian society has already a substantial membership.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CONGRESS MEMBERS AND THEIR SEATS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 19

Elaborate police precautions are being taken for the protection of the Legislative Assembly during the Session which opens to-morrow. Last week there were frequent experiments in the posting of police about the precincts of the House. Barriers with only narrow openings have been placed across the main corridors leading to the Chamber, and, within these, further barriers have been placed across the approaches to the corridor on either side of the President's room.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Assembly, has given no indication of his decision in regard to the demand of the Congress caucus for his resignation. It is understood that he has no intention of resigning, but there is some expectation that he will refer to the subject soon after the House meets. Less than half the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly have resigned. At a meeting of non-official members of the Legislature held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, resolutions were passed declaring that a boycott of the Legislature was calculated to injure the national cause, specially appealing to Congress members of the Assembly not to resign before the end of the ensuing Session lest the interests of the electorates should suffer through lack of representation, and calling on the constituencies to support the candidatures of members of the Congress Party seeking re-election.

The resolutions were carried clause by clause on account of sectional opposition. Congress Party members were against a general condemnation of a boycott of the Legislatures and the Liberals, who are running a strong candidate in the Bombay City by-election, strongly objected to the proposal to appeal to the constituencies to re-elect Congress members who had resigned.

In regard to the general question of these resignations it may be noted that Pandit Motilal Nehru's party in the Assembly is in any case certain to be diminished owing to the defection of the Moslem and orthodox Hindu members over the Sarda Child Marriage Bill and other matters. Pandit Motilal's own resignation, and his deliberate break-up of his party in the Assembly, save him from appearing in the House without being able to claim his usual seat on the left of the chair as the leader of the biggest non-official party—a situation which would have been depressing both to him and the extremist party.

The Government business for the coming session, apart from the annual Budget, promises to be light, with no measures of outstanding importance or interest. The private Bill for the reservation of coastal shipping is down for Thursday, but its promoter, Mr. Sarabhai Haji, has not yet tabled any motion in regard to it. The measure has a large body of Indian support, but there is also a wide apprehension that to press for a critical division after several Congress members have left the Chamber might be to court defeat, and another large section believe that to inflame controversy over the Bill now would damage their prospects on the general constitutional question.

MOSLEMS' STATEMENT

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION OPPOSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 19

The President of the United Provinces Moslem League and the Moslem members of the Provincial Legislative Council have issued a statement declaring that they are in fundamental disagreement with the resolution in favour of independence passed by the National Congress at Lahore, and are of opinion that the resolution is dangerous to their community.

The statement adds that the signatories have no objection to taking part in any conference summoned for the settlement of the communal problem in response to the appeal of the Indian National Liberal Federation, provided that the resolution passed by the All-India Moslem Conference in Delhi in January last year is prominently kept in view.

*** The resolution passed at the All-India Moslem Conference, held at Delhi a year ago, under the presidency of the Aga Khan, declared that no new Constitution would be acceptable to Moslems unless separate Moslem electorates were maintained and safeguards were provided against communal legislation.

"DEFEATISTS" IN ITALY

A FASCIST INVECTIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 19

If the concluding words of the last Party Order Sheet are to be taken literally, a vigorous campaign is about to be renewed against such "defeatists" and anti-Fascists as still venture to criticize the economic position of Italy.

The only proper way to deal with such people is, according to the Order Sheet, to "quell—if necessary by a box on the ear—the useless and hateful vociferations of the empty-headed, of the ignorant, of the defeatists, in short of the anti-Fascists. This course will be pursued—on an ample scale and according to orders given."

The justification for these threats is apparently to be found in the preceding portions of the Order Sheet which, while not pretending that Italy is unaffected by the universal economic crisis, does suggest that, thanks to Fascism, Italy is better off than most of her neighbours. The three main criteria by which the relative position of Italy is set forth in a favourable light are trade balances, unemployment, and bankruptcies.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN CHINA

NANKING, Jan. 19.—Fighting has been renewed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, where, after negotiations lasting several weeks, the Government forces have taken the offensive and are reported to be advancing towards Pengpu, which is the headquarters of the rebel General Shi Yusan. The latter is at the head of the two divisions which mutinied last month at Pukow, across the river opposite Nanking. The mutineers were then estimated to number 30,000. Many wounded are arriving at Nanking.—*Reuter.*

The Duc de Feltre, formerly an officer in the Guides and a Deputy for the Côte du Nord, has died in PARIS, at the age of 85. His maternal great-grandfather, Marshal Clarke (descended from an Irish family of Kilkenny), was created Duc de Feltre by Napoleon I., in 1814. The title became extinct in 1852, but was renewed to the late Duc by Napoleon III., in 1864.

SETTLING UP AT THE HAGUE

FINAL MEETING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 19

To-day has been spent in clearing up odds and ends of the Non-German Reparation tangle. By a process of what has been described unofficially as piracy, brigandage, and blackmail, the disputes outstanding have been reduced to very few.

Portugal threatened for a moment to sign the Young Plan Agreement only with reservations, until it was discovered that an error had been made in the draft text with regard to certain claims in Angola. Portugal is now prepared to sign unconditionally. The Italians and the Czechoslovaks talked of signing with reservations unless the whole Central and Eastern European problem was resolved, as the Italians count on Czechoslovak payments on the Liberation Debt to cover their guarantee at the August Session of the Conference of 9,000,000m. [£450,000] to Great Britain. Mr. Snowden is understood to have told the Italian delegates informally that he did not ask in August where they were going to find the money, and did not ask now, but he expected it to be paid.

By 10 o'clock to-night it became known that the Italo-Czechoslovak dispute was settled. The Czechoslovaks are to pay 10,000,000 gold marks [£500,000] a year in respect of the Liberation Debt, instead of the 11,000,000 [£550,000] which had been mentioned at the beginning of the Conference. Italy will be covered by this sum on the 9,000,000 marks guarantee which she gave to Great Britain. This agreement is understood to have been reached after Mr. Snowden had made another of his caustic observations to the effect that you cannot have your cake and eat it.

HUNGARIAN OFFER

The negotiations for a Hungarian settlement appear to be making good progress. When the Hungarian delegates went into conference with the representatives of the Little Entente and Italy, France, and Great Britain to-day, it was with the intention of agreeing to recognize the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague on the commercial, Hapsburg, and Church claims against the Little Entente, the agrarian claims being settled separately. The Mixed Tribunals would continue to exist formally, but the cases in question, in which the Hungarian Government feels unable to represent the claimants, many of them foreign, would be submitted straight to The Hague. Last night it was suggested that the proposed compensation fund, which, as far as the agrarian claims were concerned, would amount to some 250,000,000 gold crowns [£10,000,000]—the latest Hungarian reduction of the claim for an agrarian settlement—should be increased by some 60,000,000 crowns [£2,400,000] with the aid of the big Powers, and that the Hapsburg, Church, and commercial claims should be settled out of it whether it sufficed to meet the Tribunal awards or not. The Hungarians refused to undertake to compel the claimants in question, many of whom are not Hungarian citizens, to accept a limited amount of eventual awards.

M. Loucheur's scheme was later modified by the proposal that two compensation funds should be created by the Little Entente—one for the settlement of the agrarian claims and a smaller one for the settlement of the other claims on the basis of The Hague Court awards. In order to enable this extra fund to be created the big Powers are understood to have offered a definite contribution of their share of Hungarian payments, and the Hungarians were prepared, when the discussion started to-day, to offer an annuity of 12,000,000 gold crowns [£480,000] from 1943 to 1966 for "claims other than Reparations." Hitherto they had firmly refused to go beyond the average of 10,000,000 gold crowns [£400,000], which they are paying for Reparations up to 1943.

The negotiations continued all day. After a short adjournment for dinner, they were resumed about 10 o'clock, and it was regarded as an encouraging sign that M. Loucheur, the chairman of the Non-German Reparation Committee, had ordered the mobilization of all the typists and typwriters if necessary for the whole night. An effort is now being made to draft a contingent agreement as to the procedure to be followed in the settlement of the Hungarian case, further details of which will probably be discussed later in Paris. It is hoped to get this agreement drafted by 1.30 a.m. The Hungarian delegates have again raised their offer of an annuity for claims other than Reparations from 1943 to 1966 to 13,500,000 gold crowns [£540,000] in order to facilitate the creation of the second fund, or pool, for the settlement of the non-agrarian claims. It is understood that this offer represents Hungary's full contribution to the settlement, and that if the fund does not suffice for the settlement of the awards of The Hague Court the difference will have to be made up by the Little Entente countries.

SIGNATURE TO-DAY

It is proposed to hold the final plenary meeting of the Conference to-morrow for the signature of the Young Plan document. If a Hungarian settlement is reached there should be no difficulty in settling the Austrian and Bulgarian cases (which come up for final consideration to-morrow morning) in a few minutes, the Austrian by the cancellation of Reparations and all except a few administrative claims, and the Bulgarian by fixing an annuity of about 11,000,000 gold francs [£440,000].

The Organizing Committee for the Bank for International Settlements has completed the examination of the draft Statutes, Charter, and trustee agreement of the Bank, and has adjourned. It has left its authority in the hands of a small sub-committee—consisting of Mr. H. A. Siepmann (of the Bank of England), M. Quesnay (France), and M. van Zeeland (Belgium)—until February 22, when the Swiss Parliament is expected to have ratified the Charter. The full Organizing Committee will then meet, as provided in the Young Report, to arrange for the appointment of the Board of Directors. The directors in turn will elect their chairman, who will be president of the Bank.

Our Brussels Correspondent telegraphs that an agreement has been reached between Belgium and Austria in regard to Austrian property sequestrated in Belgium, the payment of Belgian creditors, and certain issues of Austrian bonds.

MILD WEATHER IN THE BALTIC

For the first time since 1782 there are as yet no signs of winter in the Baltic, and very mild weather still prevails all over Norway, Sweden, Finland, and North Russia. Owing to this abnormal weather timber work is almost at a standstill, and this will seriously affect the timber market of 1930 and still more that of 1931. Half the timber season has already gone, and there are no signs of a change to colder weather in the North.

AN EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

DISCOVERIES IN THE APPIAN WAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 19

The results of the excavations made at the early Christian church of San Sebastian in the Appian Way have at last been made known. These excavations were begun by the Pontifical Archæological Commission so far back as 1915, but were soon afterwards suspended on account of the War. The work was resumed in 1918, and, although much remains still to be done, enough has been achieved to justify the opening to-morrow on the Feast of San Sebastian of a special archæological museum.

One of the first discoveries made by Professor Francesco Fornari, who has been directing the excavations, was that the existing central nave was previously flanked by lateral naves and by a vast circular passage, called a peribulum, and by cloisters. Fragments of the cloisters have been found. It is intended to reconstruct a small portion of them so that an idea may be obtained of the original building. The ambulacrum which previously surrounded the church has already been rebuilt and follows faithfully the lines of the old foundations. The Pontifical Commission has decided in this case not to carry away the numerous marble inscriptions, pagan and Christian, found in the vicinity, but rather to preserve them on the spot.

One of the most interesting of these tablets, which had been broken into several fragments and dispersed, bears the obituary of an accomplished Roman actor. Not only was he able to act the parts of old and young men with equal success, but, according to the inscription, he excelled also in impersonating women. So great was his passion for acting that, the obituary concludes, it is a wonder he did not even die on the stage.

In addition to these marble tablets there have also been unearthed marble and terracotta vessels and ornaments, all of which have been accurately classified and arranged. In classifying the numerous coins brought to light, the Commission was fortunate in securing the services of Commendatore Serafini, Governor of the Vatican City and previously Conservator of the Numismatic Cabinets of the Vatican Library. The numerous Christian sarcophagi have been placed in the sacristy of the church. They are of singular beauty of workmanship, and most of them have been found in an excellent state of preservation. They represent scenes from the Bible, such as the miraculous draught of fishes and Pilate in the act of washing his hands.

The excavations made in the foundations of the church have given results of no less interest and show that the building was constructed over some Roman houses dating from the second century after Christ. These houses, which are of two storeys, stood on a road which it is calculated lay some 30ft. or 40ft. underneath the level of the church. The earth under which they were buried seems to have served as an excellent means of protection, especially to the beautiful mural paintings, one of which gives a bird's-eye view of a Roman city. Of curious interest was a picture of a gladiatorial combat which had been scratched on the wall, obviously by children. So valuable have been the fruits of these excavations that the Commission has decided to continue operations in the immediate vicinity of the church.

Some interesting archæological discoveries are announced to have been made also in Rome itself at the corner of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele and Via Paolo, on the spot where were found in 1889 the inscriptions describing secular games of the Emperors Augustus and Septimius Severus. These fresh discoveries consist of fragments of the second of the two inscriptions now kept in the National Museum. Although they do not unfortunately complete the original inscription they are nevertheless expected to add a great deal to it when they have been deciphered and given their proper place in the original tablet.

MURREN BOB-SLEIGH ACCIDENT

ENGLISHMAN KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MURREN, JAN. 19

On Saturday, in the first fatal accident in the history of the Mürren run, Mr. H. Edwards Jones, of London, was killed here while bob-sleighing. The bob-team concerned was Mr. A. D. McNab, the steersman, Mr. H. Edwards Jones, Mr. Ramsay Muirhead, and Mr. A. Hausmann, the brakesman. Mr. McNab is an experienced bob-sleigh racer, who has steered many bobs in the Mürren races.

The accident was probably caused by a rather unusual combination of temperatures. It was freezing hard on the shady parts of the run, but was very hot in the sun. Probably the loose snow on the sunny parts of the course "balled up" between the runners and the body of the bob. Mr. R. M. Hamilton steered the bob which went down the course just before the accident. His steering gear seized two-thirds of the way down, but he managed to stop without crashing and to bring the bob to the finish under control.

Mr. McNab's bob reached the last curve safely. There Mr. McNab was obliged to make desperate efforts to force the bob round, but he only realized that something was wrong when the bob, instead of taking the low line round the curve made straight for the top of the bank. He wrenched round the steering-gear and the bob ran along the crest of the bank for a few yards, trembled on the edge, and then shot off, striking the edge of a chalet built some time after the bob-run.

Mr. McNab and Mr. Hausmann were flung clear. Mr. Edwards Jones struck the side of the chalet and died half-an-hour later. Mr. Muirhead escaped with a simple fracture of the thigh and a compound fracture of the wrist, and is reported to be making satisfactory progress. Mr. McNab was bruised severely, but Mr. Hausmann was unhurt.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S CRUISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 19

The greater part of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of four battleships, five cruisers, an aircraft-carrier, a minelayer, the Fifth and Sixth Destroyer Flotillas, a submarine flotilla, and a depôt ship, has arrived here preparatory to the spring cruise in the Mediterranean. The battle-cruiser squadron is at Madeira, and arrives on January 27.

The Bishop of Salisbury is the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, on board the Nelson. Dances at Government House and the Admiral-Superintendent's residence, races, and a series of dinner-parties have been arranged to entertain the officers.

MEETING OF ARAB KINGS

IRAQI SATISFACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, JAN. 18

All the Iraqi newspapers express gratification that a meeting has been arranged between King Feisal and the Wahabi King, Abdulaziz ibn Saud.

The conference is to be held within ten days at Al Saffar, on the frontier, where the Wahabi King is now encamped. The High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, or his representative will accompany King Feisal to the frontier. The subjects for discussion include a treaty of friendship and the exchange of diplomatic representatives. King Feisal's party will include the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Defence. The Wahabi King's advisers will include Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, Fuad Beg Hamza, and Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, chief of the Nejdi Press Bureau. The Sheikh of Koweit will leave there soon at the head of a deputation to congratulate the Wahabi King on his victory over the rebel Sheikh Feisal ed Dowish, and will endeavour to settle all outstanding questions between Nejd and Koweit. A similar deputation is to leave Bahrein for Al Saffar.

It is noteworthy that articles in the Iraqi Press repeat the suggestion—lately so common—that British intrigues are the sole obstacle to peace and understanding between the Arab countries.

The Gertrude Bell Memorial was unveiled on Saturday by King Feisal at the Iraq Museum. The King said that Gertrude Bell's name would remain for all time inscribed on the heart of Iraq, and the memorial was a symbol of her splendid service to the country. A two minutes' silence concluded the brief ceremony, which was attended by the High Commissioner, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and senior British officials in Iraq.

RIVAL FACTIONS IN AUSTRIA

NEW PEASANTS' "DEFENCE" FORCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JAN. 19

In pursuance of a resolution passed yesterday by a meeting of representatives of Austrian agrarian associations, the whole of the peasantry, it is announced, is to be enlisted into a force in support of Herr Schober, the Chancellor, and the new Constitution.

In a communication addressed to Dr. Steidle and Dr. Pfrimer, the Heimwehr leaders, the executive of the new "National League of Austrian Peasant Defence Forces" declares that the differences which have arisen between those directing the policy of the two sections of the Right—the anti-Socialist and the peasant sections—are so great that they cannot any longer be bridged.

In its proclamation to the peasantry the executive states that the time has come for the peasants to take the defence of the Fatherland and their homesteads into their own hands; that the alarm into which the country has been repeatedly thrown by warnings of violence has led to the needless expenditure of great sums of money; and that Austria requires no dictator.

It is expected that the recruitment of the new forces will greatly weaken the Heimwehr by taking from it all the young peasants who are members.

The Conservative Press expresses its strong disapproval of the constitution of this third private semi-military force in Austria, and asks whether the well-disciplined and excellent Austrian Regular forces are not adequate for the defence of Austria's Constitution and her citizens.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. F. C. Chichester, the New Zealand airman who is flying from England to Australia, arrived at SINGAPORE last evening.—*Reuter.*

The League's Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium is meeting to-day in GENEVA. It is expected that the session will last three weeks.

Mr. Herbert A. Grant Watson, the new British Minister to the Republic of HONDURAS, presented his credentials to the President on Saturday.—*Reuter.*

The airman who was forced to come down at Desphina (GREECE) was Mr. Harrington R. Law, a son of Mr. Bonar Law. He was slightly injured on the forehead.—*Reuter.*

A message from EYMEUX states that a motor-car containing four people ran off the road and fell into a disused quarry containing 12ft. of water. Three of the occupants were drowned.

It is announced in NEW YORK that the fund for the establishment of the Chair in American History at the University of London has now been completed. Altogether $230,000 (£46,000) has been raised in the United States.—*Reuter.*

The Soviet authorities have mobilized all police and auxiliaries in the BAKU district in an attempt to round up the members of a new political organization who have been active since December, having carried out about 20 armed raids on Communist centres.

Sir Thomas Moir, Finance Member of the MADRAS Government, who fell ill a fortnight ago, has been forbidden to take up serious work, and a notice issued yesterday states that the Governor has directed that the business entrusted to Sir Thomas Moir shall be transacted by Mr. Campbell, a member of the Executive Council.

A Reuter telegram from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, says:—The aeroplane Youth of Britain, in which Sir Alan Cobham recently flew from England to Rhodesia, crashed here yesterday. The pilot, Captain Woolley Dod, who took over the work of aerial survey from Sir Alan Cobham, escaped unhurt, but a passenger and the two mechanics with him were slightly injured.

FRENCH TARIFF AND MOTOR-CARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 19

Two new French Tariff Bills, the practical effect of which would be a general increase of duties on imported motor-cars, have been issued. The first provides for increased duties on imported motor-car parts; the second deals with complete vehicles. In the first Bill the increases proposed on imported parts would make the duty in practice in some cases as high as ten times the present rate. In the second Bill it is proposed at least to double the duty on imported motor-cars.

HESSIAN MINISTER ATTACKED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JAN. 19

A party of men made an attack to-day on Herr Leuschner, Minister for Home Affairs of the Free State of Hesse, upon his arrival by motor-car at Rüsselsheim to attend the opening of a recreation hall built by the Opel Motor Company for their workmen. Herr Leuschner escaped unhurt, but the motor-car was completely wrecked. The assailants, who are assumed to be Communists, disappeared.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS

SEATTLE, Jan. 18.—The crew of 40 of the British freight steamer North Pacific are reported to be in peril in a storm. According to intercepted wireless messages, the vessel's aft hold was battered and filling with water 340 miles off Cape Flattery. Several ships are racing to her rescue.—*Exchange.*

*** The North Pacific left Westport on December 11 for Vancouver, and on January 12 was reported in distress 1,400 miles off Cape Flattery. On Saturday reinsurance rates of eight guineas per cent. were quoted on the London market.

Other Foreign News on following page

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TO GET BETTER BETTER GET BOVRIL

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

FRENCH MEMBERS' ARRIVAL

TO-DAY'S ROYAL RECEPTION

All the delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference are now assembled in London. M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, arrived from The Hague yesterday morning. M. Briand came from Paris on Saturday; M. Piétri, Minister for the Colonies, arrived yesterday afternoon, and M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, arrived last night. Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, the Japanese Ambassador in Brussels, also arrived yesterday.

M. Tardieu had a conversation with Mr. Stimson at the French Embassy at 6 o'clock last evening. M. Tardieu and M. Briand called on the Prime Minister at 9 o'clock. Signor Grandi had luncheon with Mr. Stimson at the house at Stanmore which Mr. Stimson has taken for the period of the Conference. After luncheon they had a long discussion on the business before the Conference.

The principal delegates will be received by the Prime Minister at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 3.30 they will be presented to the King at Buckingham Palace. To-night the delegations are being entertained at dinner by the Government at the Savoy Hotel, and there will be a reception at Lancaster House afterwards. At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning his Majesty will open the Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

AIMS OF CONFERENCE

The general purpose for which the Conference has been summoned can be simply stated. It is to consider limitation in all categories of vessels of war. In the Note of invitation sent to the American, Japanese, French and Italian Governments by Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on October 7, it was explained that as a result of conversations between the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador in London a provisional and informal agreement had been reached on the following principles:—

(1) The conversations had been one of the results of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War (the Pact of Paris or Kellogg Pact), which had been regarded as the starting point of agreement.

(2) It had been agreed to adopt the principle of parity in each of the several categories of vessels of war and that such parity should be reached by December 31, 1936. The Governments of the Dominions had been consulted, and in establishing parity all the naval forces of the Empire would be taken into consideration.

(3) It had been agreed that, subject to the assent of the other signatories to the Washington Treaty, it would be desirable to reconsider battleship replacement programmes in order to diminish the amount of replacement construction implied in that Treaty.

(4) The American and British Governments adhered to their view that it was desirable that submarines should be abolished, but recognized that there could be no settlement on this subject except in conference with the other Naval Powers.

Mr. Henderson ended the Note as follows:—

I should like to emphasize that his Majesty's Government have discovered no inclination in any quarter to set up new machinery for dealing with the naval disarmament question; on the contrary, it is hoped that by this means [that is, the present Conference] a text can be elaborated which will facilitate the task of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission and of the subsequent General Disarmament Conference.

In a Memorandum delivered in London in December the French Government agreed with the British view of the importance of the Pact of Paris but pointed out that its "rational application has not yet been organized" and insisted that it was upon the Covenant of the League of Nations that the members of the League had undertaken to base the limitation and reduction of their armaments. In reply to this Memorandum the British Government suggested that the Pact and the Covenant might be regarded as "complementary" and that the Pact might be held to have "completed the structure of peace which the more restricted language of the Covenant had for the time left unfinished."

STEPS TO DISARMAMENT

SURVEY OF NEGOTIATIONS

The significance of Mr. Henderson's reference to the Preparatory Commission of the League becomes clear from the whole history of the movement for naval disarmament, which may be summarized as follows:—

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.—Delegates of the United States, British, Japanese, French and Italian Governments met in Washington on November 12, 1921. On February 6, 1922, a Five-Power Treaty was signed. By this Treaty, which provided for the scrapping of a vast amount of tonnage, the United States retained 18 capital ships with an aggregate of 500,650 tons; Great Britain retained 22 with an aggregate of 580,450 tons—the United States retained a smaller number of capital ships than Great Britain because the American ships were on the average later and of larger tonnage than the British—and Japan retained 10 capital ships aggregating 301,320 tons. The maxima for replacement tonnage was fixed at 525,000 tons for the United States and Great Britain, and 315,000 tons for Japan—a ratio of 5—5—3. France retained 10 capital ships of a total tonnage of 221,170, and Italy 10, aggregating 182,800 tons; but each was allowed to lay down new tonnage in 1927, 1929 and 1931. Each was allotted a replacement maximum of 175,000 tons.

It was agreed that no capital ship should be built in replacement by any Power with a displacement of more than 35,000 tons. The calibre of the guns of capital ships was limited to 16in. The age limit of capital ships was fixed at 20 years. Aircraft carriers were not to exceed 27,000 tons, and the calibre of their guns was limited to 8in. It was agreed that no Power would construct or acquire any vessel of war, other than a capital ship or an aircraft carrier, of more than 10,000 tons, and the calibre of the guns of such vessels was also limited to 8in.

A limit was thus put upon the size of cruisers and the calibre of their guns but no agreement to restrict the number or the aggregate tonnage of such vessels was reached. Nor was there an agreement upon destroyers or submarines (though a condemnation of the illegal use of submarines and an acceptance of the prohibition of their use as commerce destroyers were included in a secondary Treaty also signed on February 6, 1922). The Treaty was ratified on August 17, 1923, and remains in force till December 31, 1936, but it was provided that a conference should be called as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the date of ratification—that is to say in 1931—to consider any changes in the Treaty that might be made necessary by technical developments.

THE LEAGUE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.—At the end of 1925 the Council of the League of Nations brought into being a "Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference" to take over the work—which had been going on since 1921—of preparing for a general disarmament conference, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the League Covenant. This article declares that "the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." The Preparatory Commission had its first meeting at Geneva in May, 1926. The United States, though not a member of the League, had been invited to send a representative and at the opening meeting the American delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, declared that his Government "would welcome any steps which might tend to the further limitation of competitive naval construction."

It became clear from the discussions at Geneva that the difficulties of the problem of naval disarmament—in particular the difficulty arising out of the conflict between the principle of limitation by "global tonnage" and limitation of tonnage by categories of ships—would hold up the general task of the Commission if the chief naval Powers could not come to an agreement among themselves. Partly for this reason, but still more for the reason that the "germ of renewed naval competition" seemed to be discernible, Mr. Coolidge, then President of the United States, issued in February, 1927, invitations for another Five-Power Conference, which was to do what the Washington Conference had failed to do, and work out an agreement for the limitation of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.—In response to Mr. Coolidge's invitation, representatives of the British and Japanese Governments met in conference with representatives of the American Government at Geneva on June 20, 1927. The French and Italian Governments had declined the invitation, but they sent observers. The delegates failed to reach agreement, and the Conference ended on August 4. The failure was mainly due to the fact that, though the principle of parity had been accepted by the American and British Governments, no formula could be devised by which the principle could be applied in practice to the cruiser strength of two Powers with widely different needs. The British suggestion that cruisers should be divided into two classes—10,000-ton cruisers with 8in. guns and smaller vessels with 6in. guns—was not acceptable to the Americans.

PACT OF PARIS.—The Pact by which 56 nations agreed to renounce war as an instrument of policy was signed in Paris on August 27, 1928.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONVERSATIONS.—The lapse of time and the signing of the Pact of Paris induced an atmosphere favourable to a reconsideration of the problem of naval disarmament. The first formal overture for a new Conference was made by Mr. Gibson at a meeting of the League Preparatory Commission at Geneva on April 22, 1929. Mr. Gibson declared that his Government would be prepared to give consideration to a method of estimating equivalent naval values which would take account of other factors than displacement tonnage, that is to say, the factors of age, unit displacement, and calibre of guns. Mr. Hoover, who had taken office as President of the United States on March 4, declared on May 30 that "we must find a yardstick with which to make reasonable comparisons" of naval units. Soon after Mr. MacDonald became Prime Minister he had a series of conversations on naval disarmament with the American Ambassador, and he had further conversations on the subject with Mr. Hoover during his visit to the United States. The result of these conversations was the "provisional and informal" agreement as to principles mentioned in Mr. Henderson's invitation to the Powers on October 7.

FEWER AND SMALLER BATTLESHIPS

AMERICAN VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19

The policy of the United States with regard to battleships is monopolizing the speculative attention of those who are following from Washington the preliminaries of the London Conference. The circles in which a solid achievement at the Conference is most anxiously desired are not sorry to see discussion concentrated on this problem, as its solution is expected to prove at once less difficult and more financially impressive than that of the other problems before the Conference. Certain indications of the Administration's attitude have been given during the week-end, although it is explained that the "President probably will not make any declaration on this point before the other four Powers" have stated their views.

An idea appears to have arisen here that Mr. MacDonald, by last week's expression of views on the abolition of the battleship, has, as it were, stolen a march on the United States along the path of magnanimity. Well-informed sources now suggest that the Administration is prepared to propose not only the postponement of replacements of battleships at least until 1936 but also the scrapping of the vessels which before that year become theoretically obsolete under the Washington Treaty. Even some of those who had been most loudly asserting that the British desire for the abolition of the battleship was based on the conviction that this would give Great Britain a virtual supremacy at sea are now explaining that the American Government has refrained from making a proposal to scrap battleships as they become obsolete before 1936 only out of deference to British naval opinion, because it was felt that the Government would be unable to gain the support of the Admiralty for such a policy. Although these indications of the concrete proposals likely to be made by the United States appear to have been elicited partly by a certain irritation caused by Mr. MacDonald's remarks, it is felt in official circles that the reiteration of previous statements of American willingness "to go as f. as anyone in the reduction of navies" constitutes a sufficient "reply" to Mr. MacDonald.

At the same time, there appears a growing inclination to consider the possibility of reducing the size of battleships, in spite of the very strong opposition to such a move which is known to exist among a large section of experts, who are convinced that the size of the battleship ought to be determined not in relation to the size of the battleships of other nations but

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

A GREAT SUCCESS

RALLY OF MODERATE OPINION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 19

The Viceroy visited the races yesterday and presented the Irwin Cup to the winner of the principal event, which was a mile and a quarter race for Arab thoroughbreds. His Excellency drove in a state carriage, over which was a gilded umbrella, up the Straight, escorted by lancers of his Bodyguard.

The Mahalakshmi racecourse made a fine setting for the brilliant show. The stands, modelled on the famous course at Flemington, Victoria, Australia, and the "tote" arrangements were such as to cause an English racegoer to sigh with envy. The coconut palms fringing the blue sea beyond the back of the course made a very attractive background. The Cup was won by a grey Arab, Walida, from a field of 30. Walida has already won the Governor's Cup and is said to be one of the best Arabs raced in India in recent years.

After the races Lord Irwin, who was accompanied by Lady Irwin and Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, was entertained by the Bombay branch of the Society of Yorkshiremen, which is in the unique position of having a Yorkshire Viceroy as Patron, and two Yorkshire Governors (Sir Stanley Jackson and Sir Frederick Sykes) as Vice-Patrons. The Viceregal party were met by the president, Colonel Huffam, and the committee, and every one in the company wore a white rose in his buttonhole. In the evening the Viceroy dined with the Orient Club. Late to-night the party left for Baroda. Afterwards the Viceroy will return to Delhi, and his address to the Assembly there is awaited with intense interest by all parties.

The Bombay visit has been a great success. The reception of Lord Irwin by the crowds of Indians, both at the review and at the races, was of the friendliest description. The Viceroy himself, however, would be the first to admit that the most satisfactory feature of the week lay not in the success of his actual visit but in the opportunity it gave for a practical demonstration of the fact that the Moderate leaders, both Hindu and Moslem, are at last taking steps to unite their forces on some constructive effort, and to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the proposed Round-Table Conference. Evidence of this supremely important development is found both in Sir Phiroze Sethna's speech at the meeting of the Indian Liberal Federation and in the address presented to Lord Irwin by the Moslem community.

MODERATE LEADERS' TASK

The next few weeks are likely to see a vital struggle between the extremists, attempting to fight the battle of Bardoli again on much the same battleground, and the Moderate leaders endeavouring to accomplish the admittedly difficult task of welding the different elements of the Moderate camp into an efficient centralized force. There are strong hopes of at least a partial success before the All-Parties Conference meets in Delhi in the middle of March. It is recognized that the time has come when the right of expression of opinion in India should no longer be left to an irresponsible but none the less organized body like the National Congress.

The Liberal Conference in Madras gave the first ray of hope, which increased in strength during the Viceroy's visit here. But if the situation is hopeful it is none the less delicate, and it would be fatally easy to upset the apple-cart at this stage. In well-informed quarters the opinion is strongly expressed that it is all the more unfortunate that the past week should see the Indian Press flooded with sensational extracts from articles in the British Press, written by fireside critics at home whose names are well known to Indian people, but whose real influence at the moment is greatly exaggerated. The situation to-day calls for even more restraint than in the days before Lahore.

There is not the slightest doubt that indiscreet statements made in London are used by Congress leaders as so much ammunition to excite suspicion as to the sincerity of the motives behind the Round-Table Conference, so helping to defeat the moderate amendments of the Congress Subjects Committee. In the same way to-day the pandits in India are very quick to seize the exaggerations of rival pandits in England as a pretext for an attack on the Moderate leaders for gullibility in walking into a trap, and even for treason towards their fellow-countrymen.

Other Indian news on p. 11.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

FURTHER FEDERAL PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 19

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bavin, the New South Wales Premier, and Mr. McDonald, chairman of the Northern Colliery Proprietors' Association, conferred in Melbourne during the week-end.

Mr. Scullin offered a Federal subsidy in place of the miners' share of the proposed reductions in producing costs, on the condition that the mines were reopened at the rates obtaining before the stoppage pending a conference of all parties to consider the reorganization of the industry. Mr. Bavin replied that if the subsidy was granted his Government would withdraw its own suggested 2s. a ton subsidy [in the form of reduced freight and dock charges]. Mr. McDonald declined the offer. Mr. Scullin thereupon proposed that the mines should be reopened at the previous rates without a reduction in the price of coal pending an immediate conference of all parties, and that in the meantime the Rothbury colliery should be closed. Mr. McDonald is transmitting this offer to his association. Mr. Bavin claims that the offer does not affect the New South Wales Government.

Correspondence that has passed between Mr. Scullin and Mr. Bavin concerning the miners' "defence army" shows that Mr. Scullin interpreted Mr. Bavin's first request for a Commonwealth proclamation forbidding drilling by the miners to mean that New South Wales was unable to maintain order, which the Commonwealth Government refused to believe. Mr. Bavin replied that his Government possessed the power to keep order if it was able to prosecute, which a Commonwealth proclamation would facilitate. Mr. Bavin is now awaiting an answer.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—The Kenilworth Castle with the Prince of Wales on board is expected to arrive here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The weather is fine, but the ship is encountering heavy seas. —*Reuter.*

PARLIAMENT

TASK FOR REST OF SESSION

A BIG PROGRAMME

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Both Houses of Parliament will resume their sittings to-morrow without any formal ceremony. This is not a new Session, but merely a continuation of the first Session of the present Parliament, which was opened after the General Election and is expected to run until the end of July.

During the debate on the Address at the opening of the Session both sections of the Opposition suggested that the Government should provide in the New Year facilities for a full-dress debate on the achievements of the Ministry which would be tantamount to a second debate on the Address. The Prime Minister agreed to adopt this course if experience should prove it to be desirable, but so far no more has been heard of the demand. The meeting of the Five-Power Conference has altered the case somewhat. It is recognized that during the next few weeks the Prime Minister must spend a considerable part of his time away from the House of Commons, and there is no desire to make his task more difficult unless matters of first-class importance should arise. In the changed circumstances, therefore, the Opposition may be inclined to regard the days which would have been set aside for a general debate as a pool which may be drawn upon during the Session. In the Prime Minister's absence Mr. Snowden will again act as Leader of the House. He will return from The Hague straight to his Parliamentary duties, as he is not due back in London until to-morrow morning.

PROMISED LEGISLATION

In the King's Speech legislation was promised on a variety of topics, including:—

The reorganization of the coal industry;
The amendment of existing factory legislation;
The ratification of the Washington Hours Convention;
Slum clearance and housing in urban and rural areas;
The amendment of the widows' pension scheme; and
The overhaul of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act.

Of these Bills the only one which has been passed into law is that dealing with widows' pensions; the first of two Bills concerned with the coal industry has been given a second reading in the House of Commons; the Factories Bill, the Hours Convention Bill, the Slum Clearance Bill, and the Trade Disputes Bill have still to be presented to Parliament. The Government have also added to their commitments

A Bill to raise the school age, which has been presented formally for the purpose of consultation among the authorities concerned;
An Unemployment Insurance Bill and a Road Traffic Bill, which are both before the House of Lords;
A Bill for the Preservation of London Squares;
A vast scheme for the co-ordination of London passenger traffic, which has not yet been put into legislative form;
A Scottish Land Drainage Bill; and
A Coast Protection Bill.

As it is clear that a minority Government cannot hope to pass all these measures in addition to a Finance Bill before the end of July, the Opposition will urge the Government to say which Bills they regard as the most pressing.

The business in the House of Commons this week appears to be uneventful. To-morrow the final stages of the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill will be followed by the Supplementary Estimate of £4,150,000 for the Ministry of Labour. Of this amount £4,000,000 is required as a contribution to the Unemployment Fund to meet the cost of benefit to claimants under the transitional provisions as proposed in the Unemployment Insurance Bill. There is also outstanding a Supplementary Estimate of £950,000 for the beet sugar subsidy, but this is not likely to be proceeded with, as the figure may now have to be revised. The second reading of the Scottish Land Drainage Bill will be taken on Thursday. Wednesday and Friday are private members' days. On Friday Mr. Thurtle will move the second reading of the Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill. The subjects for discussion on Wednesday will not be known until a ballot has been taken to-morrow.

In the House of Lords the Committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill will begin to-morrow. Lord Salisbury will propose that the consideration of the first 19 clauses shall be deferred until the final clause has been dealt with, and on this he will propose an amendment which would limit the operation of the measure to a single year. The Report stage of the Road Traffic Bill has been put down for Wednesday.

COAL MINES BILL

Though a definite decision cannot be taken until Mr. Graham has returned from Geneva, it is hoped to begin the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday of next week. During the recess all the political parties have been at work on the amendments which they wish to bring forward. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the chairman of the Conservative Trade and Industry Committee, will submit to a meeting of the committee to-morrow the amendment which he has drafted. The Government have already indicated that they are prepared to propose amendments on all the points in the Bill to which the Liberals have taken exception, but it is impossible to say whether the changes in the measure will commend themselves to a majority of the House of Commons until they have been examined in detail.

THE HATRY TRIAL

Clarence Hatry, Edmund Daniels, and John Dixon had their final conference with their solicitors at the Old Bailey on Saturday to complete the details of their defence at their trial which opens to-day before Mr. Justice Avory. Albert Edward Tabor is on bail. The trial is expected to last at least a fortnight. Room in the Court has had to be provided for a large number of counsel and for others whose attendance is necessary, and admission has had to be limited to about 50 members of the general public.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY AT CARDIFF

England won a surprising victory on Saturday when they beat Wales in the International Rugby football match at Cardiff Arms Park by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points) to a try (three points). Only once before, in 1913, had a Welsh XV. been beaten on the Cardiff ground.

A full report of the match will be found on page 5.

TWO NEW P. & O. LINERS

ORDER FOR BARROW

A VICKERS-ARMSTRONG CONTRACT

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have placed orders with Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, for two passenger vessels for the Australian service. The ships, which it is understood will be of approximately 20,000 tons and have a speed of about 20 knots, are to be built at Barrow.

The order has gone to Barrow at a very difficult time, as owing to the suspension of naval work and the doubt as to the future naval programmes considerable concern has been felt in the town as to employment in the near future. It is the largest individual order secured by the Barrow works during the last 10 years and work on the ships will absorb an average of 2,500 men for nearly two years in Barrow alone. If the indirect work which will be provided by the supply of materials from different parts of the country is taken into consideration, it may reasonably be assumed that the total number of people who will find employment from the contract will not be fewer than 5,000 during the period in which the ships are under construction.

The vessels will be propelled by turbo-electric machinery manufactured by the British Thomson Houston Company, of Rugby, acting in collaboration with Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited. In view of the experience gained in the Viceroy of India and other large boats, it has been decided by the P. and O. company to adopt Yarrow high-pressure boilers in the new liners. The boilers for one ship will be built by Yarrow and Co., at Glasgow, and those for the second vessel by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, to the designs of Yarrow and Co.

LORD INCHCAPE'S SPEECH

Details of the ships have not yet been announced, but Lord Inchcape, in his speech at the general meeting of the P. and O. company last month, announced that they were about to place an order for two Australian ships of 20,000 tons, with large saloon passenger accommodation, every cabin having a porthole open to the sea. The ships, he added, would also have extremely comfortable third-class cabins, together with good cargo and refrigerated space. Their speed would be all that was required, and like the Viceroy of India they would have the turbo-electric drive and oil fuel. The spacious boat deck would be available for sports, which the Australian passengers greatly appreciated. The Viceroy of India, of 19,700 tons, has accommodation for 673 first and second saloon passengers, and Lord Inchcape was able to say that her accommodation, fuel consumption, speed, and sea-going qualities had quite come up to what was expected.

The new ships will be the first P. and O. liners to be built at Barrow since the War, but among the passenger ships launched from the yard in recent years have been four Orient Line vessels of 20,000 tons gross, the Orama, Otranto, Orford, and Orontes, each of which has a speed of 20 knots, and the Cunard liners Scythia and Carinthia.

A contract was concluded in London on Saturday for the supply to the Central Argentine Railway of 20 locomotives and tenders by Vulcan Foundry, Limited, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancs, at a price of £150,000.

ITALIAN AIRMAN KILLED

A SCHNEIDER TROPHY COMPETITOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JAN. 19

Warrant Officer Dal Molin, the Italian airman who was second in the race for the Schneider Trophy over the Solent last September, was killed on Saturday morning on Lake Garda, just off Desenzano, while testing a Savoia-Marchetti two-engined seaplane. This is one of the machines brought to England by the Italians for the Schneider race, but could not be got ready in time for that contest.

Dal Molin had only been in the air a few seconds when the seaplane, owing presumably to the sudden development of some defect, swooped into the water and disappeared. Up to this evening the body of Dal Molin had not been recovered from the lake, which is very deep where the accident occurred.

It may be recalled that in August last Captain Motta, who was to have taken part in the Schneider contest, also lost his life in an accident on the lake near Desenzano.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The accident occurred when Dal Molin's machine was 150ft. above Lake Garda. The machine went into a tail spin near the islet of Sirmione and crashed suddenly into the lake.—*Exchange.*

A memoir appears on page 17.

"RED" WARSHIPS' ARRIVAL IN BLACK SEA

MOSCOW'S EXPLANATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 19

The Soviet battleship Pariskaya Kommuna and the cruiser Profintern, which passed through the Dardanelles and the Bosporus on Friday, arrived at Sevastopol yesterday.

An official announcement from Moscow states that the Black Sea visit was not part of the original programme of the cruise, but it is explained that the warships suffered damage to their machinery and that this necessitated a change of plans after leaving Naples and the warships making for one of the southern Soviet ports for repairs. The announcement speaks of the "hearty welcome" which Naples gave to the Bolshevists and the friendly attitude of the Italians, who granted facilities for sightseeing and excursions.

The two warships left Kronstadt in November. It was announced at first that the cruise was for exercises only, and mention was made of the collision between two destroyers as evidence of the lack of training of the crews. Later the cruise was described as having been undertaken to study the "military and politico-naval conjuncture in the Baltic, North Sea, Atlantic, and Mediterranean." The warships spent nearly a month at Brest refitting. If the Soviet Government retain the vessels in the Black Sea, it will mean an important alteration in the balance of naval power.

SIR F. LEWIS ON SHIPPING

Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding at the meeting of the Houlder Line, Limited, commented on conditions in the freight markets and said that the recent collapse in the homeward trade from the River Plate had extended to all markets and that at such a time as the present the surplus of tonnage became more disturbing than ever. There were, he remarked, "unfortunately, many uncertainties prevailing, particularly in the sphere of our own national life," and he added that if these, in some magic way, could be dispelled; if "they would fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away"; and if industrial and economical affairs could somehow be divorced from politics, he was not sure but that a general improvement would be closer at hand than many people imagined.

The speech is reported fully in our City columns, where comment is made.

RAND RIOTING BY NATIVES

FOURTEEN KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 19

Fierce fighting occurred last night and this morning between 100 Pondos and 400 natives of other tribes at the Crown Mines. Four men were killed and many injured. Knives, cudgels, bricks, and stones were the weapons used. One man was pursued into Fordsburg and murdered in the street.

Later in the day the disturbances spread to other mine compounds, and the death roll has now mounted to 14. The disturbances are attributed to the hostility of the majority of the natives to a secret society formed here by natives from Pondoland.

Several arrests have been made. Detachments of mounted police were brought from stations on the Reef to restore order.

CIVIL FLYING

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT LLOYD'S

It was announced last October that the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping had formed a department to undertake the inspection of civil aircraft, and that steps were being taken with a view to the formation of a special Aviation Advisory Committee, which would include some of the principal representatives of the various flying interests in this country.

This Committee has now been formed, and is constituted as follows:—

Sir S. George HIGGINS (Chairman of Lloyd's Register).
Mr. Arthur L. STURGE (Deputy-Chairman of Lloyd's Register).
Mr. J. Howard GLOVER (Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification of Lloyd's Register).
Mr. Percy HAROLD REAVES (Chairman of Lloyd's, and member of the Committee of Lloyd's Register).
Mr. I. C. GEDDES (Director of the Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and member of the Committee of Lloyd's Register).
Captain A. G. LAMPLUGH (Underwriter, British Aviation Insurance Group).
Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. C. RABAGLIATI (underwriting member of Lloyd's, and of Messrs. Willis, Faber and Dumas).

From the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.—Mr. F. HANDLEY PAGE (chairman); Mr. R. A. BRUCE, Westland Aircraft Works (deputy-chairman for aircraft); Mr. A. F. SIDGREAVES, managing director of Rolls-Royce, Limited (deputy-chairman for engines); Mr. C. C. WALKER, De Havilland Aircraft Company.

From the Royal Aeronautical Society.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON (vice-president).

From the Royal Aero Club.—Sir Philip SASSOON, M.P. (chairman).

From the Imperial Airways, Limited.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell VYVYAN (director).

From the National Flying Services, Limited.—A representative still to be elected.

The announcement of the names by the Secretary of Lloyd's is accompanied by the following notes:—

It will be seen that this Committee, comprising as it does representatives of all concerned, will be well qualified to render valuable service in promoting the development on sound lines of civil aviation. Considerable progress has already been made in the matter, and with the formation of this new Committee it may be anticipated that the activities of the society in this branch of work will be gradually extended, and will in time embrace many of the services which Lloyd's Register has so long and so successfully rendered in the sphere of shipping.

The society's surveyor for aircraft is Mr. L. J. Hill, who was previously stationed at Croydon Aerodrome in charge of the inspection of civil aircraft on behalf of the Air Ministry, and his services are at the disposal of owners of aircraft and others who may desire to avail themselves of his expert knowledge and experience. Several inspections for the renewal of certificates of airworthiness under Air Ministry Regulations have already been held, and a large number of surveys on behalf of underwriters and others have been undertaken.

SUMMER WARMTH

COLDER OUTLOOK TO-DAY

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The exceptionally mild weather of this winter was fully maintained during the week-end by a sustained general drift of wind from South Europe along the margin of a large Continental anti-cyclone. On Saturday the temperature rose to 55deg. or 56deg. at a number of places in England and Wales, and yesterday attained 61deg. at Sealand (near Chester) and 60deg. at Bath, while reaching 58deg. at many places. Even from the bleak uplands of Yorkshire a maximum of 56deg. was reported.

Long sunny periods were enjoyed yesterday over most of eastern and central England, and the shade temperatures just quoted accordingly convey a just impression of the almost summerlike warmth of the middle part of the day in those regions. This exceptional degree of mildness appears likely to be ended by the advance of cooler and more westerly winds of Polar origin across the country to-day. Small secondary depressions are expected to bring scattered showers to most districts and some snow showers are officially predicted for Scotland.

FLAG APPOINTMENTS

SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT'S NEW POST

The following flag appointments were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD Y. TYRWHITT, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (Oxon.), to be Commander-in-Chief, the Nore, in succession to Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., to date May 16.

VICE-ADMIRAL FRANK LARKEN, C.B., C.M.G., to be Vice-Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet, in succession to Vice-Admiral Percival H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., to date April 22.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES J. C. LITTLE, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral, Second Battle Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O., to date May 8.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE F. HYDE, C.V.O., C.B.E., Royal Australian Navy, to be Rear-Admiral Commanding Third Battle Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral H. K. Kitson, C.B., to date March 6.

REICHSTAG AND THE YOUNG PLAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 19

The Reichstag has been convoked for next Thursday. Its first business will be the Bill establishing a match monopoly, with its attendant loan from the Swedish Match Trust, which, according to the agreement with the Trust, must be passed by January 31.

The negotiations and decisions at The Hague are to be set out in a White Book, which the Government will lay before the Reichstag. The legislation arising from the Conference is expected to come before the Reichstag in the second week of February. If all goes well, its ratification may follow towards the middle of the month, but the political barometer indicates stormy debates, which may lead to some delay.

MISS BRANSON'S DEATH

PINET ACQUITTED

DEMONSTRATIONS IN COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, JAN. 18

Francois Pinet was acquitted to-day of the charge of murdering Miss Olive Branson, an Englishwoman, who was found shot at her villa near Les Baux on April 26. The verdict was received with loud cheers from the crowded public galleries. Local sympathy was very much on the side of Pinet, and the spectators throughout the hearing demonstrated their opinions either by applause or derision, in spite of the extra force of gendarmes brought into Court to keep order. The oratorical contests between the advocates, the Judge, and the witnesses increased the tumult.

The proceedings began this morning with evidence by employees at the Hotel Monte Carlo, which Pinet managed for Miss Branson, supporting the accused man's statement that he had left Miss Branson's villa at nightfall. They were followed by M. Jean Balthus, an artist, who stated that he had been a great friend of Miss Branson and that she had never given any evidence of the slightest abnormality, much less of any tendency towards suicide. He added that in spite of attempts to hasten the burial, he had been the first to insist on a judicial inquiry. After Dr. Rey had been recalled and had repeated his conviction on medical grounds that the dead woman had been interrupted and killed during a meal, M. Maselli, a Justice of the Peace at Saint-Remy, described the finding of the body and explained why he had formed the opinion that it was a case of suicide. He was severely handled by the Public Prosecutor, who alleged that he had conducted his inquiry into the case in an inattentive and improper fashion. These strictures aroused some noisy expression of indignation from the public, and it was some time before order was restored.

Another of the witnesses was a local journalist, who had written a pamphlet on the case entitled "The Mystery of Les Baux," which had been given a wide circulation locally. He declared that he had written the pamphlet in defence of the interests of Les Baux. The Judge characterized it as a scurrilous production and severely reproved the author, but it was evident that the pamphlet had not been without its influence on the jury.

In the afternoon M. Boissier, in an address for the prosecution, declared that it was unlikely that Miss Branson had gone into the garden in stockinged feet for the purpose of climbing into the cistern before committing suicide. He also drew attention to the fact that in spite of the sharp stones of the garden her stockings showed no signs of damage. He concluded with an appeal for an exemplary verdict. Replying for the defence, Maître Dorlhac de Borne described Miss Branson as a neurotic, who, already depressed by the rejection of a picture by the Royal Academy, had found Pinet changed and unsympathetic on her return. In her unbalanced state, he said, she had no doubt committed suicide. He pointed out the terrible consequences for Pinet of a conviction in the face of uncertain evidence, and declared that the only possible decision could be an acquittal.

The verdict was received with cries of "Bravo!" Pinet, who had been weeping continually during the last stages of the trial, was immediately released from the dock and was the object of a further demonstration on the part of his relatives and the spectators.

THE INVALIDS

Lady Cavan was stated on Saturday to be getting steadily better.

Lord Byng of Vimy, who is now allowed out for half an hour each day, drove in Regent's Park yesterday with Lady Byng of Vimy.

Mr. Leo Maxse, who had an operation a fortnight ago, was making steady progress on Saturday.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	8.15
Streatham Hill	TURANDOT	8
King's, Hammersmith	HOFFMANN	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Court	THE PHILANDERER	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily. Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Ol

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind between south-west and west, mainly moderate or light; variable sky, local showers; colder. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have placed orders with Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, for two liners for the Australian service. (p. 12)

To consider how to combine with the beauty of the English countryside the changes called for by transport, electricity, trade, and public convenience a conference was held at University College, Oxford, on Saturday. (p. 9)

A memorandum issued by the Federation of British Industries states that the Coal Mines Bill is "wholly unacceptable to industry." (p. 14)

A copy of the 1928 Prayer-book was burnt on Saturday outside Exeter Cathedral as a protest against the use of parts of the Book in the services of the Cathedral. (p. 14)

There are 200 entries for the Army Team Small-Bore Rifle Championship. (p. 19)

The captain of the British schooner Neptune II., which was blown across the Atlantic, has given an account of the vessel's voyage. (p. 19)

The formation of a special Aviation Advisory Committee to guide the department of Lloyd's Register which will undertake the inspection of civil aircraft is announced. (p. 12)

Works on certain underground stations in the neighbourhood of the proposed new bridge at Charing Cross are recommended by the Improvements Committee of the L.C.C. (p. 9)

Information regarding the corrosion of buildings by the smoke produced by various fuels is contained in a report on smoke abatement prepared by a sub-committee of the Science Standing Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (p. 19)

Our Huntingdon Correspondent calls attention to the serious financial burden thrown on the ratepayers of Huntingdonshire for the maintenance of the roads in the county. (p. 9)

A fire occurred in the film studios of Gainsborough Pictures (1928), Limited, in Poole-street, New North-road, on Saturday. Three persons were injured. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The principal delegates to the Naval Conference, which opens to-morrow, will be received by the Prime Minister this morning. This afternoon they will be presented to the King. To-night the delegates will be entertained at dinner by the Government. (p. 12)

The final plenary meeting of The Hague Conference will be held to-day for the signature of the Young Plan Agreement. Negotiations for a Hungarian settlement continued throughout yesterday and last night. Good progress was made. (p. 11)

The Viceroy left, Bombay last night for Baroda. Our Special Correspondent says that his visit afforded an opportunity for a practical demonstration by the moderate leaders, both Hindu and Moslem, of their desire to unite their forces in constructive effort for constitutional progress in India. (p. 12)

In riots between Pondos and other natives on compounds on the Witwatersrand 14 natives have been killed. (p. 12)

Francois Pinet was acquitted on Saturday at Aix-en-Provence of the murder of Miss Branson at her villa at Les Baux last April. (p. 12)

Warrant Officer Dal Molin, the Italian airman who was second in last year's race for the Schneider Trophy, was killed on Saturday on Lake Garda, when a seaplane he was testing fell into the water. (p. 12)

POLITICS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent calls attention to the heavy legislative programme foreshadowed by the Government, and states that, as all the Bills promised cannot be passed this Session, the Government will be asked to indicate those measures which they regard as the most pressing. (p. 12)

SPORT

England beat Wales in the International Rugby Football match at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday by 11 points to three; Bristol beat the Royal Air Force at Bristol by nine points to five; Blackheath beat London Scottish by five points to nothing at the Rectory Field; and Guy's Hospital beat Birkenhead Park at Honor Oak by 19 points to four. The Scottish team to meet Wales at Murrayfield on February 1 was selected after Saturday's Scottish trial match, which was played at Murrayfield. (p. 5)

Australia beat Wales in the Rugby League match at Wembley on Saturday by 28 points to 10. (p. 5)

Ilford beat London Caledonians in the second round of the Football Association Amateur Cup Competition on Saturday by three goals to one; Dulwich Hamlet beat Tufnell Park by four goals to three; Lancing Old Boys and the Old Bradfieldians played a drawn match in the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, neither side scoring; the Corinthians beat the Royal Air Force at the Crystal Palace by five goals to one. (p. 6)

Cambridge University were beaten by Addington in their first golf match of the term at Addington on Saturday by nine matches to seven on the day's play. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Banks and Industrial Finance; a Spanish Gold Export; Company Registrations in 1929; a Prosperous Trust Company; Canadian Banking Records; Analysis of Cotton Companies' Results; Two Rubber Planting Reports; and the Houlder Line Meeting. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street on Saturday short credits were in large supply, and loan rates declined further. Discount quotations also showed an easy tendency. The American and French exchanges were steady, but the rate on Germany was lower at 20m. 36¼pf.; that on Spain rose to above 37p. The Bank of England announced the receipt of £500,000 in sovereigns. Silver fell 1-16d. to 20 15-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

EAST AFRICAN CONFERENCES

While the Cabinet is formulating its views on the larger questions of East African policy, two local conferences, the one an official meeting of Governors, the other convened by the Kenya elected members, have achieved a considerable measure of agreement on the tariff interests of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Kenya has for some years taken the lead in imposing prohibitive protection duties on the import of butter and cheese, bacon and ham, sugar, ghee, timber, and wheat. For seven years the local production of these articles has been fostered by a tariff, and additional help has been provided by adjusting railway rates to help local products. This protection policy was reported on by a Kenya Tariff Committee last June. Except for the Mombasa merchants, whose interest is to import as much as possible, opinion in Kenya supports protection in order to secure a broad and varied basis for local production. At the same time there is a general desire to preserve the Customs Union with the neighbouring territories of Uganda and Tanganyika. The frontiers are long and arbitrary, and the joint railway binds Kenya and Uganda very firmly together. The question has been how to preserve internal free trade in the face of complaints from Uganda and Tanganyika that protection means in effect that they are paying artificial prices for the benefit of certain producers in Kenya. The use of railway rates to foster this or that form of production is full of occasions for controversy. Rates are made an instrument for carrying out policy, and there has been no clear understanding what the policy is and who is framing it. To save both the Customs unity of the territories and the principle of protection, the Kenya settlers brought about a conference with unofficial representatives of Uganda and Tanganyika, under the presidency of LORD DELAMERE, who has now returned to active politics in Kenya. Agreement has been reached and the earlier grumblings of Uganda and Tanganyika have been appeased. Protection is accepted provided it is tempered by other considerations. The advantages of unity are indeed so plain that they override all other considerations, and the agreements, limited though they are, which the Governors announce are a further step towards making closer union a reality. Some difficult obstacles have been surmounted even without the help of that impartial chairman suggested by the GOVERNOR of KENYA, who has been placed in the embarrassing double position—not the only one that occurs under present arrangements—of being at once a presiding officer and a negotiating party.

The Governors' conferences, though recent creations, have now established themselves as part of the machinery of African government, and it will be part of the normal duties of the future High Commissioner to preside over them. So far as the economic side of the High Commissioner's task is concerned, it is plain that the difficulties of co-ordination are numerous rather than intrinsically formidable, and that they can be tackled amid a general and growing recognition that it is to everybody's interest to see them overcome. What is at present holding up advance is the political aspect of closer union. It would be worse than useless to couple arrangements, however excellent, for co-ordinating the economic services with loose or insincere or contradictory political arrangements. Political stability and a sense of security, for the immediate future at any rate, are at least as important as sensible cooperative economies in encouraging production, both native and immigrant, in East Africa. It will be of no service to East Africa to appoint a High Commissioner unless his appointment brings a promise not only of technical efficiency but also of political stability. Other parts of the Empire to-day offer vivid object-lessons of the dependence of commercial growth upon political peace, and, important as it is that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika shall enjoy the advantages of common services, it is a much greater matter that political development shall be headed off, while yet there is the possibility of doing so, from following the now familiar lines of slowly successful agitation by the different communities in turn, the backward ones formulating their ambitions in the terms of what they see before their eyes.

Phrases like "uniform native policy" easily lend themselves to misrepresentation or parody in the face of the enormous diversity of the African tribes. But behind them lies a recognition of the risk of serious blundering if no intelligent control of the situation is attempted. The recent move in Uganda, on which SIR HESKETH BELL commented the other day, when the native politicians demanded representation on European lines instead of on the present tribal lines, is a case in point. It is an easy and popular attitude in Kenya to-day to take short views, to give a general approval to the rising native demand for education which the GOVERNOR has just described as "one of the most striking features of Kenya at the present time," and to leave unanswered the reasoned argument in the Hilton Young Report that representative government of the British Parliamentary type is essentially unsuited to a land of mixed communities. In proportion as the Kenya Legislative Council develops into a parliament will those who will constitute themselves the spokesmen for African aspirations, following Indian examples, concentrate on the extent and form of their representation in the Council, and the comparison will be all the time with the power the Europeans enjoy. Those who are most anxious to discourage the idea that there is any conflict of interests between the native and the immigrant races ought to be the foremost advocates of a political system under which no single community, however unchallenged its pre-eminence at the moment, claims for itself too much. For this reason, if for no other, the High Commissioner's office must be strong enough to withstand the strains and stresses of the future. The contention that he ought to have authority in native affairs is not made in the hope of obtaining a stereotyped uniformity, but because to attempt to exclude him from native affairs is to attempt an unreal division and because the alternatives promise increasing difficulty.

The Kenya Budget this year was considerably revised by the unofficial members, who cut down the votes for education and medical services and for public works and increased the appropriation for the European Defence Force. This was less than they had wished to do, and SIR EDWARD GRIGG, who has never been anything but sympathetic towards the aspirations of the settlers, had to speak of reconsidering the arrangement by which the Budget is submitted to a Select Committee with an elected majority. The amendments put into the Native Lands Bill by LORD PASSFIELD—to ensure that if native reserves have land taken away for public purposes equal areas shall be added—provoked a declaration from the elected members that they would leave the Chamber if the Bill were not withdrawn, and withdrawn it was. In each case there was a great deal, no doubt, to be said for the view of the elected members, but the other communities will naturally press more and more for guarantees that the Legislature shall only have power in proportion as it is really representative. Many of the Kenya Europeans are the first to urge these considerations. In a memorandum submitted to SIR SAMUEL WILSON at the time of his visit it was urged by MR. CABLE, one of the proprietors of the *Times of East Africa*, that the native reserves should be placed directly under the High Commissioner. There are obvious administrative difficulties in this as in all other proposals which aim at giving the natives security while giving the settlers more power in their own affairs. But it is certain that no arrangement is worth making unless its economic conveniences are coupled with a political system which is recognized by those affected as essentially just.

English Rural Beauty

An Oxford college was a good place in which to hold a conference about the preservation and the increase of the beauty of rural England. The colleges have been no bad stewards of their own beauty; and the town, standing not very far from the middle of the England of which every acre seems now to be threatened with degradation, is a town of unique beauty, which foresight and public spirit have undertaken, not too late, to protect from the despoiler. The conference, moreover, gains weight and effect by being held within the walls of what some believe to be the oldest foundation in an ancient university which is still supposed by some to be academic in the wrong sense, unpractical and aloof from the general life. Oxford is seen taking up a young and struggling cause which has to do with roads, houses, cables, and corrugated iron, not books, philosophies, or faiths. It invites to the discussion not only the men and societies known to favour the cause, and the authorities whose task it may be perhaps to forward, perhaps to retard the cause, but even the very interests, commercial and other, which bring into being the evils under discussion. Held anywhere, such a conference must have attracted notice and made an impression. It gains greatly in effect by being held in Oxford.

That sort of prestige for the cause may prove to be the most practical result of the conference which met at University College, Oxford, on Saturday, to discuss the preservation and increase of the beauty of rural England. Readers of this journal will be familiar (and some perhaps even a little bored) with the topics discussed. The English scene is being changed very rapidly, and being changed for the worse. Scarcely a week passes but our attention is urgently called to a new road that is to ruin an old village, a valley, a stretch of woodland; to an electric cable that is to be swung on huge steel towers across a country sacred from its beauty and its associations; to the ill-considered, ill-designed, ill-placed building of anything from a factory or a housing estate to a shoddy shack; to advertisements that are like electric motor-horns screeching through a Mozart quartet; to old houses pulled down and fine trees cut down; to ravage and defilement by trippers; to offences of many kinds against the form, the colour, the peace, the health, the decency, the dignity, the spirit of the English country. In all this there is very little malice, though often there is a good deal of obstinacy. Persons and public bodies do not want to destroy the beauty of England: indeed, the conference at Oxford produced more than one instance of a desire to preserve it at some immediate sacrifice of profit or convenience. But when public or private trading or development is concerned there is far too much carelessness about the beauty of England, far too little interest in preserving it as a national asset at least as valuable in pounds, shillings, and pence alone as wide roads, electric power, or quick sales. Above all there are far too little system, too little foresight, and too little combination in the protection of it. Plans are made without thought of England's beauty, and without consultation with those whose mission is to guard it; and when plans are made it is very tiresome to alter them or to get them altered, however loud the outcry. No wonder that one speaker at the conference pleaded for a sort of vigilance committee. No wonder the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Regional Planning Committee for Greater London have tried to obtain special powers for preventing such mischief at the source.

The prestige which the preservation of the English scene will gain from the site, the composition and the agreement of the conference at Oxford should go far to arouse a general awareness of the movement. It should bring nearer the time when a man who wants to put up an advertisement, a public body that wants to make a road, a speculator who wants to build, will be aware that it is no longer the thing to go to work without considering the claims of beauty and amenity; when he will be conscious that there are critical eyes upon him, and that there exist, if need be, powers to prevent him from doing damage. There lies the second achievement of the conference—the attention it has called to the powers already possessed by public bodies. It has appealed with confidence, as well as with dignity, to trading companies and even to Government Departments to abstain from injury. But the more striking of its resolutions appeal to public authorities to use their powers to prevent or to remove injury. Along that path lies a great deal of delicate and difficult but exceedingly useful work for public-spirited dwellers in rural regions. When all councils are fully aware of the powers that they have, and have come to see themselves as the appointed guardians of the beauty of England, they should be ready to do more than respect and foster that beauty in their own undertakings. They will see it as something too valuable to be submitted to mishandling for private gain or in the interest of some mechanical convenience which a decade or two may render futile. Legislation on this subject is not, indeed, adequate yet; but we should guard against resembling the South American State to which a legal commission of inquiry reported that its laws were perfect, but not a soul had been found who kept them.

A Time Limit

The first task of the House of Lords when Parliament reassembles this week will be to scrutinize the Unemployment Insurance Bill. It is to be hoped that no sense of its impotence to insist upon important amendments will deflect a body, whose function is essentially revisory, from reviewing thoroughly this dangerous measure. As it stands the Bill reflects the vague but resolute determination of the House of Commons to make unemployment benefit payable practically on demand to all persons belonging to the insured trades. The House of Lords can have little hope of reversing this decision, but it can and should seize the opportunity of authoritatively explaining the implications of converting an insurance scheme into a vehicle for the relief of destitution. Opposition to the Bill was never prompted, as its supporters seemed sometimes to suggest, by any avaricious desire to deny necessities to the needy. Every sober critic has long since recognized that it involves little, if any, difference in the income which the long-established right to relief has hitherto provided for the destitute in this country. It follows that there will be little, if any, increase in the total demands upon the national resources, because the new beneficiaries under the Bill will merely be drawing from the employment exchanges what they would otherwise have drawn from the Poor Law authorities.

Serious criticism has been confined to two main points. The Bill allows those who are actuarially qualified to draw benefit whether they are morally entitled to benefit or not, and thereby violates the principle that the insurance fund is held in trust for the contributors. It allows those not actuarially qualified to draw relief under the name of unemployment benefit, and thereby confounds the fund with the money provided by the Exchequer for relief. It may be that both the principle of insisting on nothing but an actuarial qualification, and the principle that the support of those who fall out of insurance should be a national charge, are experiments worth trying. But they are clearly experiments, and their application should be subject to a time limit. The Bill itself recognizes the fact by limiting to a single year the promise of the Exchequer to pay relief at benefit rates to those not fulfilling the thirty contributions test. The House of Lords may reasonably ask, therefore, that the same time limit should be applied to the abolition of the test of genuinely seeking work. The Bill is clearly designed only to fill the interval until a survey of the whole system of social insurance enables a more comprehensive and coherent plan to be devised. No part of it, therefore, should be allowed to retain any pretensions to permanence.

Silence Compartments

The correspondent who wrote the other day against his fellow-travellers' talk in the morning train, when he wishes quietly to study his newspaper, is sure to receive the sympathy of those who in a noisy age value all the opportunities they can get for occasional silence. He does not, it appears, so much blame the talkers, who are serious citizens exchanging views on affairs of State, as object to the unimaginativeness of the railways in not having provided silence compartments; and since there have long been smoking compartments, to herd off those who would do in public what others dislike, the idea is not unreasonable. Half an hour of silence every morning is three hours a week, and six if the return journey is also silent; and an hour a day of complete exemption from the sound of the human voice falls to the lot of few. And yet, such is the simple truth, the railways have it in their power to make it a free gift if they would but label a window or two with the necessary word. To be able to command silence on every journey long or short might be no less an inducement to travel by rail than various other inducements which the companies now offer. The installation of wireless on some trains, for instance, is so clearly a concession to human psittacism (which in extreme cases amounts to a disease) that non-psittacists have almost a right to expect a countervailing benefit.

It may be, however, that our correspondent is exceptionally sensitive, and that the railways will hesitate before meeting his request. For the Briton, especially after breakfast, is usually supposed to be a taciturn animal, so that there might be little need for silence compartments; or if he is as a class like our correspondent's fellow-travellers, he will prefer to go where he can talk. Moreover, if his main subject of conversation is politics, there are solid public reasons why he should be encouraged. Were half an hour devoted by all daily to the give and take of political discussion, the standard of political intelligence would greatly improve, and nowhere can political debate be held so conveniently or so regularly as in the train between home and office. The wonder perhaps is that there are on our railway lines so many carriage-loads of open-minded patriots as our correspondent seems to suggest; but they accord with the spirit of TENNYSON'S line about the steamship and the railway and the thoughts that shake mankind; for there should be a natural affinity between jogged bodies and jogged minds. On the other hand it is notorious that no one can travel for long in a closed compartment without suffering from it and depriving his fellows of the contribution they have a right to expect of him. Indeed there is a strong case for the railway carriage as a club—the least exclusive of its kind and always full. Men whose books are their neighbours, whose university is the world, whose club is the railway carriage, can hardly but be on the road to good citizenship. But they will still need, our correspondent will no doubt urge, quiet places in which to think.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL SHIPS

AMERICAN VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to express an earnest hope that the two letters to *The Times* from Admiral Sir Reginald Custance of January 15 and 17, whose life-long experience in all sea matters and the universal respect his knowledge commands throughout the Navy, and far beyond it, surely entitle him specially to be heard, may not pass unheeded by our Government at the Naval Conference?

May I further add my conviction that the leading article in *The Times* of January 11 on "Cruisers and Battleships" must also greatly appeal to those, at the present most critical juncture, so deeply anxious for the safety, honour, and welfare of our Empire?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR D. FANSHAWE, Admiral of the Fleet.
Little Park, Brimpton, Berks, Jan. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For all Americans arriving for the Naval Conference nothing seems more surprising in British comment than the emphasis laid upon the battleship detail in the forthcoming discussions to the comparative exclusion of all other technical details. This surprise arises from the perhaps easily explicable detail that in the United States, by contrast, quite the same concentration has been discoverable upon the cruiser question.

But, in view of the British interest, I venture to think that a certain measure of interest may attach to what may be described as the naval and Congressional views in respect of the capital ships, the views held by our own naval experts and bound to find a very strong support in the Senate, which must eventually ratify or reject any treaty made at London.

In contemporary British discussion I find several concrete propocals—namely, to abolish, to reduce in size and armament, to cut in numbers, and to postpone replacement. As to the proposal to abolish, that has already been very definitely excluded by the public statement of the chief American delegate, who has affirmed that, for his country, the capital ship remains the core of the fleet. This view is founded upon the technical conception that fleets are always divided into combatant and auxiliary categories; that, if the battleship were abolished, the cruiser would become the combatant unit and cruisers would be replaced by the merchant marine. Since, in such event, the United States, because it has but a relatively small merchant fleet, would be placed in a condition of hopeless inferiority, all notion of abolition has been excluded.

In the matter of reduction of size, decisive opposition arises from the fact that American naval experts view the large battleship as the sole means of ensuring defence of the Philippines. By the Treaty of Washington we agreed not to expand our relatively inadequate defences in those islands; we have therefore to meet the problem of defence by sending our fortresses there. And for this purpose, our naval advisers maintain, the large battleship, 35,000 tons, and the 15in. guns alone fulfil the requirements.

Reduction of numbers of battleships meets no such fixed objections, founded upon questions of policy and strategy. I conceive that little objection would be encountered to any proposal for a very considerable reduction of the number of capital ships provided there were no disturbance of the ratios of the Washington Treaty.

As to the postponement of replacement, the now familiar project for a naval holiday in capital ships, it must be said that here, again, there is no immutable opposition. But the question is not so simple as might seem at first glance, because in the view alike of the naval experts and the Senators interested in naval problems an antecedent necessity would be to establish some counterbalance to the Rodney and Nelson. In other words, the American view would necessarily be that the British Government should either agree to scrap the Rodney and Nelson or permit the United States, during the holiday, to construct two ships of equal power.

In a word, I am sure our representatives would be bound to maintain the view held powerfully at home that in capital ships the United States has not parity, but at Washington only obtained an acceptance of a process of parity, which, if applied until the expiration of the treaty, would result in a balance in fighting units. Merely to postpone all replacement now would in the American view postpone the arrival of parity in this category and perpetuate what in the American view is a present condition of decisive British superiority in the fighting line.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANK H. SIMONDS.
Brown's Hotel, Dover-street.

STREET ACCIDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A good many people must have felt surprise that what Professor Spooner, in *The Times* of to-day, correctly describes as "our insane keep to the right rule" does not appear even to have been mentioned at the recent conference. No one has ever ventured to deny that this rule is a prolific source of accidents. Inquiries, committees, conferences, local authorities, police authorities, and former Ministers of Transport have all expressed approval of the principle of walking on the left, and no objection has ever been forthcoming except that it is undesirable to change an old custom, however unpractical that custom may be. And yet when injunctions to walk on the left appear in Tube stations and elsewhere the public obeys them without evincing resentment.

The pedestrian of to-day deserves universal sympathy and does receive a good deal on paper, but as long as this elementary safeguard is ignored his circumstances seem likely to become worse.

I am, &c.,
Brighton, Jan. 18. NEWTON.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

We give below a few of the many letters which continue to reach us in response to a correspondent's suggestion that *The Times* should reproduce in one of its daily issues the cross-word puzzles printed in its *Weekly Edition*:—

Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Powell shall not be a voice crying in the wilderness. Please, Oh! please, let us have at least one cross-word puzzle a week.—Mr. H. L. JOHNSON, C.B.E., Hurst, Copthorne, Sussex.

May I add my name to the list of those who earnestly beg you to include a cross-word puzzle in your daily issue? I feel convinced that it will give unbounded pleasure to thousands of your readers.—Mr. EDWARD FITZ-GERALD, 45, Gordon-mansions, W.C.1.

May I endorse the suggestion of your correspondent that the Cross-word puzzle in your *Weekly Edition* should be reprinted on one day in the week? I have read *The Times* practically all my life, and my grandfather, Mr. Alsager, was one of the original 16 shareholders of the journal. A fraction of this share is still owned by me.—Mrs. W. HAWDON, 30, Marlborough-road, West Cliff, Bournemouth.

May I endorse the suggestion, made by Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Powell, R.N., that you publish at least one Cross-word puzzle a week?—Mr. G. R. LONG, Les Camélias, St. Briac, I. et V., France.

I sincerely trust that you will not yield to the clamour for Cross-word puzzles in *The Times*.—Mr. E. C. MONEY, 1, Tanfield-court, Temple, E.C.4.

FRANCE IN AFRICA

A CENTURY OF SETTLEMENT

"OFFICIAL COLONIES"

This year is being celebrated as the centenary of French rule in Algeria. The festivities will culminate in the visit of President Doumergue in May.

(From Our Paris Correspondent)

The conquest of Algeria by the French is one of the very few examples of a colonial enterprise which originated in an affair of national honour. France, provoked by piracy and spurred by jealousy of British sea power, involved herself in a purely naval action against an enemy who was not dependent on the sea, learnt a lesson, and turned the lesson to account.

On April 30, 1827, Hussein Dey committed the affront to France, in the person of her Consul-General, which brought matters to a head. Infuriated by his mistaken conviction that M. Deval was delaying the payment of sums due

to the Algerian Government from the French Government, the Dey ended a visit of ceremony which the French Consul-General was paying by striking him in the face with a fly-whisk and ordering him out of the palace.

Hussein Dey was bidden apologize. He refused, and the blockade of Algiers by the French fleet was proclaimed. For two years the blockade continued, and failed to make any impression on the natives. In 1829 the boats of two French frigates were wrecked on the shore and their men massacred. A storm of indignation arose, and in an attempt to parley with the Dey the French Admiral, the Comte de la Bretonnière, was again insulted. A big punitive expedition was prepared in the spring of 1830.

CAPTURE OF THE TOWN

The Restored Monarchy was nearing its end, and the capture of Algiers was destined to be the last success of Charles X. The plans of a young naval officer, Commander Dupetit-Thouars, drawn up three years before, were revived, and a landing force of 32,000 men was gathered at Toulon. On its way to Africa the fleet, the largest that had sailed from a French port for many years, met news of a further massacre of two boats' crews, which roused the spirit of the army to fighting pitch. After a delay at Majorca, waiting for a calm, Marshal Bourmont, in command of the expedition, deployed the fleet in front of the white terraces of Algiers and sailed along the coast on June 13 to the peninsula of Sidi Ferruch.

At midnight, in some confusion, the troops landed and occupied the peninsula without resistance. As they advanced eastwards inland they were harried by Algerian cavalry. The army encamped on the neck of the peninsula for six days waiting for an attack. It came at dawn on the 19th, and for some hours the issue was uncertain. Late in the day one French division forced its way through the Algerian front and a general attack followed. At the height of the battle the Kabyle horsemen, the best of the Algerian troops, threw down their arms. Their defection decided the battle of Staoueli. The rich Algerian camp fell into French hands, at a cost of 57 killed and 473 wounded.

The last remaining obstacle, the Fort de l'Empereur on the south side of the city, was bombarded on July 4, and Hussein Dey and his Court took flight.

The capture of Algiers was the final achievement of the Bourbons in France, and has been held up by French Royalists ever since as an example of the benefits of monarchy. The victory of the French army in Africa was followed by a political explosion at home, which cost Charles X. his throne. After the Revolution of 1830 the July Government found Algiers an unwelcome legacy. Only one or two enthusiasts, such as General Clauzel, urged the complete conquest of Algeria, while popular fancy accused Louis-Philippe of buying the support of England by promising not to overrun the country. Parliament hesitated before the expenditure of men and material, and feared diplomatic complications.

"LIMITED OCCUPATION"

For three years nothing was done. In 1833 a Commission was set up to consider the future of Algiers, and when its report was discussed in the Chamber the poet Lamartine was alone in his plea for a wider occupation. The Government was confirmed in its fear of British objections, but would not face the odium of withdrawal. A "limited occupation," confined to the towns of Algiers, Bône, and Oran, was ordered. It was soon made impossible by the attacks of the tribesmen on the French garrisons.

General Clauzel had succeeded Bourmont in command of the Army of Africa. While the Government hesitated he attacked and defeated the Bey of Titteri, and began negotiations on his own responsibility with the Bey of Tunis for the establishment of a protectorate. His plans were frustrated by the withdrawal of part of his force to France, which forced the garrison to remain on the defensive. In 1832 Abd el Kader was proclaimed Emir at Mascara. He provoked belated action by the French Government by defeating General Trézel on the Macta River in 1835. Abd el Kader was now master of all the interior, and for nine years he successfully prevented a French advance. He met his match in Marshal Bugeaud, who took command in 1840, modified the French arms and equipment to suit the purposes of guerrilla warfare, and at last defeated Abd el Kader at Isly in August, 1844. Peace was signed at Tangier a month later.

To Marshal Bugeaud belongs the credit for organizing in Algeria the system of colonization which had already served the Romans and was to be the model for French colonial enterprise in later years. Algeria was not so much colonized as turned into an integral part of France. At the present time it is not a colony, but a French Department, dependent on the Ministry of the Interior. This system sounds less unpractical if it is remembered that in climate and natural outlets Algeria is essentially a Mediterranean, not an African country. The true boundary of Africa begins with the Desert of Sahara.

Bugeaud offered Algeria as a theatre of expansion for the populations of Southern France, but for some time it offered few attractions to the private settler. He saw in Algeria an unfruitful land of bare mountains and pestilential swamps, under a murderous climate, without communications or known industries, infested by warlike and hostile tribes. It was clear that the immense effort required to pacify, irrigate, and open up the country could not be made by private enterprise. Algeria was the birthplace of "official colonization" where France was concerned. Bugeaud laid down the new system in an order issued in 1841, before the subjection of the tribes. The soldier occupied the ground and prepared it for the arrival of the

colonist. The State chose the areas for development and the sites of the towns; the army made roads, built villages, and brought water from the hills. The State distributed concessions, recruited and transported settlers, provided grain for sowing and beasts of burden. In this way 31 centres were created in 1843 and 1844, and the Sahel of Algiers, the valley of Philippeville, and the plains of Oran and Bône were cultivated.

Unfortunately Bugeaud fell foul of that element among the imported settlers which objected to military control. They chafed under the obligation to enrol as militia for local defence; at the same time many failed for lack of credits. Bugeaud eventually resigned because credits were refused for an increase in the number of his soldier-colonists, but he had broken the back of the French task. Thanks to him, the Republic of 1848 was able to carry on the process of agricultural settlement in spite of many blunders committed at home. By 1851 126 towns and villages were built, 15,000 concessions were granted, and the French population of Algeria stood at 65,500 souls.

For many years the work of settlement was often interrupted by native risings, of which the last and most serious was that of the Kabyles in 1871. In the second half of last century attempts to push southwards across the desert became more and more frequent and successful. The Franco-British convention of 1890 stimulated this movement, and in 1898 a mission led by MM. Foureau and Lamy reached Lake Chad and joined hands with two other missions from Senegal and the Congo. To-day tourist traffic runs by road across the Sahara, but the trans-Saharan railway, first conceived in 1879, is still to come.

In 1851 an important change was made in the Algerian system. Concessions ceased to be Government loans and became the absolute property of the settlers, and qualifications of nationality, financial resources, and capacity were abolished. There followed a flood of foreign immigration and much property was acquired by financial syndicates. The Administration encouraged this movement and advertised for settlers as far afield as Germany and Scandinavia. By 1860 there were 103,000 French and 76,000 other European settlers in Algeria. Purchase was then substituted for free concession, with a few exceptions, and natives were allowed to acquire land. In 1871 special concessions were made to people from Alsace-Lorraine who chose French nationality. The present system of land tenure came into force in 1904. Under it the Governor-General chooses whether land shall be sold at a fixed price, or by auction, or by private treaty, and he may grant free concessions for a minimum of ten years "when this is in the interest of colonization." Under this elastic system French Algeria, which has enjoyed financial autonomy since 1900, has developed rapidly and stands to-day as an example of the success of "official colonization." Over 700 towns and villages have been built, and 4,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation.

RAILWAYS AND SEAPORTS

The whole economic equipment of the country is the work of France. A main road, from which branches run to the villages, now crosses the middle of Algeria from Tunis to Morocco. Another, almost complete, follows the sea. In 1928 over £500,000 was spent on main roads alone, and there are over 50,000 motor-cars in the province. The construction of railways, for which the country presents peculiar difficulties, was begun by soldiers in 1858. By 1900 there were 1,750 miles of track. There are about 3,000 miles to-day, and a Commission appointed by the Ministry of Public Works is examining plans for the trans-Saharan railway. The development of seaports has also been rapid, in spite of natural disadvantages, and Algiers, Bône, and Oran are now flourishing centres of seaborne trade. Algiers, at first only a naval and military base, possesses the largest harbour in North Africa. It is the terminus of the railways to Tunis and Casablanca and the principal port of arrival and departure for passengers and goods. Bône is the centre from which minerals, especially phosphates, are exported, and Oran is quickly becoming the chief coal port of the Western Mediterranean.

The progress of irrigation in the interior has left something to be desired, but Algeria has now seven large dams for irrigation and hydraulic power, and four more are under construction. Agriculture is flourishing, and exports of wine and tobacco are growing year by year. The wine industry is, indeed, the most prosperous which France has introduced in Algeria, and its development is one of the outstanding successes of the French colonial system.

The present administration of the country has been developed in the light of experience, after the failure of various different and extreme forms of government. Its guiding principle is that of decentralization under the broad control of the French State. The Governor-General represents the Republic and is nominated by the Cabinet. He also represents Algeria in its dealings with the Republic and signs contracts between the two. He is assisted by a Secretary-General, who is in charge of the central administration; and he is advised by a Government Council, consisting of the heads of Departments, four Councillors, and various officials. Two Assemblies—the Upper Council and the Financial Commissions—represent the European and native populations, while Algeria sends three Senators and six Deputies to Paris. The Upper Council is composed with a view to the representation of various interests and sections of the community, of the different European elements and of the native tribes, and the Financial Commissions are the chief intermediary between the people and the Administration in matters connected with taxes and finance. The country is divided into three Departments—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—and 17 Districts, administered by Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

THE COLONIST ELEMENTS

There are now in Algeria 5,000,000 natives and 800,000 Europeans. Of the Europeans less than half are of French blood. There are nearly 100,000 Spaniards (the best individual colonists). In some districts they outnumber the French by three or even 10 to one. Next in number come the Italians, and after them the Jews. The rest of the European population is mixed, with a strong contingent of Maltese. The native and European communities are closely mingled. All the natives are Muhammedans, who look upon all Islam as their fatherland and have customs and ethics opposed to those of Europe at many points.

Under these conditions the task of the Administration is not simple. Neither assimilation nor autonomy is practical politics. Government can only keep order and seek to win the native to cooperate with it by offering him the material benefits of European rule. Beneath the conspicuous prosperity of Algeria there is a slow but steady growth of the spirit of cooperation between Mohammedan and Christian, fostered by religious tolerance and a genuine desire to better the condition of the people. While this growth continues, France and Algeria can look into the future without fear.

The Thorold, which has been specially built for carrying paper on the Canadian Lakes and the Welland Canal, which encircles Niagara Falls, was launched at Hull on Friday.

COAL MINES BILL

"UNACCEPTABLE TO INDUSTRY"

STATEMENT BY F.B.I.

The Federation of British Industries has issued the following memorandum on the Coal Mines Bill:—

. . . The Federation of British Industries has now had an opportunity of consulting industry in regard to the Bill. Meetings have been held in all the leading industrial districts, and in addition a strong central committee, representing all the main industries, has reviewed the proposals. As a result of this consideration the F.B.I. is in a position to state that the Bill is not only wholly unacceptable to industry, but arouses the gravest apprehensions as to its effect, if ever put into operation, upon the industrial well-being of the country.

As the Federation does not concern itself with wages, hours, or conditions, the criticisms which it has received from industry do not relate to Part II. of the Bill.

Part I. of the Bill is of vital importance to the industries of this country, as they depend in large measure for their power to give employment, and indeed for their very existence, on plentiful and regular supplies of coal of classes suitable for their purposes, and at prices which enable their products to compete with those of foreign countries. The present Bill proposes to place these supplies, both as regards quantity, quality, and price, very largely under the control of organizations compulsorily established by Statute which could, if they chose, impede or divert the natural flow of the supplies that industry requires. Government interference with the domestic conduct of an industry is always objectionable, but this is particularly vicious when it takes the form of artificially adding to the number of sheltered industries.

"BUREAUCRATIC INTERFERENCE"

Restraint of trade by Act of Parliament is a strange doctrine for a Government which has already announced its intention of establishing a Consumers' Council. Nor is it easy to appreciate how a State-sanctioned increase in the cost of one of industry's primary raw materials can assist in what is still, presumably, the Government's main industrial policy, the reduction of unemployment. Never has the principle of bureaucratic interference been enunciated in a more vicious form. Not only has every scheme to be submitted for approval and possible amendment by the Board of Trade, but in case of default the regulation of the production, supply, and sale of coal is placed in the hands of a Government Department.

Apart altogether from these fundamental objections the Bill is far too lax in the provisions defining the nature of the various schemes that are to be approved. In particular, no statutory condition is prescribed for determining the basis on which the standard tonnage is to be calculated. Unless the methods of its application are most carefully devised the principle of limitation of output by fixing a standard tonnage may easily perpetuate inefficiency and unnecessarily increase the price of coal to the consumer.

The safeguards for consumers suggested in the Bill appear to be quite illusory. The vague and indefinite Investigation Committees proposed afford a totally inadequate protection to their interests. Even if the Committees' inquiries substantiate the validity of objections to the schemes, the procedure is so slow and cumbersome that the mere efflux of time may well render any eventual amendment entirely nugatory. Unless the Bill includes definitions as to the meaning and directions as to the application of such phrases as "standard tonnage," "quota," "minimum price," no safeguards can possibly be effective.

The Federation would have preferred to advance these criticisms before the Bill received a second reading, but it was denied that opportunity. Even at this stage, however, it would appeal to the Government to reconsider its position. The coal-mining problem is an international one, and its solution will eventually have to be sought by international agreement. Even at this moment the League of Nations is engaged upon an inquiry into the whole matter. Surely, then, it is reasonable to suggest that, sooner than press forward with legislation based upon unsound principles and fraught with dangers to the whole fabric of British industry, the Government should refrain from tying its hands by national legislation until the international situation is clear.

DEFENCE OF BILL

REPLY TO "INDEPENDENT OWNERS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JAN. 19

Mr. A. W. Archer, vice-chairman of the West Yorks Coalowners' Association and chairman of the Exports Committee of the Five Counties Scheme, makes in an interview a reply to the statement sent by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Prime Minister, contending that the Coal Mines Bill is "unsound in principle, unpractical in its provisions, damaging in its effect on the trade and commerce of the country, and detrimental to the interests of the private consumer of coal."

Mr. Archer submits that the measure is essential for the successful and well-ordered conduct of the industry, and that most of the provisions have been operated with success for two years under the Five Counties Scheme. "No better or more acceptable method has yet been proposed," he says, "for lifting export coal prices, so as to secure a greater inflow of money or money's worth to this country than the scheme permitted by the Bill. The Bill is not, nor is it intended to be, detrimental to the interests of the private consumer of coal, unless, of course, the private consumer claims to have the right to purchase his fuel at less than efficient production cost. Under the Bill it will be possible to regulate coal prices more scientifically and with greater consideration for the needs of various classes of consumers; and it may well be, for example, that the householder, who is now carrying an undue burden, and the depressed industries may have their prices reduced.

"The prosperous industries will, of course, be called upon to pay a fair price. For instance, gas and other public utility works can well afford to pay an economic price. Such an arrangement, however, in no reasonable respect can be regarded as detrimental to the interests of the private consumer of coal."

A reply to the statement of the independent colliery owners in the Midlands against the Bill has been communicated to me by Mr. Owen V. Smithson, secretary of the West Yorks Coalowners' Association and general manager of Central Colliers' Association (Five Counties Scheme).

"Presumably these independent coalowners," he said, "are the non-associated owners who have kept outside the Five Counties Scheme and refused to submit to any regulation of output. They have worked their pits full time during the operation of the scheme and they have been able to sell their full output at prices enhanced by the working of the scheme. Therefore, it is very easy to understand their attitude, as if they are compelled under the Bill to join the Five Counties Scheme they would have to be subjected to regulation of output, and would have to contribute their share to the cost of the organization which has brought to them, as non-associated owners, a greater measure of benefit than has actually accrued to the members of the scheme themselves.

"Their chief suggestion is that the Bill will give the majority of owners in a district power to cut down their rivals' business, and also to impose levies in order to pay for subsidies on exported coal. The majority of coalowners do not decide, and will not decide, how much coal a member is entitled to produce. That is determined by an absolutely independent and impartial appeal tribunal consisting of gentlemen acting in an honorary capacity and who are of the highest possible standing in this country.

"With regard to a levy for the purpose of subsidy, these very coalowners who complain have received most benefit from the export subsidy under the Five Counties Scheme. We have increased export from the central area by over 5,000,000 additional tons of coal a year. All that coal has been lifted from the inland market, and these independent coalowners have got more than their share of those additional inland markets without having paid a penny of the cost."

MERCHANTS' PROTEST

The National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers has passed a resolution protesting against the provisions of the Coal Mines Bill, "the effect of which will be to enhance the price of coal to home consumers, to decrease the demand, to restrict and hamper its supply, in many districts to throw men out of employment, and to add to the number of those who are now dependent upon the State for their maintenance. Its proposal to subsidize coal exports at the expense of the home consumer is in direct opposition to the nation's policy at Geneva, and, together with its plan of allocating to each district a maximum output and of enforcing minimum prices, completely disregards sound economic principles."

SWINDON OFFICIAL ACQUITTED

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO PERVERT JUSTICE

ALFRED ERNEST DEAN, 53, borough treasurer of Swindon, was found "Not Guilty" at the Wiltshire Assizes, at Devizes, on Saturday, on a charge alleging that "between September 27 and October 23, at Swindon, he attempted to obstruct and pervert the course of justice in relation to certain proceedings contemplated against his son, Wyndham Dean, 15, before a court of summary jurisdiction." The jury returned their verdict without any evidence having been called for the defence. The allegation against Mr. Dean was that he approached a number of magistrates, including Major-General T. C. P. Calley, chairman of the Swindon County Bench.

At the police court proceedings, it was stated that the case was a very rare one and the prosecuting solicitor said that he could not find a similar case later than 1797. Dean pleaded "Not Guilty," and Mr. F. J. Tucker appeared in his defence.

Mr. E. H. C. Wethered, for the prosecution, said that it was a matter of great public importance that those charged with the responsible duties of administering justice should be absolutely free from any attempt by those connected with cases to influence them in advance in the decisions they had to give. A charge was made against the boy on September 14, of having improperly assaulted a little girl of eight years. Naturally, the father was in a state of great distress about it. Quite naturally, also, he was convinced that his boy was innocent. A summons was not issued until October 7.

The boy was convicted, but on appeal at the Quarter Sessions, the conviction was quashed.

Deputy Chief Constable Brooks, of Swindon, in cross-examination by Mr. Tucker, said that Dean was held in particularly high esteem in Swindon and had devoted himself to an extraordinary extent to charitable and social work in addition to his duties as Borough Treasurer.

At the end of the evidence for the prosecution Mr. Tucker submitted that there was no evidence amounting to that of a criminal offence. All the evidence was of things done before any application was made for a summons.

After hearing Mr. Wethered the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said: "If this were an attempt to pervert justice it would be a very serious matter. The question here is whether what was done was more than to make inquiries in an expression of parental zeal, mental anxiety, and distress. I have my own view about the matter, but perhaps in the interests of all parties it would be better to take the view of the jury." The Lord Chief Justice then asked the jury if they were agreed.

The Foreman said: "We are agreed on a verdict of *Not Guilty*."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, addressing Mr. Dean in the dock, said: "Everybody must sympathize with you in your position. If this had been indeed an attempt to pervert the course of justice it would have been a very serious matter. Looking with a careful eye at the evidence in this case I have come to the conclusion which the jury have now expressed. But it is more satisfactory that you should have a verdict of *Not Guilty* at the hands of the jury. You are discharged."

COTTON WEAVERS' BALLOT

RESULT TO BE ANNOUNCED ON SATURDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 18

The General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation at their meeting here this afternoon found it impossible to announce, as had been intended, the result of the ballot of the members on the question of action to enforce the claims for a 35 per cent. increase in piece price list rates of wages.

Over 160,000 ballot papers have been sent in and the counting of the votes has not been completed within the time originally allotted. It was therefore decided to hold a special general meeting of the council next Saturday to receive the result and to discuss future action. The rules of the Amalgamation do not specify any particular proportion of votes to membership as necessary to implement a decision, so that even if there is a majority in favour of the withdrawal of labour in support of the application for an increase it will still be open to the General Council to recommend what course shall be pursued.

"USEFUL PUBLIC WORKS"

MR. H. MORRISON ON AIDS TO EMPLOYMENT

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, speaking at Middlesbrough last night, said that previous Governments had either evaded or been mischievous in connexion with the coal industry. No sooner had the Labour Government produced a Bill which was an essential first step in the reorganization of the coal industry than the Tories and Liberals combined on a simple rejection motion on the second reading to defeat a measure which would begin the elimination of sweated wages among the miners, reduce the working day, and establish national machinery for dealing with wages, &c. Nevertheless, the Government were going on with the Bill, and anything which improved the position of the British mining industry was bound to have lasting benefits for British trade as a whole.

At the Ministry of Transport they had made agreements with local authorities for putting in hand a great road programme, they were pushing on with the development and better organization of the electricity supply industry; and encouraging the technical efficiency of the railways, docks, and harbours, apart from introducing a great Road Traffic Bill, which would lay the foundations of co-ordination, efficiency, and greater safety in the use of the highway.

It was the hope of the country that the Labour Government would be given an opportunity to develop their policy and to demonstrate the results which that policy would secure. Certainly it was not the Labour Party which had led the country to believe that unemployment could be reduced to normal within 12 months; that promise was made by a party which knew perfectly well that it would have no opportunity of delivering the goods. The Government were putting in hand all the useful public works they could and assisting employment in private industry, but in the end the solution of unemployment could not be considered apart from the pacification and economic progress of the world as a whole, nor apart from the whole question of the reorganization of British industry.

ARMY COOKERY

AWARDS AT OLYMPIA EXHIBITION

The result of the competition for the Army Challenge Shield at the Cookery and Food Exhibition at Olympia is as follows:—(1) 1st Battalion, The Essex Regiment, 84.5 per cent.; (2) Royal Horse Guards (holders), 83.75 per cent.; (3) 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 73.75 per cent. The Royal Horse Guards have won the shield for several years. In the championship contest open to all regiments in the Territorial Army the challenge shield was won by the 13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment), and medals of merit were awarded to Sergeant Cole, of that regiment, and his assistants.

The French Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau, presided on Saturday at a lecture on "Cuisine et Volupté" arranged by M. Maurice Graillot (Metropole Hotel) and the French Culinary Society, and given in one of the demonstration theatres at the Exhibition. M. Herbodeau (Claridge's) also lectured on "La Cuisine."

JUBILEE OF TIFFIN ENDOWED SCHOOLS

The jubilee of the Tiffin Endowed Schools, at Kingston-on-Thames, was celebrated yesterday, when a thanksgiving service was held at the Kingston Parish Church. Of a congregation of about 2,000, 1,500 were past or present scholars. The Lessons were read by Miss Faith Watson, headmistress of the Girls' School, and Mr. T. Dean, headmaster of the Boys' School. The Bishop of Kingston, in an address, said that the true purpose of a school in a Christian country was to create a body of citizens who would serve the common weal. The ideal service should not be crowded out of the school by things which, although they might serve better in the examination room or enable pupils to get better jobs when they left school, were contrary to the spirit and example of Christ.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

—continued from page 12, col. 2

by considerations of its suitability for defence against attack, partly from submarines, but, above all, from the air. These experts are being more and more hard pressed by those who insist on the necessity for achieving economies at the Conference, not only for the sake of the dollars actually saved, but also for the sake of the effect which such saving would have in allaying public disappointment over a possible failure of the Conference to achieve some of its other aims. Just as the business conferences at the White House after the Stock Market crash impressed the public with announcements of the millions that were to be spent by corporations, even though a large part of this expenditure had been planned before the White House conferences were called, so an announcement of the millions saved on future construction by an agreement to reduce the size of battleships would be impressive, even in face of the general belief that such construction would in any case not have been undertaken.

In face of these arguments much more serious consideration is being given to those other experts who assert that all the qualities of immunity from aerial attack claimed for big battleships could be retained by a more heavily-armoured vessel of 20,000 tons, or even less, armed with 12in. instead of 16in. guns.

PRAYER FOR THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, special prayers were offered in the churches throughout the country yesterday for the success of the forthcoming Naval Conference in London, and for peace generally. The prayers will continue to be said at church services while the Conference proceeds.

AIR LEAGUE AND DISARMAMENT

TABLE OF RELATIVE STRENGTHS

A manifesto has been issued by the Air League of the British Empire after consideration of the question of naval disarmament, in which they state:—

With the general desire for the establishment of permanent peace among the nations of the world the Air League of the British Empire is in full harmony. Nothing could give more profound satisfaction to those engaged in the promotion of the objects of the League than a complete concentration of effort on the advancement of civil aviation alone in the presence of an international understanding which would eliminate rivalry in the promotion of armaments from the relationship of nations.

In the circumstances of the moment, however, the Air League cannot disregard a primary obligation imposed upon its constitution—namely, that in any examination of defence problems as between nations the place which air defence occupies now, or may occupy in the future in any contemplated international agreement, is of supreme importance. From the earliest development of aircraft there has been of necessity the closest cooperation developed and maintained between naval and aerial organization. No modification in the strength and disposition of British sea power could take place without involving an adjustment of the air arm of naval and imperial defence.

It is quite clear that any conclusions which may arise from the Five-Power Conference must be followed by a review of air policy, and altered conditions will undoubtedly involve the question of whether British air power is adequate to imperial needs. It is the duty of the Air League, therefore, to place before the public the actual air power of the nations which are party to the Five-Power Conference:—

LATEST FIGURES SHOWING STRENGTH OF SERVICE AIRCRAFT

—	First Line	Reserve	Totals
France ..	1,730	3,000	4,730
U.S.A. ..	1,463	350	1,813
Italy ..	840	800	1,640
Great Britain ..	772	520	1,292
Japan ..	500 (Army) 72 (Navy)	Not known	572

Of all nations in the world which have given evidence of the desire to reduce armaments, Great Britain is by far the most conspicuous example.

A R.I.I.A. MONOGRAPH

The Royal Institute of International Affairs has issued very opportunely a Monograph on Naval Disarmament, containing all relevant material from the time of the Washington Conference up to the present moment. It includes a full account of the Geneva Three-Power Conference in 1927, and among the appendices is a verbatim report of Lord Bridgeman's speech of June 20, 1927, which set out the British proposals, and was subsequently published as a White Paper. The proceedings of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in regard to naval affairs are given, and there is a full account of the MacDonald-Dawes and MacDonald-Hoover conversations leading up to the present Conference.

There is a useful bibliography, which includes periodicals; and Mr. Philip Kerr contributes a preface, in which he shows that disarmament is fundamentally a political rather than a technical problem.

The monograph is available to the general public through newsagents.

CONDUCTOR'S SCORES AND BATONS STOLEN

DR. MALCOLM SARGENT'S LOSS

Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted the London Symphony Orchestra concert at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon from a violin part, using a borrowed baton and wearing a jacket instead of his customary morning-coat. While he was at luncheon with a friend his case had been stolen from his car outside a club in St. James's-street.

Dr. Sargent said last evening:—

"The case contained my scores for the programme, my morning clothes, a set of ivory brushes, which I value greatly because they were a presentation set from an important personage, my batons, and some manuscript sketches on which I was working. The scores are of no use whatever to whoever took them. They all had my name on them, and they are of inestimable value to me, because they have all my markings and represent hours of work. The manuscripts, too, are of no use to anyone else. I thought I should have to conduct the concert without any scores at all, but first violin parts were available, and I used them. I memorize my scores, but it was very, very trying to have to be without them. I am very anxious to recover the scores and the brushes. They were all together in my case, which had my name, 'Dr. Sargent,' printed on it. Perhaps it was the word 'Dr.' that attracted the thief's attention and gave him to think the case contained drugs. I hope when he discovers his mistake he will return my music and brushes."

AIRMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE

An aeroplane from Brooklands, owned by Mr. A. J. Stevens, of Cedar House, Addlestone, and piloted by Mr. Ruts Rees, of Brooklands Flying School, crashed from 100ft. at Addlestone on Saturday evening. Persons who rushed to the scene found the pilot unconscious and suffering from lacerations about the face, shock, and a fractured wrist. With difficulty he was lifted from the aeroplane. No one had any idea of a second man being in the machine, but a small piece of coat visible led to the discovery that Mr. Stevens was on the point of being strangled. When falling he had ducked his head, and it had become wedged between his knees and helmet, which was jammed very tightly round his throat. Stevens was blue in the face, and when rescued was suffering from injuries to the head, shock, and a fractured ankle. Both men were taken to Weybridge Hospital, where they are lying seriously ill. Stevens's wife reached the scene of the smash, which was a few hundred yards from their home, before her husband was taken to hospital. The aeroplane was covered with petrol, but did not catch fire.

CHESS MATCHES

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY'S WIN

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Cambridge University played their first match of the Lent Term on Saturday afternoon, with the Insurance team as their opponents. The visitors put up a good fight, but the University had a little the better of matters, winning with the following score:—

R. L. Mitchell ½; L. A. Durham ½; Max Black ½; A. Tooke ½; C. H. O'D. Alexander ½; W. A. Boulger ½; W. E. Sandbach 1; J. Mason 0; J. M. Hofford ½; G. Clinton ½; R. W. B. Clarke 1; A. Furlong 0; M. G. Kendall ½; S. R. Crockett ½; H. C. Young ½; P. Layrell ½; F. W. Lockwood ½; D. G. Durham ½; K. A. Matthews ½; G. Glover ½; L. Barford 1; A. Walters 0; L. F. Scott 0; G. Wilmot 1; P. Reid ½; G. Nurse ½; M. Benger ½; D. C. Hanbury ½.—TOTAL, Cambridge University 8; Insurance 6.

Warwickshire met Staffordshire in the semi-final round of the Midland Union Championship, at Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon, winning decisively with the following score:—

A. J. Mackenzie, 0; H. E. Price, 1; F. H. Terrill, 1; A. J. Butcher, 0; A. R. Chamberlain, 1; W. Barker, 0; G. H. Edwards, 1; R. Blow, 1; T. E. Pougher, 0; H. T. Norman, 1; A. Rumble, 1; E. J. Fairchild ½; E. Farmer ½; H. J. Kemp 0, J. H. Van Meurs 1; F. H. Burn ½, G. H. Caws ½; W. Hatton Ward 0, A. J. Upton, 1; A. G. Fellows ½, R. Hamilton ½; R. E. Webb —; C. G. Greenfield —, Major E. Montague Jones —; S. Dobson —; C. K. Trotter 1, E. Wicks 0; F. G. Attenborough 1, G. H. Kingham 0; H. Jacobsen ½, E. J. Brooks ½; J. Hakanson 1, S. F. Peirson 0; J. Goetzee —, G. M. Arrowsmith —. TOTAL, Hertfordshire 5½; Berkshire 5½. (—) For adjudication.

After adjudication of one unfinished game by Sir George A. Thomas, the Authors' Club have won their match against the National Liberal Club in the first division of the Hamilton-Russell Cup competition. The following is the score, with the Authors' Club names first:—

H. Tylor 1, S. G. Howell Smith 0; F. G. Twitchett ½, J. Tarlo ½; R. C. Griffith ½, E. Morgan ½; T. C. Elder 1, F. Salmon 0; W. H. Williamson 1, S. P. J. Merlin 0; E. H. Short 0, R. G. Armstrong 1.—TOTAL: Authors' 4; National Liberal 2.

A Reuter message from Wellington, New Zealand, states that Mr. G. Gundersen, of Melbourne, has won the New Zealand Championship.

REVISED PRAYER-BOOK BURNED

PROTEST OUTSIDE EXETER CATHEDRAL

As a protest against the use, by order of the Dean and Chapter, of portions of the 1928 Prayer-book in Exeter Cathedral, a copy of the Book was publicly burnt outside the Cathedral on Saturday by representatives of the League of Loyal Churchmen and the Protestant Alliance.

There had been a public meeting of protest on Friday. On Saturday there was a procession of sympathizers from a memorial to Protestant martyrs through the streets to the Cathedral to present the resolution of protest to the Dean. Outside the Cathedral a copy of the new Prayer-book, saturated in petrol or oil, was lighted by Mr. Cecil Orr, of Dawlish, chairman of the protest meeting, and the blazing book was held up on a spit by the Rev. G. E. Milnes, of London, hon. clerical secretary of the Alliance, who explained the object of the act. Mr. Orr called at the Deanery and left a copy of the resolution for the Dean, who was not at home.

TRAINING OF UNEMPLOYED

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND BROMLEY GUARDIANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, JAN. 19

The Ministry of Health, in their proposals for the training and education of men "undeserving of unconditional relief," have met with a rebuff at the hands of the Bromley (Kent) Board of Guardians.

The Minister had informed the board, in terms of a reply he recently gave in the House of Commons, that he was opposed to the wholesale application of test work to men who were unfortunately unable to obtain work, but he was of opinion that boards of guardians must have some other means for dealing with the limited class of men whom they knew to be undeserving of unconditional relief. In his view test work should as far as possible be adapted to training and education to make men fitted to take on a new job when one was offered.

The views of the Bromley Guardians were expressed by the Clerk in his letter to the Minister. He asked whether it was seriously suggested that the board should institute centres for the training and education of able-bodied men, having regard to the fact that it would be going out of office in 12 weeks' time. "I am also to inquire," the letter continued, "what are the various classes of trade which it is suggested the men should be taught; and what guarantee or facilities will your Department afford in seeing that the men so trained are absorbed into those particular trades for which they have received instruction, as the men would only reasonably expect that some authority would undertake to place them in a definite job at the end of their period of training."

The view of the guardians was that the training of men was strictly not one that should be undertaken by a particular union area, or even county area, but was one of national importance; and, therefore, that the setting up of these various centres would be better established by a Government Department than by individual boards of guardians.

MOTOR ACCIDENT'S PART IN SETTLING STRIKE

A strike of plumbers which for more than three weeks has held up the building of a new infirmary at Doncaster has been settled. The strike arose because plumbers declared that some of their work was being done by fitters or hot water engineers. Two trade union officials, while on their way to London to a conference connected with the strike, met with a motor accident and were themselves conveyed to the old infirmary which the half-built new institution is intended to relieve. So much impressed were the trade union officials with the treatment accorded them by the nursing and medical staff during their day's stay in Doncaster Infirmary and with the need for completing the new infirmary quickly to relieve the serious pressure on the overcrowded old institution (which has more patients than beds), that they promised to do their utmost to settle the problem. Their pleadings were largely successful at the London conference, and the points of settlement have been agreed upon.

DEATH FROM PARROT FEVER

Mr. Charles Gardner, of Warwick, who, with his wife, was taken to Birmingham Hospital suffering from psittacosis (parrot fever), died on Saturday. Mrs. Gardner is recovering. She and her husband are thought to have caught the infection from two parrots which died in their house.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL SHOWERS; COLDER

Meteorological Office, Jan. 19

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A colder westerly current is spreading over the British Isles, and a strongly developed cold northerly current has set in over Iceland. Small secondary depressions will cross the country. Showers will occur in many districts with snow locally in Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind between south-west and west, mainly moderate or light; variable sky, local showers; colder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Colder than of late.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind between south-west and west, moderate or light; variable sky, local showers; visibility mainly good; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Smooth to south-west winds, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, and 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly fair with perhaps a few local showers. Visibility mainly three to six miles.

Sun rises, 7.57 a.m.; sets, 4.25 p.m.
Moon sets, 10.38 a.m.; rises, 12.5 a.m. to-morrow.
Last Quarter 4.7 p.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 4.55 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.36 a.m. and 6.17 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JAN. 18, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,023.5mb. (30.22in.), falling slowly; temp., 51.4deg.; humidity, 97 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, trace.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 53deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.3hr.

JAN. 19, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,011.4mb. (29.86in.), steady; temp., 54.4deg.; humidity, 53 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fine.

Saturday, 6 p.m., to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 59deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 6.2hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 4; Lowestoft, 3; Southport, 1; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1½.

Saturday's figures were:—Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, ½; Clacton, 3; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, 2; Torquay, 0; Ventnor, 2½.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

ADELBODEN.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

AROSA.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Cloudless sky; frost.

ENGELBERG.—Sun and frost; powder snow above 4,000ft.

GRINDELWALD.—Sun and frost.

HOSPENTHAL.—Sun and frost; 1ft. of snow; hard crust.

KLOSTERS.—Light powder on crust; sun and frost; no good snow below 5,000ft.

LEUKERBAD.—Sun and frost; 2ft. of light powder snow lying on crust; west wind.

MALOJA.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 5ft. of powder snow.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun and powder snow; 5deg. of frost during the day.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Sun and frost; light powder on crust; snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.

MÜRREN.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost and 2½ft. of powder snow.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Cloudless sky; snow conditions very difficult.

SAANENMOSER.—Sun and frost; powder snow.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Sun and frost; no good snow below 5,000ft.; powder snow on north and east slopes, generally wind-swept.

SPLUEGEN.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

WENGEN.—Cloudless sky, thawing; snow conditions rather difficult.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	0·6	—	48	56	Cloudy.
Bath	1·9	—	50	60	Cloudy.
Berwick-of-T	—	1	46	54	Dull, rain early.
Blackpool	2·0	—	47	54	Cloudy.
Bognor Regis	1·2	—	46	51	Cloudy.
Bournemth.	1·9	—	48	55	Cloudy.
Bridlington	5·5	—	46	55	Fine.
Brighton	1·6	—	48	56	Cloudy.
Buxle	1·6	—	47	57	Fine to cloudy.
Cheltenham	4·0	—	50	58	Mainly fair.
Clacton	3·9	—	44	51	Bright periods.
Cleethorpes	6·0	—	49	56	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	0·5	0·6	50	57	Dull, showers.
Douglas	—	1	46	51	Dull, showers.
Dovercourt	5·0	—	44	53	Fair.
Eastbourne	0·6	—	49	54	Cloudy.
Falmouth	1·1	—	50	55	Cloudy.
Felixstowe	5·2	—	43	51	Fine.
Folkestone	3·3	—	44	54	Bright periods.
Guernsey	1·4	—	49	55?	Cloudy.
Harrogate	4·3	—	41	56	Mainly fair.
Hastings	1·8	0·4	48	52	Cloudy.
Ilkley	2·7	—	38	57	Cloudy.
Jersey	1·7	—	48	54	Cloudy.
Leamington	5·0	—	48	58	Fair.
Lerwick	—	—	47	50	Dull, shower.
Littlehampton	3·1	—	47	54	Cloudy.
Llandudno	3·7	0·1	50	56	Bright periods.
Mablethorpe	5·0	—	46	53	Fair.
Maldon	5·6	—	44	56	Fine.
Margate	3·8	—	46	56	Mainly fair.
Morecambe	1·4	—	48	54	Cloudy.
Newquay	0·8	—	50	56	Cloudy.
Penzance	0·3	—	50	53	Dull.
Plymouth	—	—	50	53	Dull.
Ramsgate	3·3	—	46	54	Mainly fair.
Rhyl	2·0	—	50	57	Bright periods.
Ross-o.-Wye	4·2	—	50	57

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

LAST WEEK OF
SALE
Final Reductions
TYPICAL BARGAINS

Bulrush Lizard and kid 1 bar LXV. Usual Price 29/6 FINALLY REDUCED **23/9**

Shoe in Bulrush or beige Python Skin, trimmed glace kid to tone. FINALLY REDUCED TO **39/6**

Smart Walking Shoe in black patent, black glace, or tan willow Calf. Usual Price 39/6 FINALLY REDUCED TO **20/-**

Brown Glace 1 bar shoe. LXV. heel, inset Python skin to tone. FINALLY REDUCED TO **25/9**

Smart walking Shoe in nigger kid with nigger suede inset. Also in black patent, suede, and beige kid. FINALLY REDUCED TO **29/6**

Reliable chevrette kid sac centre gusset, in slate, fawn, drab, pastel and grey shade. Usual price 9/11. FINALLY REDUCED to Per pair **8/11**

Reliable lambskin, mocha finish, sac shape, E.W., in tan, slate and bronze. Finally reduced to per pair **7/11**

English washable doeskin, sac shape, in heather, nude, fawn, and grey. Per pair **6/11**

Reynier quality washable suede, sac shape, centre gusset, in a large variety of shades. Finally reduced to per pair **14/6**

Best quality Degrain leather. Gauntlet, mocha finish, in beaver only. FINALLY REDUCED to Per pair **9/11**

Heavy suede pique sewn, sac shape, E.W., in beaver, pastel, grey, and fawn shades. Finally reduced to Per pair **4/9**

Sale Catalogue post free

Fancy dice mercerised lisle thread, in useful shades. Usual Price 3/11. FINALLY REDUCED **2/6**

Good weight wool and artificial silk marle mixture, full fashioned. Per pair **2/6**

Good weight French Silk Stockings, sub standards of our usual 14/11 and 15/9 qualities. In medium and light shades. Openwork clox. FINAL REDUCTION, per pair **8/-**

Well-known Three Knots Grey Label quality, Rayon plated lisle thread. per pair **2/11** 3 pairs for **6/6**. Light shades only.

Reliable good weight Cashmere stockings, full fashioned Per pair **2/6**

Numerous makes of Silk Stockings, with and without lace clocks. Lisle feet and tops, a few suit standard, others first selection. Usual prices 6/11 to 8/11. FINALLY REDUCED TO, per pair **5/-**

Remnant Days Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 18

The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, and Colonel Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., have left Sandringham.

The Rev. Canon C. E. Raven has arrived.

JANUARY 19

The King and Queen, their Majesties' guests, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Reverend Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated; and the Reverend Canon C. E. Raven, D.D. (Chaplain to The King, Canon of Liverpool), preached the sermon.

The Portuguese Ambassador returned to London yesterday from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn will return to 68, Mount-street at the end of this week from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke will return to 26, Belgrave-square to-morrow from Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale are expected at 14, Carlton House-terrace next week from Lowther Castle.

Lady Winifred Pennoyer's small dance arranged for January 22 has been postponed until March 1, for the Eton Long Leave.

Viscount Dunedin will leave Rome on Tuesday. Viscountess Dunedin will remain a few days longer, and will join him at 42, Lower Sloane-street on her return.

Viscount Chaplin returned to 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Saturday from Uppat House, Sutherland.

Lady Mary Hope and the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke will give a dance at the Ritz on Tuesday, March 18, for Miss Wilhelmine Hope.

Lord and Lady Monson and the Hon. John Monson have arrived at 34, Sloane-gardens, S.W.

Lord and Lady Carson will return to 5, Eaton-place to-morrow from Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet.

Lord and Lady Greenwood are expected to return to London early this week from Rapallo.

Charlotte Lady Inverclyde returned to 10, Berkeley-square on Thursday from Scotland.

The Hon. George and Lady Agnes Peel will return to 27, Belgrave-square at the end of this week from the South of France.

The Hon. Mrs. George Blezard and Miss Ruth Blezard have arrived at 117, Sloane-street, which is now their London address.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton will return to London from Canada about the end of this month.

The Hon. Walter and Mrs. Gibbs have taken 8, Hyde Park-square, until the end of March. (Telephone Padd. 2892.)

Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald have arrived at 21, Hyde Park-square, W., for some weeks.

Lady (Leslie) Scott has left 14, Buckingham Palace-mansions for the Villa Mon Repos, Vence, Alpes-Maritimes.

Major Ralph Glyn will leave London to-day for a few days, shooting in Scotland. He will join the Hon. Mrs. Glyn at Marndhill, Ardington, on his return.

The Headmaster of Harrow and Mrs. Norwood have gone abroad for three weeks. No letters will be forwarded.

Mrs. Keld Fenwick gave birth to a son at 7, Portland-place on January 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Hildeyard Phillips have arrived in London from Paddy's Valley, Bulawayo. Their address for the present will be 66, Chester-square, S.W.1.

Mrs. John Taylor has given birth to a son at Thatched Cottage, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot have left London for Genoa on their way to Egypt, where they intend to spend the winter months. They will return to 2, Queen's-gate-place early in May.

The "When We Were Very Young" Ball organized by Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and Mrs. Frank Braham realized £2,200 net, of which "Teddie," the great Dane, kindly lent by Lady Cunliffe-Owen, collected £60.

FOREIGN RESORTS

ST. MORITZ, JAN. 17

The Cresta and Bobsleigh Ball was held at the Palace Embassy last night. A gold and black enamel cigarette case, valued at £120, was awarded in the lottery, for which hundreds of tickets were sold. Mrs. H. M. Martineau, wife of the president of the St. Moritz Bobsleigh Club, gave away the prizes, and among those present were Count and Countess von Keyserlingk, Prince René de Bourbon, Señorita Lily de Alvarez, the Marquess of Donegall, Lord Michelham, the Conte del Torso, Commander Ewart, Captain Brooke Short, Mr. Philip Yorke, Miss Farquhar, Mr. J. W. Warner, Miss Warner, Captain R. Glen, Mr. H. C. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. O'Halloran Giles, and Captain Boddam-Whetham.

Among the prize-winners in the waltzing and ten-step competition held on Wednesday on the Kulm skating rink were Mme. de Ligne, amateur lady champion of Belgium, partnered by Herr Gautschi, amateur champion of Switzerland; Mr. J. F. Page, the British amateur champion, who skated with Mrs. Peter in the waltz and with Mrs. Mackenzie in the ten-step; Major Hotblack, the well-known Cresta rider, partnered by Miss Donatsch; and Major Bethune Patton, who skated with Miss Jean Norris. The judges were Mr. K. M. Beaumont, Captain T. C. Lucas, and the Swiss international judge, Herr Liebermann.

CAIRO, JAN. 11

Sir Percy and Lady Loraine have returned to the Residency from their trip in the Sudan, and the house-party now includes Major-General the Hon. Edward Stuart-Wortley.

Arrivals at Shepheards Hotel have included Viscount and Viscountess Ednam, Lady Hadfield, Mr. Samuel Samuel, and Major Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter.

Sir Laurence Phillips is at the Semiramis Hotel; Sir Arthur and Lady Downes at the Metropolitan; and Sir William and Lady Lister at the Victoria Hotel.

Sir Gordon Ley, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, and Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison have arrived.

Sir Laurence Halsey and Lord Rathdonnell have left for Europe.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from New York of the artist Mr. Archie Gunn, who was born 66 years ago at Taunton, Somerset. Mr. Gunn had his first art lessons from his father, who was also an artist in his youth. He went to America at the age of 25 and met with immediate success with his "Archie Gunn Girl" series, while reproductions of his pastels were at one time to be found all over the United States.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COMMANDER R. F. EYRE, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS C. M. STEWART

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Commander Reginald F. Eyre, R.N. (retired), of Sawston Hall, Cambridge, eldest surviving son of the late Captain V. T. Eyre, of Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, and of Mrs. Eyre, and Clare Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Stewart, K.B.E., and Lady Philippa Stewart.

MR. E. A. RAMSAY-FAIRFAX-LUCY AND MISS KING

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ewen Aymer Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy and Miss Margaret King will take place on Tuesday, March 4, at 2.30, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

LIEUTENANT H. P. BRISTER, R.N., AND MISS DE BRETT

An engagement is announced between Lieutenant H. P. Brister, R.N., of H.M.S. Eagle, elder son of Mr. S. S. Brister and Mrs. Brister, King's Walk House, Tadworth, Surrey, and Beryl Frances, only daughter of Brigadier-General H. S. de Brett, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A., and Mrs. de Brett, 38, Strada Tigné, Sliema, Malta.

MR. R. E. BAGNALL-WILD AND MISS H. M. C. HILL

The engagement is announced between Mr. Ralph Everard Bagnall-Wild, Royal Engineers, only son of General R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G., C.B.E., J.P., of Costock, Loughborough, and Hilary Mary Catharine, youngest daughter of the Rev. John C. and Mrs. Hill, of Costock Rectory.

MR. A. H. KELLY AND MISS OAKES

The engagement is announced between Arthur Hamilton Kelly, 1st Bn., The Essex Regiment, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. P. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, of Bedford, and Georgina Apphia Mabel Oakes, only child of Mrs. Saurin, of The Abbey, Penally, Pembrokeshire.

MR. J. L. WINBERG AND MISS M. SHEPHERD

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. L. Winberg, Royal Tank Corps, and Muriel, daughter of the late Mr. G. A. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, of Sedgemoor, Ootacamund, Southern India.

MR. P. J. MACKEY AND MISS E. TOPHAM

The engagement is announced between Philip John Mackey, elder son of Mrs. A. C. Mackey, of 185c, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, and Eileen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Topham, of Marylands, Downage, Hendon.

MR. L. E. VAN BAERLE AND MISS CRESSINGHAM

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lucius Eugene van Baerle, Ikotmbo Estate, Calabar, only son of Captain E. van Baerle, O.B.E., and the late Mrs. van Baerle, Nevern Cottage, Kensington, W., and Lylie Montrein, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Cressingham, D.S.O., and Mrs. Cressingham, Dunedin, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

MR. W. B. CARSLAKE AND MISS CERESOLE

The engagement is announced between William Bampfield Carslake, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Carslake, of Highwood, The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.20, and Beatrice, only daughter of Dr. and Madame Edouard Ceresole, of Mon Choix, Chailly-sur-Lausanne, Switzerland.

MR. G. ELSWORTHY AND MISS FOX

The engagement is announced between Gordon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Elsworthy, of 97, Addison-road, W.14, and Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. S. N. Fox, of 19, Brunswick-gardens, W.8.

MR. H. MORTON AND MISS BLUCKE

The marriage of Mr. Harold Morton and Miss Ethel Mary Blucke will take place quietly at the parish church, Monxton, near Andover, on February 20, at 2.30.

MARRIAGES

SIR EDWARD REID AND MLLE. FENOULT

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Michael's, Cornhill, of Sir Edward James Reid, Bt., elder son of the late Sir James Reid, Bt., and the Hon. Lady Reid, of 72, Grosvenor-street, W., and Mlle. Tatiana Fenoult, daughter of Colonel Alexandre Fenoult, formerly of the Russian Imperial Guard, and Mme. Fenoult, both of Leipzig. The Rev. J. H. Ellison officiated, and Archbishop Lord Davidson gave the blessing.

The bride, who was given away by M. E. Sabline, wore a gown of white satin, with a veil trimmed with two flounces of old Brussels lace. She carried a posy of small roses and forget-me-nots, and Mlle. Anna Hognel was the train-bearer. There were also two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Margaret Reid and Miss Victoria Reid (sisters of the bridegroom)—and they all wore dresses of flame-coloured satin and tulle, with coatees of satin.

Lieutenant J. P. L. Reid, R.N. (brother of the bridegroom), was best man. A reception was held at 72, Grosvenor-street, when among the guests were:—

The Hon. Lady Reid, the Hon. Everard Baring and Miss Audrey Baring, Mrs. John Reid, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Major the Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring and Mr. Francis Baring, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. C. C. Liddell, Sir John Salt, Mr. J. W. Cooper, Mrs. Hoult-Jackson, the Hon. Alexander Baring, the Hon. Arthur Villiers, Mrs. Armytage, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Mungo Buxton, Mr. Charles and Mr. Neville Fisher, Miss Pridham, Mr. and Mrs. Eveleigh, Miss Joan Foster, Sir Harry and Lady Baldwin, Mr. C. F. Waterson, Mr. D. Read, Lady Mount Stephen, Mme. Treuman, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, Colonel and Mrs. Johns, Miss R. Fisher, Miss Wyatt, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. R. Bedford, and Miss Bedford, Dr. and Mrs. Bulloch, Mrs. Harold Williams, Mrs. Watt, and Miss Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lubbock, Mme. Botcharsky, Mrs. Pentland, Mr. H. W. Samson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Dell's Peel, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Miss Anna and Miss Victoria Keppel and the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, Mme. Zbovieff, the Hon. Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Violet Mills, Lady Cecily Vesey, Miss Bridget and Master John Vesey.

Lady Edward Grosvenor, Lady Desborough, M. and Mme. Peter Bark, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchiner, Mr. Frederick Chamberlin, Dr. Richard Ellis and Miss Ellis, Mr. R. H. Franklin, the Rev. M. and Mrs. Devine, Earl and Countess Spencer, Lady Margaret Spencer and the Hon. George Spencer, Lady Annaly, Mr. A. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Glyn, Lady Addis and Miss Addis, Miss Isabel Gordon, the former Imperial Consul for Russia and Mme. Ganbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ryder, the Hon. Lady Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller and the Misses Rockefeller, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, Mrs. Lionel Bulteel, Mrs. Thatcher, Lieutenant-Commander Thatcher and Miss Thatcher, the Dowager Lady Hillingdon, Mr. W. B. Gair, Mr. Alfred Mildmay, Mme. Goeuel, Miss Pitt-Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Adam, the Hon. Alexander Henry and Mrs. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, Mr. R. J. Lewis, Mrs. Colin Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Goodden, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Goodden, Mrs. Basil Hankey, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mrs. Gordon, and Dr. Monteith.

The honeymoon is being spent on the Continent, and the bride wore a wine-coloured travelling dress under a tweed coat of the same colour and a cross fox fur.

MR. R. MORTIMER AND MISS G. STUDD

The marriage arranged between Reginald Mortimer, of Wigmore, Capel, Surrey, and Gwendolen (Dum), daughter of the late Edward and Helen Studd, took place quietly in London last week. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer are leaving for South America. All letters will be forwarded.

METHODIST UNION AND CHURCH PROPERTIES

At a recent meeting of the Wesleyan Chapel Committee in Manchester a discussion took place as to the policy to be adopted before Methodist Union is actually consummated so far as the securing of new sites and new property is concerned. It was unanimously agreed that where the three Churches are willing to combine in the erection of a new sanctuary the property should be settled upon the trusts of one of the model deeds, a clause being inserted to the effect that, when union is consummated, the chapel and appurtenances shall automatically vest under the provisions of the new model deed which has already been approved by the three Conferences. It was also agreed to recommend that in such cases the Chapel Committee should be authorized to make grants on condition that the chapel authorities of the other two Churches were willing to do the same. With regard to the proceeds of sale, in cases where property is sold before union is effected, it was felt that the best course would be for the several Conferences to empower the trustees to transfer any part of such proceeds to schemes which are unitedly undertaken, but that the money should not actually be paid over until union is brought about.

On Saturday, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, the oldest inhabitant of Anglesey, celebrated her 100th birthday.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

TO-NIGHT.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester (Newman's band).

JANUARY 22.—Fernie Hunt ball, Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 23.—Grantham Hospital ball, Grantham Aerodrome (by permission of the officer commanding and the officers of the 3rd Training School).

JANUARY 24.—East Kent Hunt ball, St. Albans Court, Nonington, Dover (lent by Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, University Arms Hotel.

JANUARY 31.—Royal Artillery (Winter) ball, the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich.
4th Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, Spa Hotel, Bath.

FEBRUARY 5.—Meynell Hunt ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.

FEBRUARY 6.—The Fitzwilliam Hunt ball, Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough (by kind permission of Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey).

FEBRUARY 7.—Cottesmore Hunt ball.

FEBRUARY 12.—Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Drag Hunt ball, Cobham Hall, near Maidstone (lent by the Earl of Darnley).
Essex Territorial Officers' third annual ball, Hotel Cecil, 9 p.m.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's and the Robin Hoods' band).
Eighth Annual Military ball, 5th Battalion, K.O.Y.L.I., The Mansion House, Doncaster, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Annual ball of the 3rd (Brecknock and Mons) Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment, the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny.

FEBRUARY 20.—Cambridge University United Hunts ball, University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 28.—The North Warwickshire Hunt Club ball, The Shire Hall, Warwick.

MARCH 14.—West Surrey and Horsell Beagles Hunt ball, St. George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club, Weybridge (Dick Richards' band).

APRIL 25.—Bath and County Club ball.

SOUTH OXON DRAG

A company of about 300 assembled at the Catherine Wheel Hotel, Henley-on-Thames, on Friday, when the first annual ball in connexion with the South Oxon Drag Hunt took place. Blackburn's Aldershot band played. Among those present were:—

Major Riches and Mr. G. P. Male (Joint Masters), Mr. George Shirland (chairman), Miss N. Riches (hon. secretary), Colonel and Mrs. Cousins, Mr. Walter Fryer, Mr. Colin Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Colonel and Mrs. Elliot, Captain and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Villiers David, Lady David, the Hon. J. and Mrs. Henniker-Major, Captain and Mrs. Eric Noble, Mrs. Viasto, Captain Tuke, Commander and Mrs. De La Poer, Captain and Mrs. Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinando, Mr. and Mrs. Birch-Crisp and party, Dr. and Mrs. Parry-Price, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Keene, Captain and Mrs. Headington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poulton, Mr. F. R. Thackray, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttelton-Wheeler, the Misses Maberly-Smith, Mr. Arthur Thompson, Miss Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Robinson, Miss Lindemere, Mr. A. R. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Goffe Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Turton Green, Mr. C. M. Phillips, Mr. Drummond, Miss Vigor, Mr. G. Gillies Shuck, Miss Shuck, Miss Spiller, Miss Pinistead, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Miss Stokes, Mr. F. H. Stewart, Miss D. T. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Blackmore, Mr. Ross Sheriton, Mr. Kirkwood House, Mr. A. D. Sherwood Smith, Mr. Carson Nicholls, Mr. L. Thimbleby, Mr. and Mrs. C. Trevor, Mr. Burton Fraser, Mr. H. R. F. Burr, and Mr. Pat Burr.

FUNERALS

GENERAL SIR JOSCELINE WODEHOUSE

The funeral of General Sir Josceline Wodehouse took place at Woking Crematorium on Saturday, when the service was conducted by the Rev. D. R. Evans. Sergeants of the Royal Horse Artillery acted as bearers. The family mourners were:—Lady Wodehouse (widow), Mr. A. Wodehouse (son), and Mr. Sitwell (brother-in-law). Among others present were:—

Major-General Sir James Brunker, Colonel-Commandant, Royal Artillery (representing the Surrey Council of the British Legion), Lady Brunker, Major-General Sir Frederic Mercer, General Sir Henry Watkis, Brigadier E. O. Lewin, Brigadier J. G. B. Allardyce (representing the Royal Artillery, Aldershot), Brigadier-General Kays, Brigadier-General E. J. M. Wood (representing the Godalming branch of the British Legion), General Sir John Woon, Miss Woon, Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Perceval, General Sir Alexander Wilson, Brigadier-General J. W. G. Roy (representing General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien), Brigadier-General and Mrs. Caulfeild, Mr. R. Caulfeild, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Vallentin, Captain F. Drummond, Colonel J. S. Miller, Major N. Willoughby, Captain E. R. Napper, Regimental Sergeant-Major Smirke, Major and Mrs. Arbuthnott, Mrs. Hugh Mackey, Colonel R. M. Rodwell, Dr. W. S. Colman, Colonel Lock, the Rev. Launcelot Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Parker, Mr. H. Floyd, and Mr. Charles May.

SIR PATRICK BLAKE

The funeral of Sir Patrick Blake took place on Saturday at St. Mary's Church, Datchet. The officiating clergy were the Rev. H. J. Hensman (son-in-law), vicar of St. Catherine's, Gloucester, and the Rev. T. R. Russell Potter, vicar of Datchet. Mr. M. Akerman was at the organ. The mourners were:—Lady Blake (widow), Commander C. P. Blake, R.N., and Mrs. Blake (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Hensman (daughter), Mrs. Fillingham (sister), Miss Blake (sister), Mr. George Fillingham (nephew) and Mrs. Fillingham, Mr. Charles Mark Dalrymple (stepson), Miss Stewart (sister-in-law), the Countess of Cassillis (sister-in-law), and Sir Edward MacTaggart-Stewart (brother-in-law).

There were also present:—

Major-General Sir William and Lady Fry, Colonel A. W. Prior and Miss Prior, Lady Palmer, Sir Charles Shaw, General E. S. and Mrs. Coke, Colonel A. G. and Mrs. Shaw, Major St. Ledger, Major T. Wilson, Major W. C. P. Jay, Major and Mrs. Bourne-May, Captain W. and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Russell-Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baily, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Mumford, Mr. S. Soden, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spurling, Mr. S. Osborn, Mr. Arthur Rackley, Mr. W. J. White, Mr. A. J. Burnett, Mrs. Hodges, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Uposti, Mrs. Cox, Dr. M. S. Elder, Miss Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dubbery, and Mr. Percy Noble.

MRS. WARD JACKSON

The funeral took place at Corfe, near Taunton, on Saturday of Mrs. Una Ward Jackson, wife of Captain C. Ward Jackson, of Hayne, Corfe. The Rev. G. C. Fry (vicar) officiated, assisted by the Rev. V. A. C. Ransome (rector of Pendomer). The family mourners were Captain Ward Jackson (husband), Mr. H. Noel Whiting (son), Mrs. Dunbar (daughter), Major and Mrs. R. W. Manderson (son-in-law and daughter), and Mrs. Murphy. Others present included:—

Major-General Sir Herbert Raitt, Colonel W. H. Speke, M.F.H., Colonel Paull, Colonel T. Glynn, the Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Oakeley, Mr. J. C. de las Casas, Major and Mrs. Connop, Major and Mrs. Parkes, Captain and Mrs. Cuthbert Matterson, Captain Gore-Langton, Judge the Hon. Walter Lindley, Mrs. Done, Miss Newton, Miss Fergusson, Mr. E. M. Pulman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. C. H. Goodland, Mr. P. Rudd, Mr. L. W. Bosley, and members of the staff at Hayne.

Captain Francis Ward Jackson (son), aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, was unable to be present.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Dr. A. B. Rendle, Keeper of the Department of Botany in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, retired from the Museum yesterday on reaching the age limit. He joined the Department in 1888 and had been Keeper since 1906. Dr. Rendle is the editor of the *Journal of Botany* and Honorary Professor of Botany to the Royal Horticultural Society, and was for four years president of the Linnean Society. He is succeeded by the Deputy Keeper, Mr. J. Ramsbottom.

Mr. J. H. Soulsby, the Assistant Keeper in charge of the Library, also retires from his post to-day, after nearly 38 years' service at the British Museum. Mr. Soulsby, a New Zealander, originally entered the Department of Printed Books at Bloomsbury, where he became Superintendent of the Copyright Office and Map Room, and Deputy Superintendent of the Reading Room. He was transferred to South Kensington in 1909, and became Librarian in 1921.

A BISHOP'S WORK

The Bishop of Lichfield, in his Diocesan Magazine, gives some figures about his work. During 1929 he held four ordinations, administered confirmation at 113 centres, preached 149 sermons in his own diocese, apart from confirmation addresses, and 45 sermons outside the diocese. In addition to Bishops' meetings and meetings of Convocation and the Church Assembly, he attended 50 committees within his diocese and 21 outside. His correspondence amounted to about 6,000 letters, and he estimates that he travelled nearly 20,000 miles. He thinks that any other Bishop with a large diocese could show a similar record.

THE BIRTH OF VENUS

BOTTICELLI AND POLIZIANO

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Of all the Italian pictures now at Burlington House Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" is the most popular. Its exquisite grace makes an immediate appeal that keeps a throng of admirers round it from morning to night. It is easy to wax enthusiastic about the robust action of the flying Winds, the gaiety of the rippled water and the fluttering leaves, the splendid draperies of the waiting handmaid on the shore, and the half-timid yet half-assured beauty of Venus herself.

These things we all judge for ourselves. Some aspects of the picture, however, are not understood by looking at it and admiring it. It does not dim an æsthetic appreciation to consider them.

On January 28, 1475, a tournament was held in Florence in which the chief honours were won by Giuliano, brother of the great Lorenzo de' Medici. Angelo Poliziano, a young man of 21, an intimate of the Medici and already well known as a scholar and poet, set to work to celebrate the event in a poem written not in Latin as the fashion was, but in Italian. This, the so-called "Stanze per la Giostra," was never finished, probably owing to the untimely death of Giuliano in the Pazzi conspiracy three years later. What remains is one of the most delicious fragments of Italian poetry, full of classical reminiscence, yet alive with the vigour of the Renaissance. The hero, Giuliano, falls in love with the lovely Simonetta and is transported in vision to the Realm of Venus. The doors of the palace of the goddess are engraved with mythological scenes. One of them depicts the birth of Venus. Poliziano describes it (in free English paraphrase) as follows:—

An ocean-born maiden of divine countenance rides on a shell wafted to shore by amorous zephyrs. The Heavens rejoice. The foam, the sea, the shell, the blowing of the Winds all seem true, all seem real. You seem to see the eyes of this Divinity shining and the sky and the elements laughing around her. You seem to see the white-robed Hours treading the sandy shore, the breeze ruffling their heavy flowing locks, resembling one another as sisters.

You could swear that the goddess had just come from the deep, her right hand pressed to her hair, her left shielding her lovely breast. You could swear that the sand grew flowers and grass at the touch of her divine foot. And then, with strange happy look, she is received by the three nymphs and wrapped in a starry mantle.

Here then is Botticelli's picture in a passage pretending to describe a carved panel. The differences are slight, the position of Venus's hands is reversed, and the expectant handmaid Hours are reduced to one.

Two things are further to be remarked—first, that Poliziano himself was trying, in his description, to reconstruct the lost painting of Venus Anodyomene by Apelles, and, secondly, that the literary origin of the scene is to be found in Homer's second Hymn to Aphrodite. It is possible, too, that Botticelli was familiar with the Homeric hymn, although it would not have furnished him with the details he could only have taken from Poliziano.

Those who know the picture in its usual place at the Uffizi in Florence cannot have helped comparing the attitude of the central figure with the statue of the so-called Medici Venus exhibited in a neighbouring room. The temptation to connect the two works must be resisted, however, for the statue was not acquired by the Medici till long after Botticelli's death and only brought to Florence at the end of the 17th century. It is impossible that the painter should have seen this actual work, though it is not improbable that he may have known other ancient statues in the same conventional attitude.

The Simonetta of the poem was a real lady, Simonetta Cattanio, beloved of Giuliano, and it is sad to think that she died only a year after the tournament of which she was the uncrowned queen. Her likeness has been recognized in the handmaid Hour of this picture.

Botticelli's debt to Poliziano is by no means limited to this picture; both the Primavera and the Mars and Venus of the National Gallery are directly inspired by the same poem. In both of these pictures, too, we find idealized portraits of Giuliano and Simonetta.

Lovers of Botticelli who are not familiar with the "Stanze" will find great delight in reading the poem. It is not only that the painter has illustrated certain of the poet's scenes: the spirit is the same; the half-mystic paganism, the frank delight in beauty, the appreciation of Nature are common to them both, and they are typical of their epoch.

There is no English translation of the "Stanze," but there is a French version by the Countess de Lalaing, published at Brussels in 1853.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT THE ALBERT HALL

The annual festival of Dr. Barnardo's Homes was held at the Albert Hall on Saturday. LORD EBBISHAM, the new honorary treasurer of the Homes, presided. Lady Ebbisham received purses in aid of the funds of the Young Helpers' League, and presented banners, badges, and shields for conspicuous service. The special work of this League is to care for the sick, crippled, and ailing children in the Homes, and for this purpose helpers are sought among the young people of the well-to-do and middle classes. Last year 545 cots were supported by the League in hospitals and special branches of the Homes.

The Albert Hall was filled with a great audience of grown-up people and children, who were delighted by an ample and varied entertainment, in which about 1,000 of the 8,000 children in Dr. Barnardo's Homes took part. A large choir, ranged tier above tier, sang at intervals, and in the arena groups of boys and girls went through a number of performances. One of the most attractive of these was *Alice in Wonderland*, by boys of the Boys' Garden City. The odd and picturesque beings who figure in the book appeared one after another and engaged in a series of characteristic acts, while the choir sang parts of the well-known verses. *The Garden*, an allegory, was performed by boys from the William Baker Technical School, small children from the Girls' Village Home accompanied nursery rhymes with appropriate action, and the Barnardo Brownie Band gave a musical performance descriptive of a sledge party. The physical fitness which suitable exercises produce was well illustrated in displays given by boys from the Watts Naval Training School, and the Russell-Cotes Nautical School.

Among those present on the platform were:—

Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lord Cushendun, Lord and Lady Daryngton, Lord and Lady Craigavyle, Lady Fry, Sir F. Astley-Corbett, Lady Cunliffe, Sir F. Cunningham, Amy Lady Coleridge, Sir John and Lady Kerr, Lady Jordan, Sir Frederick and Lady Maurice, Lady Carmichael, Lady Whitley-Thomson, Sir Albert Kitson, Sir William and Lady Jarratt, Lady Holland-Pryor, Prebendary Talbot-Rice, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Barnardo, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Stoke Newington.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE

Prospective candidates may now obtain the regulations and syllabus for this year's examination in agriculture to be held under the auspices of the National Agricultural Examination Board at Leeds University on April 8 and following days. Applications for permission to sit must be sent in not later than Thursday, February 20. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, or the secretary, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

PARIS FASHIONS

MATERIALS FOR THE FUTURE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the Rue de la Paix dressmakers are now choosing materials for the spring and summer. They include figured chiffons, light crêpes and voiles, light tweeds for warm weather, jerseys in tweed patterns, and tweeds woven on jersey looms. Except on printed chiffon, the patterns are small and colours are bright and harmoniously mixed.

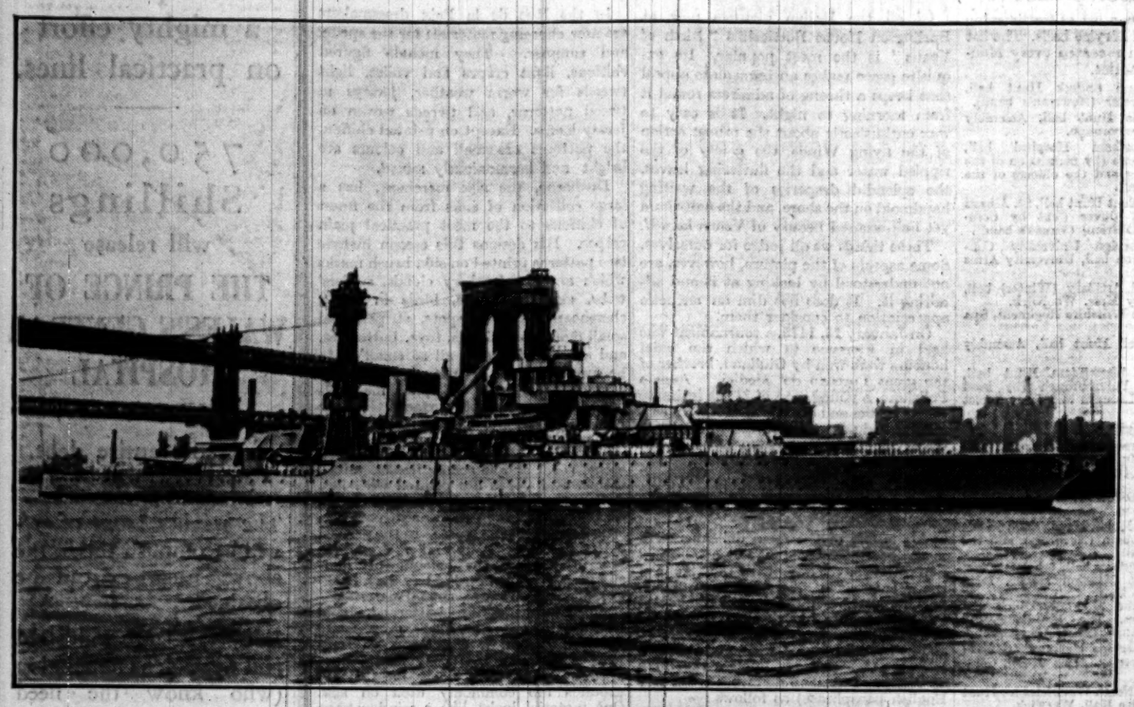
Ducharne, the silk merchant, has a large collection of silks from the finest of chiffons to the most practical plain crêpes. His designs this season include lace patterns printed on silk, brush marks which are like feathery clouds, spiders' webs, skeleton leaves, birds in flight, chessboard checks, spots, stripes, and small figures of animals, toys, butterflies, and ships in full sail, all so small as to be recognizable for what they are only when near at hand. The plain materials have rough or shot surfaces. Crêpe Monique is soft and supple with a sheen on the surface; Crêpe Nicole is even lighter and more supple; Crêpe Lama, a printed crêpe, is for simple spring frocks. Silks, satins, and voiles are printed with lace patterns; there is also printed crêpe de Chine, mostly in small, stiff patterns, such as lines, checks, spots. In the printed chiffons designed by Mlle. Josephine Marval are all the colours of midsummer, arranged on light or dark backgrounds. There are also metal materials—lamé gauze, highly patterned, gold leaves and flowers on black, grey, white mousseline, and lace patterns to form what looks like lace over silk. Spot patterns printed on finely lined backgrounds are commonly used on silk. One material looks like a window-pane beaten by driving rain; and there are delicate skeleton leaf patterns on crêpe de Chine or chiffon. A spider-web design by M. Michel Dubost looks as fragile as the reality; one such has a background of wild parsley. In tweed and geometrical designs the colours are strong; in more delicate designs on silk and satin they are paler and softer. The only light materials which have colours both strong and delicate are the chiffons. Scotch plaids are to be seen on taffeta and satin.

The whole collection is fairly designed to meet the needs of summer. There may be a silk tweed coat and skirt for morning, a flowered crêpe de Chine for afternoon, and a flowered chiffon for evening. Woollen materials imitate silk materials, and silken materials look as nearly like woollens as may be. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the two.

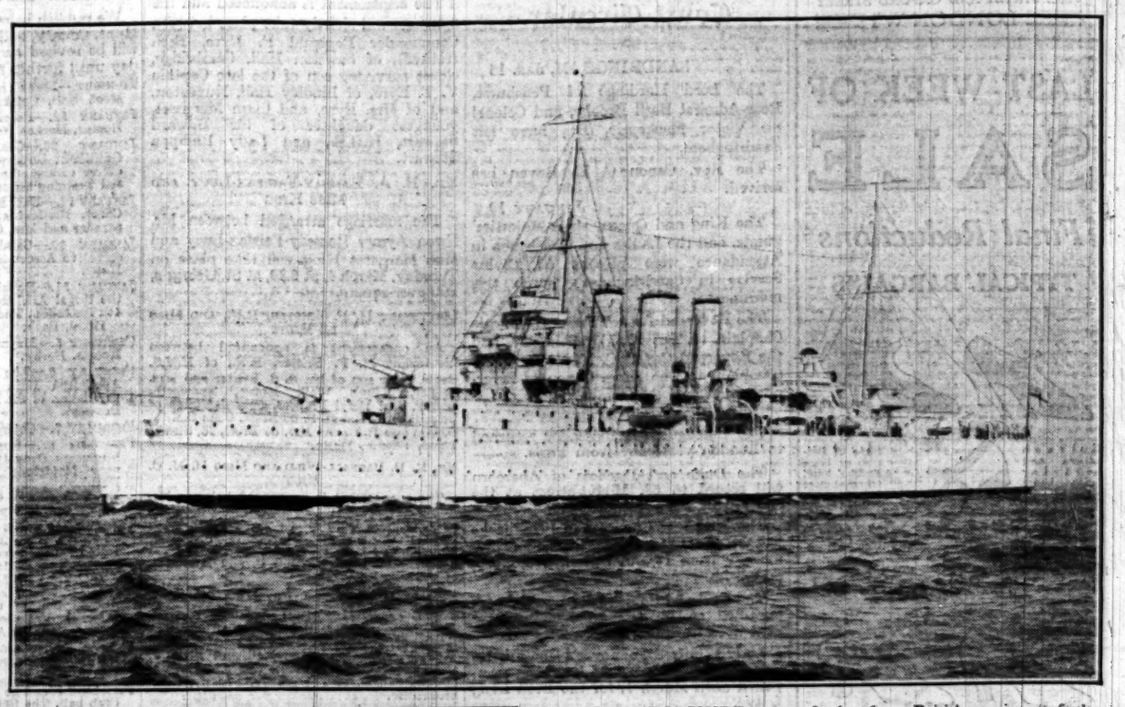
In wool alone, and in silk and wool mixed, there are many pleasing materials of light weight. Meyer et Cie, who are making Friska as much as ever, have a new tussore of silk and wool called Tussynia. Madiana, which is all wool and very light, can be had, like most of the light wool or silk and w

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

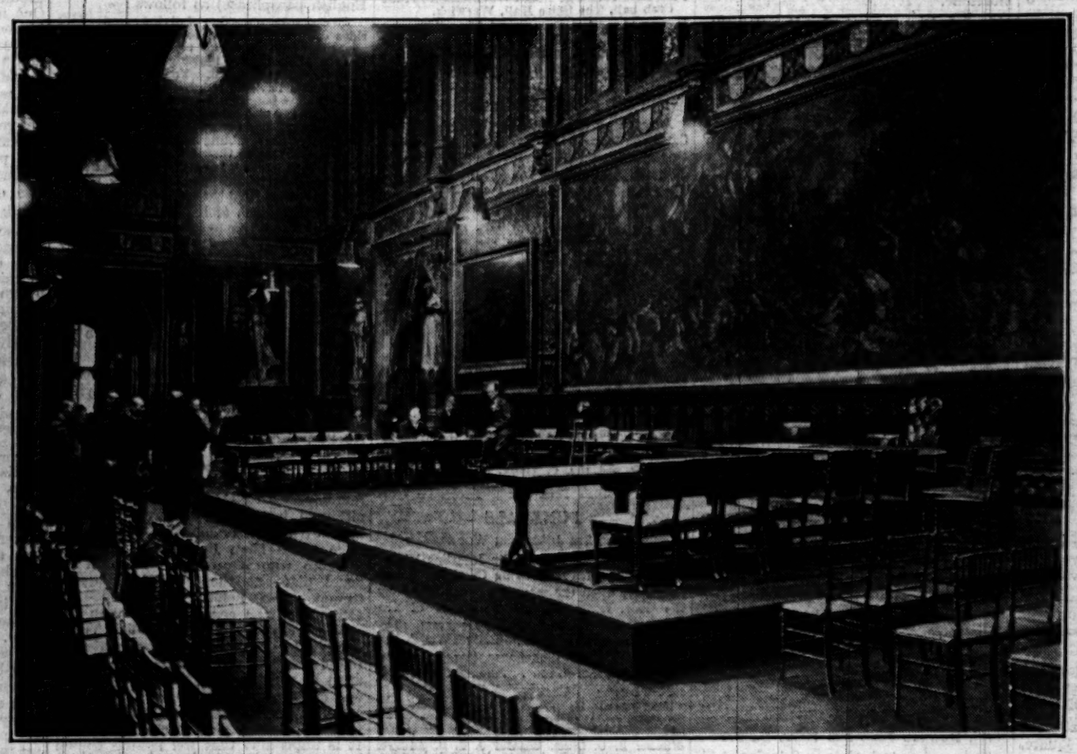
ENGLAND v. WALES AT CARDIFF

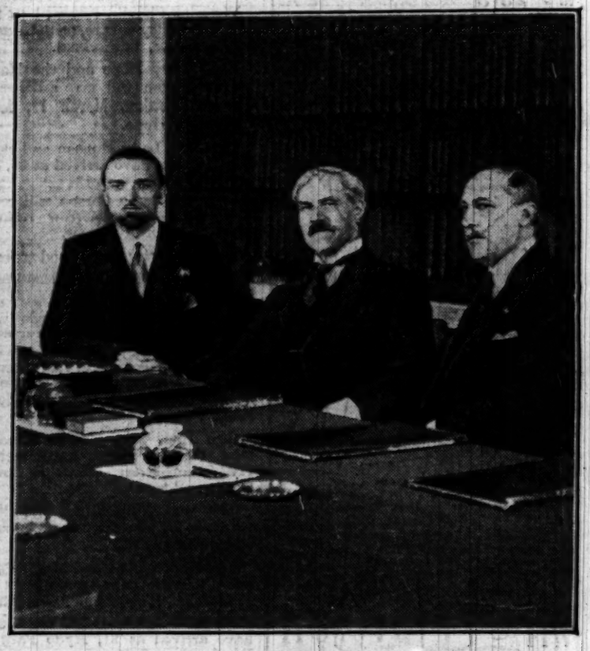


THE WEST VIRGINIA.—The limitation of the size of battleships is one of the questions to be discussed at the Naval Conference, which opens to-morrow. The West Virginia, seen above, is one of the latest type of United States battleship, and has a displacement of 32,600 tons.



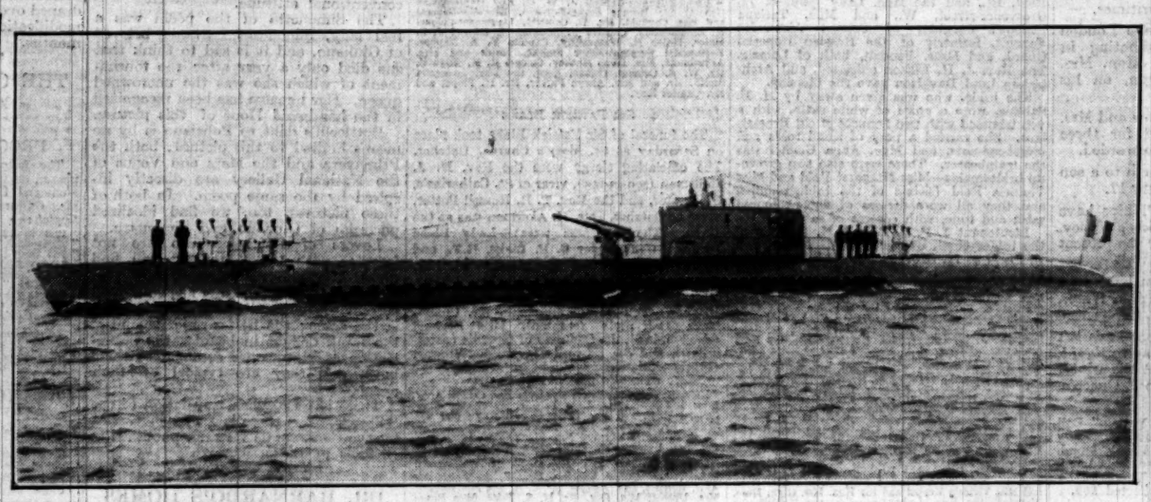
H.M.S. SHROPSHIRE, one of the four British cruisers of the 1925-26 Estimates of the "London" Class, which was launched in July, 1928. She has a displacement of 10,000 tons, an extreme length of 630 feet, a speed of 32¼ knots.





ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES.—All the delegations to the Naval Conference have arrived in London, and this morning the Prime Minister will meet all the members at No. 10, Downing-street. Above on the left M. Briand (centre) is seen with Mr. Henderson (right) and M. de Fleuriau at Victoria Station. The picture on the right shows Signor Grandi (left) and the Italian Ambassador with Mr. MacDonald at No. 10. Centre: The Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, where the King will open the Conference to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES to the Naval Conference, photographed at their hotel. Left to right: Commodore Walter Hose (Chief of the Naval Staff), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defence), and Colonel George Vanier.



THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.—One of the important issues that will be discussed at the Naval Conference is the limitation in the size and number of submarines. Above is a submarine of the Ondine class, one of the smaller French types. This class has a displacement of 600 tons surface and 765 tons submerged.

ADMIRAL SIR R. Y. TYRWHITT, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief the Nore in succession to Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair.

WARRANT-OFFICER DAL MOLIN, the Italian airman, who was killed near Desenzano yesterday. He was the only Italian to complete the course in the Schneider Trophy contest last year.

LOUVRE

Winter Sale

The Store will remain open until 6.30 p.m. during Sale.

Special Offer of VELOUR HATS which have been reduced from as much as 3 & 2½ gns. Now to be cleared at 21/-

Very smart and new is this charming combination of Scott and flag, which is expressed in a gaily patterned wool. The Sale Price 10/11

This smart Three-piece is perfectly tailored from patterned velour and fully lined. The skirt is tailored to the waist in the new style, which marks the jumper-fashioned from French wool—to be worn inside or out. In beige or wine. Sale Price 6½ gns

Two-piece Jumper suit of fine wool stockinette. The jumper is of natural shade with wool design on front and back in colours to tone. The pleated skirt is in plain shades of red, almond, navy or brown. Sale Price 52/6

Molyneux has achieved a perfect line in this exquisite frock of black chiffon, trimmed with "perle fine." Designed to give importance to the natural waisting, it fits closely round the hips, from which the dainty point skirt falls in graceful folds. Sale Price 6 gns

THE LOUVRE · OXFORD CIRCUS

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ENGLAND'S WIN AT CARDIFF.—A general view of the field of play at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday during the Rugby Football match between Wales and England. Contrary to expectations, England won by 11 points to three points. England had not won there since 1913, and that was the only time they had won at Cardiff since they first played there in 1892.

Obituary

MR. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN

MOSLEM EDUCATION IN INDIA

Our Allahabad Correspondent telegraphs that Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, who was formerly vice-chancellor of Aligarh University, and member of the India Council, died at Aligarh on Saturday.

The Sahibzada was a devoted and single-minded worker in the cause of Indian Moslem education. Coming of a family of some territorial consequence, he was a student at the Mohamedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, in the great days when Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had a band of large-hearted and large-minded teachers, British and Indian, to assist him in developing the traditions of the college. He absorbed and cherished these traditions, and through life, whether he was sojourning in this country, actively assisting in the campaign of the Aga Khan to provide funds for raising it to the status of a university, reached 10 years ago, or serving as Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh was his constant love and hope.

He completed his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1894. In the same year he was appointed a trustee of Aligarh College, and retained active association with it to the end. In 1906 he accepted the secretaryship of the Mohamedan Educational Conference, held annually at different Indian centres. He also assisted the various provincial conferences for the promotion of Mohamedan education, presiding over that in Bengal in 1911 and that in Bombay in 1914. When the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced at the close of 1909 he represented in the United Provinces Legislature for three years the Mohamedan constituency of Agra. He contributed his full share to the work of forming the All-India Moslem League.

From the autumn of 1917 the Sahibzada spent seven years in this country as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State, being by third Mohamedan to be nominated thereto. He led a retired life owing to his studious habits and his poor health. On returning to Aligarh toward the close of 1924 he was selected to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, and much to his disquiet found many departures from the traditions of Sir Syed Ahmad. The jubilee of the college, founded in 1875, was drawing near, and the Sahibzada, eager to raise large fresh endowments, was reluctant to make the sweeping reforms which were needed lest the inevitable publicity should stem the flow of patriotic gifts. It was not until after the celebrations were over that he made a serious attempt to see that the statutes, ordinances, and regulations of the University were observed in letter and spirit. The Inquiry Committee of 1927 under Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola stated in their report that he was the first Vice-Chancellor to do so. He was thoroughly honest and it is likely that, despite the strong temptation to stay his hand for the jubilee, he would have remedied the ills he saw so clearly had not his vigour been impaired by serious ill-health. He retired from the Vice-Chancellorship toward the close of 1926, but continued to live at Aligarh, and had the consolation in the last year or two of his life of seeing the introduction of comprehensive reforms, and the University started anew on a more hopeful path.

CANON G. C. BLAXLAND

Canon George Cuthbert Blaxland died on Saturday at his residence at Oxford. The third son of Mr. George Blaxland, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, he was born in 1852 and was educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took honours in the classical schools. He was ordained in 1876 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, and in 1880 was appointed domestic chaplain to Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London. From 1884 to 1906 he was vicar of St. Andrew's, Haverstock Hill, and he then became rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, resigning in 1924. In 1914, when the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich was created, he was appointed examining chaplain to the first Bishop (Dr. H. B. Hodgson) and hon. canon of the cathedral. Canon Blaxland married first Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Ewan Christian, the architect, and secondly Bertha, daughter of Mr. Robert Squire, and had three sons and two daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAWSON

Major-General Vesey John Dawson died on Friday night at the age of 76 at Remenham Place, Henley, the residence of his brother, Brigadier-General Sir Douglas Dawson.

Eighteen months after his birth, his father, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. T. Vesey Dawson, The Coldstream Guards, who was brother of the third Lord Cremorne and first Earl of Dartrey, was killed at the battle of Inkerman. With his younger brother, Douglas, he went to Eton in 1867, to Mr. Oscar Browning's house, and both brothers joined The Coldstream Guards and both served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85. In 1900 Vesey Dawson was appointed to command the regiment and regimental district of the Irish Guards. He commanded the 15th Infantry Brigade at Belfast from 1906-8, and the 2nd London Division of the Territorial Force from 1908-12, when he was succeeded by the late General Sir Charles Monro. He was made C.V.O. in 1902, and retired from the Army in 1914. Sir Douglas Dawson now succeeds his brother as heir-presumptive to the barony of Cremorne.

The funeral will be at Remenham Church to-morrow at 2.30.

MR. GUY ELLIS

Mr. Arthur Guy Ellis, who died last week at his home at Grayshott, at the age of 73, was born at The Brand, Loughborough, the son of a former member of Parliament for Leicester. Educated at Uppingham School under Thring, he was admitted a solicitor in 1882, and joined the firm of Harting and Son and Ellis, Lincoln's Inn-fields. In 1900 he joined the firm of Ellis, Leathley, and Willes, Raymond-buildings, which was later amalgamated with Ingpen and Armitage. He retired in 1925. He married first, in 1890, Edith Cecil Pierce Serocold, who died in 1909 without issue; and secondly, in 1915, Lucy Evelyne Biggs, grand-niece of the late Sir Francis Galton, F.R.S.

Mr. Ellis, who came of a Quaker family, joined the Church of Rome early in life and devoted himself to foreign missionary work. For the last 30 years he was hon. treasurer for the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, 59, Eccleston-square. In 1927 he was created by Pope Pius XI. a Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great. He was a member of the Surrey local committee of the National Trust, and a member of the board of guardians at Alton, Hants. He shared his wife's artistic tastes and the social life of Hindhead and Haslemere.

THE REV. G. S. TYACK

While preparing for the celebration of holy communion at Claxby Parish Church, Lincs, early yesterday morning, the rector, the Rev. George Smith Tyack, collapsed and died. His body was discovered by his son. Mr. Tyack, who was 72, had suffered from heart trouble for some time. A graduate of Durham University, he was ordained in 1881 to the curacy of Alford, and after holding other curacies in Lincolnshire and Staffordshire was appointed rector of North Cotes in 1910. In 1916 the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. E. L. Hicks) collated him to the vicarage of Caistor with Holton-le-Moor and Clixby. About a year ago he became rector of Claxby with Normanby. He was the author of "The Cross in Ritual, Architecture, and Art," "Historic Dress of the Clergy," "A Book about Bells," and "Lore and Legend of the English Church."

MRS. J. H. HERTZ

Mrs. J. H. Hertz, the wife of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, died on Saturday in a London nursing home. She had been ill for some months, but was thought to be making progress towards recovery. She was Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Freed, of New York City, where she was born in 1880. The family produced more than one Rabbi of distinction, among them being Rabbi Jacob Reinowitz, who was for many years Ecclesiastical Assessor to the late Chief Rabbi in England, Dr. Adler. Mrs. Hertz graduated as B.A. at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, having specialized in education and domestic art, and acquired much experience of both Jewish and general settlement work. Ever since she came to this country in 1913 with her husband, who in that year was elected Chief Rabbi, Mrs. Hertz had devoted herself to communal work, taking an active part in social and charitable institutions. She married Dr. Hertz in 1904 and by him had six children, all of whom survive her. She was a woman of great personal charm and dignity, and was much beloved and respected.

MR. F. P. RAMSEY

MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

Mr. F. P. Ramsey, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, died in London yesterday after an operation. Although he was only 26, he was already accepted as an authority on mathematical logic.

The elder son of Mr. Arthur Stanley Ramsey, President of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Frank Plumpton Ramsey was born in 1903, was a scholar at Winchester College, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, with a scholarship. He passed both parts of the Mathematical Tripos with distinction, and was placed among the Wranglers in Part 2 in 1923. He was Allen University scholar in 1924, and was elected to a Fellowship at King's College in the same year and was appointed University mathematical lecturer.

Ramsey's interests were on the border line between mathematics and logic. In his most important published paper he developed the foundations of mathematics on the general lines of Whitehead and Russell, using the work of Wittgenstein to uphold this system against Continental criticism. He had written also on universals in *Mind*, and on the theory of taxation and the theory of saving in the *Economic Journal*. He was accepted as an authority on mathematical logic, and at the time of his last illness was occupied with a general treatise on logic which was eagerly expected by those who knew him and his work.

From his earliest school days in Cambridge, through his time at Winchester and at Trinity, Ramsey was always intellectually precocious beyond his years, and had invariably taken his place on equal terms with those who were several years his senior. But with his precocity he combined great simpleness of mind and manner and character. He was built physically also on a large scale. His contemporaries recognized in him a mind of extraordinary capacity and promise on the territory between mathematics and philosophical and moral science. There was no one in Cambridge among the younger men who would be considered his equal for power and quality of mind, and also for boldness and originality of conception in one of the most difficult subjects of study. His early death means a grievous loss to science as well as to his friends and his college.

He married in 1925 Miss Lettice Cautley Baker, and leaves two daughters.

DAL MOLIN

A BRILLIANT AIRMAN

Our Aeronautical Correspondent writes of Warrant Officer Tommaso Dal Molin, whose death as the result of a trial flight yesterday is recorded on another page:—

Dal Molin was one of the team of five pilots who came over from Italy to challenge Great Britain's right to retain the Schneider Trophy last year, and he proved to be the only Italian officer who finished the course over the Solent. He flew the Macchi 52 Bis, Major de Bernardi's record-making machine of the previous year and a modification of the 1927 Italian trophy machine, whereas all his companions flying the latest type were forced to retire from the contest through engine or machine trouble. He finished second owing to the disqualification of Flying Officer Atcherley, and averaged 284.2 m.p.h. over the course, as compared with the speed of 328.63 m.p.h. made by Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn in the Supermarine Rolls-Royce racing seaplane. He came from the north of Italy, having been born at Vicenza, and was only 27. He became a pilot in 1922, and had concentrated on single-seater fighting and acrobatics. Like the other pilots, he wore a small red V over his Air Force wings, indicating that he had exceeded a speed of 318½ miles an hour, which was then the world's record speed for aircraft.

A quiet, unassuming man, he gave the impression to the observers at Calshot of being exceedingly keen on his task. He never missed an opportunity of flying in order to learn more about English water conditions and the best way to cover the course. Twice he was the cause of some alarm. The first time it was thought that a float of the machine he was flying had sprung a leak. Motor-boats were stationed all over Southampton Water to rush to his assistance when he landed in case the seaplane sank. This was a false alarm; but two days before the race, when flying the machine on which he raced, the seaplane was only just saved in time from sinking. He had landed opposite the seaplane station, and almost immediately one wing was seen to sink steadily nearer to the water. The pilot hastily clambered out on to the other wing-tip to balance the machine, and a speed boat arrived just in time to support the sinking wing on the gunwale of the boat. The Italian mechanics worked all night to repair the machine, and on the day of the race Dal Molin flew it with consummate ability, maintaining a high degree of regularity in the speed of each lap, and hardly ever varying from the set course. His real competitor was Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig, who was flying the 1927 Supermarine Napier machine as a reserve, and although he could not compete with our new seaplanes, he had the satisfaction of beating the 1927 racer by two miles an hour.

MRS. F. E. WALTER

We regret to learn that Mrs. Walter, wife of Major Frederic Edward Walter, M.V.O., died yesterday at her home at Twickenham Park. She was Margaret Catherine Maria, daughter of Surgeon Major Mackay Macdonald, formerly P.M.O., Tasmania, and was married in 1888 to Major Walter, late R.A., eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bear Wood, and since 1904 commanding the Corps of Commissionaires. The funeral will be at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, on Wednesday, at 2.45.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON

A correspondent writes:—

It may not be generally known how great a debt of gratitude Suffolk owes to the late Duke for his patronage and influential assistance in founding and carrying on the work of the Duke of Grafton's Suffolk Association for the Defence and Maintenance of Church Schools. At the time when the future of Church schools still hung in the balance at the beginning of 1924 the Duke, in person, inaugurated his association and launched his fund at the historic meeting in the Athenæum at Bury St. Edmunds, which has resulted in nothing less than saving the whole situation throughout both East and West Suffolk and in the Cathedral town of St. Edmundsbury. From that time onwards the Duke kept in constant touch with the whole movement, and was ever ready to take a leading part as president and patron of the association. This help was all the more appreciated because, as is well known, the Duke's natural choice lay in the direction of a quiet and retiring life, in the care of his home and estate, avoiding publicity of all kinds.

MAJOR CRAIGIE

Mr. G. Udny Yule, F.R.S., writes:—

As one of those who well remember Major Craigie in the years when he took an active part in the work of the Royal Statistical Society, and who, as a young fellow, though working in a field quite foreign to his own, received from him the greatest kindness and encouragement, I should like to be permitted briefly to supplement your obituary notice. Major Craigie joined the society, as you state, in 1874. He was one of the honorary secretaries from 1887 till his election to the presidential chair in 1902 (President 1902-4), and throughout this long period was not only one of its most valued and active officers, but in spite of the claims of official and other duties found time to contribute a long series of papers to the *Journal*. His "extraordinary services to statistical science in connexion with the development of agricultural statistics" were recognized by the award to him, in 1908, of the society's Guy medal in gold. After his retirement, Major Craigie's genial presence on the council, at meetings, and especially perhaps at the friendly gatherings of the society's dining club, was greatly missed by many.

MISS LILY FRASER

A correspondent writes:—

Naval and many other friends will learn with sorrow of the death of Lily Fraser, formerly nursing sister of the Royal Navy. Trained at the London Hospital, she had the honour, before leaving, of nursing the first wounded soldiers who were brought home from Flanders. After joining the Royal Naval Nursing Service at Haslar, she was transferred to the hospital ship Garth Castle. There, with the Fleet in the North Sea, she served for the greater part of the War, actually witnessing in Scapa Flow the sinking of the Vanguard and nursing the few survivors from that disaster. Subsequently she nursed at the R.N. Hospitals at South Queensferry and Plymouth, and was then appointed to the Cadets' Hospital at Dartmouth. Under the strain of the work there, following on that of her War-time service, her health began to give way. She was invalided out of the Service in 1926. Brave and uncomplaining and always hoping to be able to take up again the work to which she was devoted and which she performed with an utter selflessness, she died after a long and distressing illness, borne with the strong and cheerful spirit of duty and endurance she shared with the soldiers and sailors she had nursed. She lies now at rest among her own people in the beautiful burial ground of Tomnahurich at Inverness.

DR. DE FERRANTI

Mr. W. E. Warrilow, A.M.I.E.E., hon secretary, ex-Ferrantians, writes:—

May I be permitted to supplement your excellent memoir of Dr. de Ferranti by referring to one branch of his work which saved the lives of many hundreds of central station operators in the early days of H.T. electricity supply in this country?

It was my privilege to serve under him as a draughtsman at the Hollinwood works, 1898-1901, when he was developing his 'cellular H.T. switchgear, which eliminated all exposed bus bars, cable connectors, and interconnexions by the simple process of mounting these unit parts on the face of the central station wall and protecting them by enamelled slate partitions. This system ultimately gave birth to the metal-clad switchgear which has become standardized in all British central stations, and which is steadily making its way into the powerhouses of other countries, not excluding the United States of America. This portion of Dr. de Ferranti's work is apt to be overlooked because his later manufacturing interests were concentrated upon transformers, meters, instruments, and, during the past three years, upon the fascinating problems of radio reception; but I am confident that central station men who now enjoy complete immunity from danger in the handling of E.H.T. alternating currents would wish that testimony should be given to the famous electrical engineer for his pioneer work in this field.

Some 30 years ago I had painful experience of a type of switchgear (save the term) by which I was blinded, due to heavy arcing from inefficient switches, and several of my colleagues had narrow escapes from death by electric shock, but, happily, this apparatus was replaced by the Ferranti safety cellular gear.

An old colleague writes:—

One of Dr. de Feranti's greatest qualities was his complete freedom from vainglory. Another his exactness in his work. In approaching any problem that pressed for solution, he invariably asked himself and others, "What is the present state of the art?" and insisted on a clear and definite answer. The importance of this mental attitude to his colleagues was unmistakable. It admitted of no slackness. It required exactness, and hence his success.

Again, his inspiration to others was remarkable. All his staff felt this as an overwhelming factor in their association with him. In his work he had no particle of respect for the opinions of any man or body of men except as judged by sound principles. He paid homage only to truth itself, and hence the extreme beauty of his character. In private life he was something more than a charming companion. Though a brilliant conversationalist, he never monopolized the theme. He was courtesy itself, was adored in his home, and deeply loved, and was loved by his children. He was one of the few men who might well have spoken the words of Ovid:—

"And now I have finished a work which neither the wrath of Jove nor fire nor steel nor all-consuming Time can destroy. Soon my physical being shall be brought to naught and my uncertain life shall be ended, then I shall be raised in my better part to immortality among the lofty stars of the firmament, and my name shall never die."

BRAVERY AT SEA

AWARDS TO RESCUERS

In the Liverpool Town Hall on Friday Captain Evan Davies, third officer J. H. Walker, and five members of the crew of the White Star liner Baltic were presented with awards for gallantry at sea by the Lord Mayor, Councillor L. D. Holt, on behalf of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. The Baltic, under the command of Captain Davies, rescued on December 6 last five members of the crew of the schooner Northern Light, a freighter, bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Bonavista Bay with a general cargo. The schooner had drifted into great danger in the heavy seas, and flew the distress signal "Wish abandon." Captain Davies skilfully manœuvred the Baltic to a position windward of the Northern Light, and a lifeboat was lowered and manned by a volunteer crew in the charge of Mr. Walker. The boat went to the distressed vessel, which was about 300 yards away, and brought to safety five of the crew. Rex Parsons, the captain's son, lost his life.

The Lord Mayor presented Captain Davies with an illuminated address and a silver medal. An address and clasp were handed to Mr. Walker, who received also a combined clock and barometer; and silver medals and addresses were presented also to Chief Petty Officer J. Boylan, Bosun's Mate J. Fitzgerald, Storekeeper J. Whelan, Quartermasters P. Codd and W. Williams, and Able Seaman A. Cole.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Mr. Alexander Sutherland, skipper of the steam drifter Val, of Banff, in recognition of his able seamanship in rescuing the crew of the motor fishing vessel Tweedside, of Berwick, in the North Sea, on November 11. The wind was blowing at storm force with a very heavy sea running when the Val observed the Tweedside's signals of distress and went to her assistance. The crew of the Tweedside requested to be taken off, as their vessel was in a sinking condition. The Val was skilfully manœuvred alongside, and one of the crew of the Tweedside attempted to jump on board, but slipped and fell into the water. He was rescued by a rope by the skipper of the Val, which had immediately been put full astern. The Val was then taken alongside the Tweedside again, and this time three men jumped to safety. The manœuvre was effected in all four times, and the whole of the Tweedside's crew safely got on board the Val, which landed them at Lowestoft on the following day.

LIFEBOAT GALLANTRY

AWARDS TO NEWHAVEN CREW

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has awarded its silver medal to Coxswain Richard Payne, of the Newhaven motor lifeboat, who already holds the bronze medal, and its thanks on vellum to each member of the crew for the rescue of the crew of 10 men of the Danish schooner Morgens Koch, on December 7. This was the worst day of the winter gales, the wind reaching 110 miles an hour. The Newhaven motor lifeboat was one of 15 which were called out on that day.

Just before 7.30 a.m. news reached Newhaven that a vessel was ashore at Cuckmere. A gale was blowing from the south-west, a very heavy sea was running, and there was heavy rain. So poor was the visibility that the coxswain had difficulty in finding the wreck. Heavy seas were breaking over her after part, and only after several attempts was the coxswain able to get alongside. One by one the crew of the schooner jumped into the lifeboat, until all 10 were saved. The lifeboat herself was damaged, both her stem and rudder being bent. On the return journey she had to fight her way against wind and sea and tide. One huge wave broke in the boat, stove in the shelter, and knocked down every man on board. The coxswain was seriously hurt in the back, but he stuck to his post until the end.

The captain of the Morgens Koch said that in 46 years' experience he had never seen such bad weather. He and his crew had given up hope of being saved, and he never would have believed that a lifeboat could have gone through such seas.

MINERS SUMMONED FOR INTIMIDATION

At Bridgend, Glamorgan, on Thursday, a large number of miners in the Garw valley appeared to answer summonses for alleged intimidation, unlawful assembly, and watching and besetting men returned from work at the collieries during a recent strike. Mr. David Llewellyn, prosecuting, said the coal trade agreement expired at the end of the year, and the South Wales Miners' Federation set out on an intensive campaign in Garw Valley to secure a 100 per cent. membership there. This was not an ordinary trade union dispute between employers and workmen, but was a fight between the Miners' Federation and rival organizations in Garw Valley, so that they should be the only organization to deal with the employers. Notices were tendered, and on the first day of the stoppage 23 men went to work. It was alleged, in the first case, that eight men sought to intimidate a workman named Phillip Selway. Evidence was given by Police-constable Ferris that a crowd, of which the defendants formed a part, shouted and booed and the police warned them. The crowd was very hostile towards Selway, who did not go to work again. The MAGISTRATES dismissed the charges of watching and besetting, and bound the eight defendants over in respect of the charges of intimidating.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

BULK OF £40,000 ESTATE FOR CHARITY

Miss GEORGINA WATSON ORMISTON, of Braeholm, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, who died at Claremont-terrace, Glasgow, on August 21, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £40,367. She left:—

£10,000 to the National Bible Society of Scotland, £5,000 to the China Inland Mission, £5,000 to Quarrier's Homes, Bridge of Weir, £2,000 to the Salvation Army, £1,000 to the Social Work (Women's) Branch, Salvation Army, £2,000 to the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, £1,000 to the New Hebrides Mission, £1,000 to the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu, British East Africa, for the endowment of three cots (which had hitherto been supported by herself and her sisters) in the Hunter Memorial Hospital of the said Mission, £1,000 to the Kalimpong Mission of the Church of Scotland.

£500 each to the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Home Missions, the Church of Scotland Committee for Social Work (Labour Homes), the Meall Mission in France, and the Royal Scottish Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, £250 to St. Andrews Society, Edinburgh, and £250 to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

£250 to her cook, Margaret James, £100 to her housemaid, Annie Carswell, £50 to her gardener, James Taylor McNeill, £100 to the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh, £100 to the Dogs and Cats Home, Glasgow; and, subject to several personal bequests, the residue of her property upon trust for the Foreign Mission Schemes of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAM TAYLOR WAGER, F.R.S., D.Sc., of Bank View, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, formerly lecturer in botany in the University of Leeds, who died on November 17, aged 67, left £7,334, with net personalty £6,455.

Mr. EDWARD CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, C.B., of Cholmeley-park, Highgate, N., accountant and Controller-General of Customs and Excise since 1922, who died on November 19, left estate of the gross value of £3,812, with net personalty £1,595.

Mr. CHARLES LAZENBY, of Waldon Lodge, Carlisle-road, Eastbourne, lately a director of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Limited, who died on October 29, left estate of the gross value of £283,278, with net personalty £273,761. He left:—

£500 to William Gothard, if still in his service; and £250 each similarly to Frederick Albert Clarke and Christina Clarke.

Mr. OATES RUSHTON, of Morningside, Wigan-lane, Wigan, chairman and founder of the grocery firm of O. and G. Rushton, Limited, also associated with the Eccleston Mill Company, Limited, and the National Tea Union, Limited, who died on November 20, aged 81, left a fortune of £106,304, with net personalty £105,292. He leaves:—

£100 to the Wigan Infirmary; £100 to the Wesleyan Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association; £50 to the National Children's Home and Orphanage, City-road, London.

And the following, among other legacies, to employees of his firm:—£300 to Robert Faulkner, £250 to George Wolstenholme, and £50 each to Arthur Atkinson and Frederick Jackson.

Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, of Dorset House, Clifton, and Clare Street House, Bristol, who was head of the firm of George White and Co., of the Bristol Stock Exchange, and chairman of the Bristol Aeroplane Company and other companies, left £297,490, with net personalty £267,352. He left:—

£5,000 to the secretaries and office staff connected with his business.

To his "coachman and faithful servant," Charles Jefferies, £300 and an annuity of £2 10s. a week, as well as legacies to Mr. Jefferies' wife and children. To his gardener, David Alexander Bousie, an annuity of £60 a year; and to his butler, Frank Page, a legacy of £200.

Other latest wills:—

	Gross value
ALLEN, Mr. William Harriman, of Otterburn-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fire brick manufacturer and managing director of William Harriman and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Blaydon-on-Tyne (net personalty £19,970) ..	£22,500
BEZELESTONE, Mr. Joseph Edwin (54), of Lodge-road, West Bromwich, Staffs, and of Bristol-street, Birmingham, tailor (net personalty £6,447)	7,268
BURTON, Mr. William Henry, of Lyndhurst, Newport, Salop, for many years partner in Furber and Burton, afterwards Burton and Nock, auctioneers, since amalgamated with Davies, White, and Perry (net personalty £3,457)	9,669
CAMPBELL, Sir Henry, of Greenwood Park, Newry, Co. Down, for many years private secretary to the late C. S. Parnell, and afterwards Town Clerk of Dublin (unsettled personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	5,353
COHEN, Dr. Hyman Maurice, M.D. (U.S.A.), M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., of Almdale, Palatine-road, Withington, Manchester (net personalty £2,121)	2,335
CUTMORE, Mr. Frank (69), of Fore-street, St. Marychurch, Torquay, chemist and druggist (net personalty £5,613)	7,479
EDMONDS, Mr. Charles John Ernest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (39), of Lewin-road, Streatham Common, S.W. (net personalty £1,641) ..	5,293
ENGLAND, Mr. William (88), of Dalston-villa, Grove-road, Tooley Rise, Derby, formerly a minister in the old United Methodist Free Church (net personalty £2,822)	4,710
HALFORD, Mrs. Harriet (68), of Deodora, Harriet-sham, Kent, widow (net personalty £5,332) ..	5,728
JUDD, Miss Alicia Maria (73), of Chepstow-crescent, Bayswater, W. (net personalty £10,612)	11,567
KIRBY, Mr. Edmund Thomas Harry, of Seaton, Devon, grocer (net personalty £7,076)	12,322
MARSHALL, Mr. Wilson (49), of Gate House, Southowram, near Halifax, stone merchant, a director and secretary of S. Marshall and Sons, Limited, quarry owners (net personalty £17,390)	17,822
MELLAND, Dr. Brian, M.D. (66), of The Bower, Ashley-road, Altrincham, Cheshire, brother-in-law of the late Lord Oxford (net personalty £22,960)	24,091
NATION, Mr. William (87), of Kenilworth, Sutton (net personalty £8,865)	10,430
OWRED, Mrs. Edith Grace, of Walton, Wimborne, Dorset, widow of Captain S. G. Orred (net personalty £7,911)	8,041
PEARD, Mr. George Wordsworth, of Heyes House, Rainhill, Lancs, engineer (net personalty £8,687)	8,849
PEEBLES, Surgeon-Commander John George, R.N. (retd.) (55), of Redding House, Polmont, Stirling (personal estate)	6,575
PROWSE, Miss Mary Helen (90), of Kelmscott, Stratford-road, Watford (net personalty £291)	2,438
ROSS, Mr. Thomas (or Thomas McKelvie), of Woodlea, Ernespie-road, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, cattle dealer (personal estate) ..	30,844
SEFT, Mrs. Beatrice Zell, of West Cromwell-road, S.W., widow (net personalty £10,229) ..	11,151
STONOR, Mr. Edmund Charles Joseph, of Ascot, Berks (net personalty £13,880)	13,783
THOMAS, Miss Lilias Landon (73), of Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E. (net personalty £11,946)	12,218
THOMPSON, Mr. Noel (41), of Brooklands, Sutton, Yorks, garage proprietor (net personalty £11,293)	13,784
THOMSON, Mrs. Mary Ann, of Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells, widow of C. R. M. Thomson (net personalty £26,128)	26,290
VELLACOTT, Mr. Humphrey (84), of The Elms, Hall-lane, Upminster, Essex, farmer (net personalty £8,501)	10,330
WALLACE, Mr. Alexander Craig Gibson (63), of Tollemache-road, Birkenhead (net personalty £3,884)	7,477
WARDEN, Mr. Robert, of Alexandra-parade, Dennistoun, Glasgow, butcher (personal total value)	5,590
WARES, Mr. James McIntosh, J.P. (79), of Sunnycroft, Southfield, Hessle, Yorks, late of Messrs. Keighley, Maxted and Co., corn merchants, Hull (net personalty £22,143)	26,196
WELLAND, the Rev. Charles William, of Barncullis, Avondale-road, Exmouth (net personalty £2,541)	4,429
WETHERALL, Mr. Charles Frederick, of Brown's Farm, Ilminton St. George, Somerset, farmer (net personalty £1,964)	7,018
WILLIS, Miss Catherine Smith Bund (81), of The Manor House, Moor, Fladbury, Worcs (net personalty £9,971)	10,062

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1830. Price 7d.

The agricultural interest, or, to speak more properly, the country-gentleman-interest, goes on complaining with much diligence and noise. . . . Mr. Western is once more in the field; and always, as it seems to us, without being able to satisfy anybody that he would not have saved more credit by staying at home than he gains by coming before the public. The Honourable Member for Essex appears to have got but one idea in his head, and that is one which most other men have abandoned—we mean the chimera that the alleged decline of British prosperity has arisen from our returning to that metallic currency which was the legal standard of value and the current medium of all traffic between man and man throughout the whole history of England. . . . We believe the distresses of the squires, at least, to be most exorbitantly overrated. The sagacity of the late Sir Thomas Monro was not imposed upon by the outcries of 1822. "Your agricultural distresses" (said he in a letter, dated February, 1823, from Madras), "do not appear to me to be very serious; they seem to consist very much in the country gentlemen and farmers *not liking to return to their modes of life before the French War.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 95¾ to ¾.

Mr. A. J. Cook has been nominated as a candidate for Wealdstone (Middlesex) Urban Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Chelmsford has appointed the REV. T. BLOOMER, vicar of St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath, to the rectory of Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has appointed CANON S. W. GOLDSMITH and CANON E. E. EDDOWES as honorary chaplains.

The REV. H. E. W. STEEDMAN, rector of Steventon, near Basingstoke, has been appointed to the rectory of Abbot's Ann, near Andover, Hants.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the REV. R. B. PARSLEW, vicar of St. John's, Ladywood, to be rural dean of Edgbaston, in succession to the REV. J. BELL, who is leaving the diocese to become vicar of St. Mary's, Low Harrogate.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the REV. W. L. ANDERSON, D.S.C., vicar of St. John's, Sparkhill, to be rural dean of Bordesley, in succession to CANON E. W. BROWN, who has become vicar of Boldmere, in the Rural Deanery of Sutton Coldfield.

With the concurrence of the Prime Minister, the Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the REV. J. C. MCCALLUM, senior curate of St. Andrew's, Bordesley, as curate-in-charge of the district of St. Hilda, Warley Woods. It is understood that the concurrence of the Prime Minister has been sought because an application has been made to the Privy Council to make St. Hilda's a separate parish. The patronage of such a parish will rest alternately with the Prime Minister and the Bishop.

FROM CHELTENHAM TO OXFORD

Arrangements have been made to hold the Conference of Evangelical Churchmen, hitherto known as the Cheltenham Conference, in future at Oxford, with headquarters at St. Peter's Hall. The Conference this year will be held on April 7, 8, and 9, the general subject being "God's Call to Union." The chair will be taken by the Rev. C. M. Chavasse.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

The Christian Protest Movement, founded to assist the Christian Churches of all denominations in Great Britain to protest effectively against the continued persecution of religion in Russia, has received the following message from the Bishop of London:—

"There seems no cessation in this determined persecution of Christians in Russia. Witness the scenes reported on Christmas Day. Such persecution has been unknown for many centuries, and not only all Christians, but all those who believe in freedom should join in a great protest against the revival of methods of barbarism."

NOTES

On Wednesday, at 5 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Workman will give the second of a course of three lectures on "Spiritual Healing" at St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells gave his blessing at St. John's Church, Taunton, last night to the performance of the mystery play, *Man and Everyman*, staged in the church by the vicar, the Rev. F. E. Spurway, the Somerset county cricketer, and members of his congregation. Mr. Spurway is the author of the play, which follows the lines of medieval religious dramas.

At the monthly meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy grants exceeding £1,300 were made to nearly 100 applicants. In addition, over £1,000 will be payable by the Corporation in respect of educational grants this month. The Archbishop of Canterbury's list of stewards for the 276th Anniversary Festival, which will be celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, May 21, at 2.30, is now open, and particulars of the qualifications can be obtained from the Registrar at the Corporation House, 6, Woburn-square, W.C.1.

JACK CORNWELL'S GRAVE

A procession over a mile long of British Legion War nurses and other organizations marched yesterday to the grave of Jack Cornwell, the boy who won the Victoria Cross at the battle of Jutland, in Manor Park cemetery, where a service was conducted by the Rev. M. O. Hodson. A special hymn, recently re-named "Jack Cornwell," was sung by scholars of the school where Cornwell was educated in East Ham. Many wreaths were laid, and Flanders poppies scattered over the grave. In future the British Legion and the boys of Cornwell's old school will be responsible for the upkeep of the grave.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE

OXFORD, JAN. 19

The following college awards are announced:—

LADY MARGARET HALL:—Scholarships:—A. H. M. WILSON (Croham Hurst School, Croydon) (English); D. M. LANDRISH (Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School) (Science) (James Cropper Scholarship); H. W. L. WINTER (Chorley Wood College) (History) (Mary Talbot Scholarship); J. NICHOLSON (St. Paul's Girls' School) (French) (Old Students' Scholarship); J. M. SHERRING (Benendon School, Cranbrook) (Science). Exhibitions.—M. E. MANDIN (Wallasey High School) (French); E. L. K. ROSS (Wycombe Abbey) (Classics); M. T. SLOCOMBE (Bridgwater County School) (French); L. WOOD (Halifax High School) (French); D. REYNOLDS (private tuition) (German); M. J. MILLER (St. Leonards School, St. Andrews) (English); B. M. JENNINGS (Ladies' College, Cheltenham) (English); L. LUBINSKI (Clapton County Secondary School) (History); and M. WANKLYN (St. Margaret's, Bushey) (English).

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.—Scholarships:—J. H. BROWN (North London Collegiate School) (Science; College Scholarship); R. BILLIG (Clapton County Secondary School) (Science and Mathematics; Clothworkers' Scholarship); M. C. CHARLES (St. Paul's Girls' School) (History; Anonymous Scholarship); E. M. LUCAS (Aigburth Vale High School, Liverpool) (French; Gilchrist Scholarship); S. C. TOPSFIELD (Twickenham County School) (English; Mary Ewart Scholarship). Exhibitions.—The Hon. A. B. M. PALMER (Queen's College, Harley-street) (Science); M. B. SALE (Clapham County Secondary School) (History); M. E. C. ALLEN (Sutton High School) (Classics); E. M. HORTON (Nottingham Girls' High School) (English); E. M. MONKHOUSE (Liverpool College, Huyton) (French); O. M. GRIFFITHS (Newport Girls' High School) (English); and A. H. J. SPARROW (St. Mary and St. Anne's School, Abbots Bromley) (History); F. L. M. O'BRIEN (

Agriculture

WAYS OF HELPING FARMERS

SWINE FEVER

A MARKETING GRIEVANCE

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The comprehensive and searching scrutiny to which the farming industry is subjected by the members of the National Farmers' Union at their annual meeting usually brings to light one or more imperfections that are hampering production and interfering with the successful development of enterprises. Several questions gave rise to useful discussion last week, but two points stood out as in need of immediate and serious attention. These were the prevalence of swine fever, and the freedom with which Dutch skimmed-milk cheese could be sold for genuine English produce. The feeling among farmers is growing that if the Government wish to help the agricultural industry, as it is commonly believed they do, then they could find ample means of accomplishing real and lasting benefit by removing marketing injustices and suppressing some of the more troublesome animal diseases.

The evidence adduced respecting swine fever was convincing alike in respect of the sources whence it came and the gravity of the losses sustained. The fact that the existence of this scourge costs the farmers of this country many thousands of pounds a year cannot be lightly disregarded, and if more detailed information be wanted there is the assurance that one owner lost £1,000 in six months last year. This question of swine fever is of long standing and the harmful effect of the disease upon the pig industry is generally recognized. Yet it appears that the authorities are more or less helpless to cope with it, at all events in a manner that gives any guarantee to the farmers that production will not be grievously hampered and financial results seriously affected by ravages of the disease. The scourge is a constant menace to pig owners, and the fact that in the premier pig-raising county of Suffolk the havoc wrought by the disease is proportionately severe testifies to the impotence of the Government to keep the malady under control.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Worcestershire supported Suffolk last week in emphasizing the helplessness of the authorities, and also in bearing testimony to the losses that resulted from the uncontrolled activity of the scourge. It may be true, as some suggested, that individual owners sometimes are slack in detecting and notifying outbreaks, or are careless about isolating infected animals; but cases of remissness do not exonerate the authorities from responsibility, or mitigate the national mistake of tolerating a disease that inflicts such serious harm on a staple industry. Prominent attention and heavy expenditure are devoted to the study of pig production, and at the same time a state of things in regard to disease is permitted to obtain that is able to nullify the whole of the benefit that might ensue from other researches and investigation. We are endeavouring to build the superstructure before the foundation has been cleared and made reasonably secure.

Farmers are supposed to be lacking in appreciation of scientific research and experiment. Last week they were simply shouting for renewed and suitable research into the problems that are impeding the way to success in the breeding and raising of pigs. Swine fever has so far defied the authorities to control it, and, while the fundamental knowledge concerning the disease is still lacking, our premier veterinary college is on the point of collapse and is in every sense unfitted to carry on the class of work for which it was intended and which is so urgently needed. No country in the world has greater need of veterinary research than England, since nowhere else is there live stock of equal value to be cared for, and yet there was presented at the great meeting of farmers last week the spectacle of herds of pigs being decimated while our greatest centre of veterinary research was in a state of fast decay. There can be little call for Pig Council Reports or other inquiries if the health of the herds is to be disregarded in the manner described last week by speakers from different districts.

DUTCH SKIMMED-MILK CHEESE

The complaints regarding Dutch skimmed-milk cheese came chiefly from Cheshire, but other parts of the country suffer in some degree from the substitution of this for the superior home-made article. It was noteworthy that no mention was made by speakers of any of the safeguards that are openly ruled out of order. The request was for "fair play"; that commodities should be sold simply for what they are. It is sometimes not easy to collect evidence of default in the substitution of a cheaper article for a more expensive—an inferior for a better—but the Cheshire speakers were confident that they could convince any reasonable body that cheap Dutch cheese was being sold in place of the genuine cheese of the county. If the Ministry of Health, or the Ministry of Agriculture, were anxious to protect both producers and consumers from deception of the kind indicated, they should have little difficulty in procuring the necessary evidence in Cheshire and adjoining counties. The speakers presented their case with vigour and mostly with appealing sincerity, and it is pitiable that the makers of one of our principal standard cheeses should be in danger of being driven from their markets, not by fair competition, but by the neglect of the Government to prohibit the selling of skimmed-milk cheese instead of the whole-milk cheese which the imported article is intended to resemble.

The fact that the Dutch substitute can be retailed at 9d. a lb., compared with the 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. charged for the superior native product, is clear proof of the inferiority of the imported cheese; but the craze for cheap food is so strongly rooted that nothing will surmount it short of declared inferiority, in the first place for the information of retailers and in the second for the benefit of consumers. A remark by one speaker indicated a ray of hope for home production if only the authorities would bestir themselves to safeguard the unsuspecting householder. He stated that he knew of a case where a retailer labelled Dutch cheese correctly, and that although he priced it at the common 9d. he did not sell any considerable quantity of it. This experience made it clear that, if deception were suppressed, home producers would be able to market perhaps all the cheese they could produce. Reasonable consideration for the best interests of the country, producers and consumers, would inspire immediate inquiry into cases like this, especially since there is the double incentive to action of doing justice to consumers and keeping unwanted milk from going on to the milk market, already greatly over-supplied.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

TILLAGE WORK DELAYED

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

On some of the stronger soils the plough has been idle, as far as black land is concerned, since the first week of November. The heavy rains on November 6 put a stop to work on tilled fields, and where the soil is of fine texture and adhesive it has so far been impracticable to resume operations. The preparation of land for spring cereals, root crops, and potatoes, therefore, has been suspended for nearly 11 weeks. The teams have been at work at intervals on the lighter soils where the surface was moderately firm, as on stubbles or grass, but the conditions on the whole have been difficult for land work of all descriptions. Impatience to proceed with preliminary work for the spring crops is increasing, for not only are operations delayed, but the land is scolden, and weeds, even where none was suspected, are showing with alarming exuberance. The condition of the arable land presents disquieting features compared with that at this time last year, when the earth was in the firm and helpful grip of frost. A year ago the land was undergoing the best of all forms of preparation for the success of spring crops—disintegration by natural agents—but this season it is lying wet, raw, and unworkable, while the unwanted classes of vegetation are able to assert themselves without interference of any kind. The position on arable land is discouraging and becomes more perturbing as the continuance of wet weather is prolonged. Autumn cereals look well and grassland is green, but without being remarkably productive of herbage.

CLOVER AND MIXED SEEDS FAILURES

Those who were not certain about the failure of their clover and mixed seeds plant in the autumn, and have not already ploughed the land for another crop, will not remain much longer in doubt as to the result of the drought upon the young seeds. Early spring usually discloses defects with unmistakable emphasis, and where failure is definite the only course open is to re-plough for a cereal crop, unless bare fallowing be deemed preferable. Sometimes, however, a proportion of the plants survive, and, if the number of survivors is considerable, the farmer is confronted with a problem that is at once difficult and vexatious. Complete failure is preferable in so far as it simplifies the procedure that should follow. Partial failure, on the other hand, involves searching of mind as to what policy to adopt; there will be pardonable reluctance to destroy healthy plants that seem capable of strong growth, and yet if they are not numerous enough, or bare patches are too plentiful for the land to be fairly covered, and the yield of hay must be restricted, the bolder course may be the better and the plough set to work to prepare a seed-bed for another crop. The cost of the seed lost alone will amount to a serious item.

PIGEON SHOOTS

The wild pigeon is capable of doing serious harm to farm crops. The mischief is the greater in that it is inflicted chiefly when vegetation is weak and susceptible to attacks of the kind. In the winter and spring months native flocks are reinforced from abroad, and the augmented forces cause grave and often irretrievable harm to young spring crops—greenstuff of all descriptions. There have been seasons when this country appeared to be the gathering point for pigeons from the whole of Northern Europe, and every vestige of green, from clover to turnip-tops, was destroyed before use could be made of the crops by the farmers. Ravages of the type indicated are common, and it is gratifying to notice that farmers, in the South-West in particular, are organizing shoots with the object of keeping the enemy in subjection, or, at all events, making conditions suitably difficult for the birds. Isolated action is futile against an enemy so wily and wary as the pigeon.

SNELSTON SHIRE STUD

Mention was made some time ago that Mrs. Stanton, of Snelston Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, had decided to disperse her noted stud of Shire horses. The breed has had no more enthusiastic and generous supporter than the owner of the Snelston stud, whose work in its behalf was recognized a few years ago by her election to the presidency of the breed society; but, as she explains, circumstances have left her no alternative to the course resolved upon, which she deplores as acutely as her contemporary owners. Mrs. Stanton bemoans parting with her stately horses, but taxes and other public burdens are incompatible with the continuance of the stud, and so Snelston as the home of Shire horses will have to be added to the long list of home farms and paddocks, once famous and active centres of Shire horse breeding, that have ceased to support the breed. The stud is to be sold by Messrs. Sexton, Grimwade and Beck at Snelston Home Farm, Clifton, Ashbourne, on Wednesday next.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION

There is much truth in the remark by Mr. J. F. Duncan, secretary of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, at Oxford recently, that "a good deal of nonsense was talked about the 'gap' between the producer and the consumer." The "gap," he said, was due to the cost of distribution. This was high, he continued, because the consumer demanded service which was costly, especially in the case of milk. There is nothing original in the assertion; the significance of the observation lies in the source whence it emanates. Mr. Duncan is a vigorous supporter of the interests he espouses, but he is wider in vision and more courageous in expressing his views than many, and the prominence he devotes to the relative costliness of services rendered by distributors, of perishable commodities especially, is worthy of note. Mr. Duncan was equally interesting on matters affecting uncontrolled imports of foodstuffs, and went so far as to say in this connexion that "the Government can do a bit more than it thinks it can."

SPRING BULL SALES

This week two important shows and sales of pedigree cattle will attract breeders to Banbury and Birmingham respectively. To-morrow the annual show and sale organized by the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association (hon. sec., Mr. A. Watson, Whorlton, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham) will be held at Banbury, at the yard of the Midland Marts, Limited, when Messrs. John Thornton and Co. will offer eight cows and heifers and 83 bulls. On Wednesday the same auctioneers will sell 75 bulls and seven cows and heifers, the property of members of the Southern, Midland, and Welsh Shorthorn Breeders' Association (hon. sec., Major Dunbar Kelly, Cudham, Sevenoaks, Kent), at Cave's Repository, Moseley-street, Birmingham. Animals from herds of distinction will be shown at both centres. The exhibitors of Shorthorns include the Prince of Wales, Captain J. MacGillivray, Mr. W. S. MacWilliam, Sir Cecil Chubb, Mr. Hugh Baker, Mr. John Barnes, Lady Leon, Mr. C. E. Gunther, Sir Vernon Wills, Mr. G. Swift, Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, Mrs. de Rothschild, Mrs. Bruce Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Brassey, Major Clive Behrens, and Mr. N. R. Lee.

PROGRESS IN SUGAR BEET

Encouraged by the results in 1929, growers of sugar beet appear to be keen to extend their acreages this year. Now that the crops of last year have been harvested and the figures adjusted, farmers are satisfied that this root crop has been one of the best on the farm. It did not escape the effects of the drought altogether, but it suffered less than most others, and the final experiences indicate that loss in weight, due to the dry weather, was more than made good by the higher quality of the roots in sugar content. The increased value of the roots will be reflected in the finances of the farm, and also, it is expected, in the grant that will have to be made from Government sources under the scheme for establishing the industry. Appreciation of the importance of this crop was higher at the close of the dry summer and early autumn of 1929 than at any previous date in the history of the movement for making the production of beet sugar a profitable business in this country, and the proceedings in the coming season will be entered upon with renewed confidence and energy.

BREEDS OF CEREALS

It has been felt for some time past that investigation of the position as regards new varieties of cereals was due. Chaos such as obtained concerning potatoes before the appointment of the Synonym Committee of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany to deal with the subject threatened to disorganize the cereal market. It will be learned with general satisfaction that steps have been taken to avert anything of the kind extending to the cereal crops, and, in addition, to regulate the position as it exists now. The National Institute of Agricultural Botany, which owes so much to the late Sir Lawrence Weaver, has rendered another important service in organizing a representative conference to inquire into the question of cereal synonyms and in setting up an authoritative body to deal with cases of suspected error. The result of this departure will tend to inspire confidence in farmers in search of changes of varieties or of strain.

CEREAL SYNONYMS

A conference arranged by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, with the assistance of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the National Farmers' Union, was held recently to discuss the question of cereal synonyms and means of eliminating them. Delegates attended from these three bodies and from the Agricultural Seed Trade Association and the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That it is undesirable, in the interests alike of agriculturists, plant-breeders, and the seed trade, that stocks of wheat, barley, and oats sold for seed which are of identical origin and character should be sold under different names; (2) that the name under which such stocks are sold should be that given by the original producer; (3) that in cases where a stock of an existing variety has been reselected by a grower subsequent to its introduction, the original name should be retained with the addition of words indicating that the offered stock has been raised by selection; (4) that a standing committee of reference should be established, who should report to the associations represented at this conference whenever they have sufficient evidence that these recommendations have been infringed; (5) that the standing committee consist of one representative of each of these five associations and of the Cambridge University Plant Breeding Institute, to be nominated yearly and to meet once a year when called together by the secretary of the N.I.A.B., to whom is to be sent any complaint of infringement of these recommendations to be laid before the committee, who should then proceed to consider whether the evidence produced justifies the complaint; and (6) that no report on any complaint should be made unless four out of six of the representatives of the above-mentioned associations concur in the same.

DISEASE CONTROL IN POULTRY

BREEDERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

While it may be agreed that there is no cause for immediate alarm regarding the spread of disease among poultry, and especially among chickens, we cannot ignore the possibility of serious developments arising from lack of effective control. It may be contended that people are much better informed and that far more care is exercised now than 20 years ago, so that if we escaped disastrous outbreaks in those times we should not become unduly alarmed under present conditions, with a small but quite efficient band of pathologists working in our interests. But the situation has been complicated by the rapid growth of the poultry industry, the adoption of artificial methods of breeding and production, and increased susceptibility to disease, so that while we may give the experienced poultry keepers credit for taking all reasonable precautions we cannot afford to ignore the rank and file, who, in ignorance or of deliberate intent to take advantage of their fellows, traffic in fowls that are either in a diseased condition or carriers of disease.

In theory it would appear that the scheduling of certain infectious diseases for notification to a constituted authority is a logical remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs; but the leaders of the poultry industry have not come to regard this as a last resource without good reason, since it is apparent that it would be impossible to entrust control to a public body or bodies without entailing serious inconvenience for breeders. To be effective it would be necessary to endow the responsible authority with wide powers, and it would be essential to adopt drastic measures that might possibly impose serious hardship upon individuals in the interests of the multitude; and, while the disadvantages are perfectly obvious, there is no guarantee that the remedy would be effective in stamping out disease or even in checking its spread.

The problem is sufficiently puzzling to prompt the general belief among poultry keepers that the present year should provide a favourable opportunity for discussing it from every point of view, from the pathological to the commercial; and the fact that the poultry industry of the United States has a similar problem under consideration naturally prompts the idea that the question is of international interest, although it would be folly to take up the study of disease from any other standpoint than that imposed upon us by the climatic and natural conditions of our own country. The opportunity for comparison, however, will be provided by the World Poultry Congress in July, when the scientific workers of many countries will submit their views, and it is hoped occasion will be afforded for commercial poultry keepers to participate in the discussions.

In the meantime a large measure of control can and should be exercised by breeders themselves; and the first step towards checking the spread of disease can be taken by scrupulous care in the selection of breeding stock, and especially in resisting the temptation to breed from certain individuals with productive or pedigree qualifications though not above suspicion in regard to health and stamina. The extent to which poultry breeders are recognizing the possibilities of control is evidenced by the more general adoption of blood-testing to detect carriers of bacillary white diarrhœa; and if the claims that have been made for this means of reducing the heavy mortality among young chickens are justified even in a modest degree there would seem to be a practical chance of preventing the dissemination of susceptible stock by enforcing blood-testing by all breeders who distribute eggs for hatching or day-old chicks under the Ministry of Agriculture's county scheme, and even by making it compulsory for all pullets entered in recognized laying trials to be tested in order to reject reactors and possible carriers. The temporary inconvenience caused to breeders in this way would be infinitesimal compared with the gain achieved by stamping out or reducing this menace.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

DEMONSTRATIONS OF RESULTS OF RESEARCH

An important feature of the British section of the World Poultry Congress will be a demonstration of the manner in which science is coming to the aid of the poultry-keeper. The Ministry of Agriculture's research institutes and the higher education authorities will participate in this work, and, among other things, special interest will attach to the investigations of Professor R. C. Punnett, of Cambridge, which have already established the practicability of detecting the sex of day-old chickens in certain crosses.

Professor W. B. Mercer, of the Cheshire School of Agriculture, will reveal some important results from in-breeding and out-crossing, and will show how egg yield may be improved by selection. Captain Halnan, of the Animal Nutrition Institute, Cambridge, will demonstrate some striking results from the study of foodstuffs; and Professor R. T. Parkhurst, of the National Institute of the Poultry Industry, will deal specially with practical experiments to ascertain the effects of certain conditions upon laying hens. Another interesting feature will be a demonstration of egg storage and preservation, and as there are 47 known methods of keeping eggs some interesting comparisons will be possible.

LIVE STOCK SALES

BRITISH FRIESIANS AT READING

Messrs. John Thornton and Co. received an entry of nearly 90 head of pure-bred British Friesian cattle for the first sale this year of the breed at Reading on Wednesday. Sixty-nine head changed hands, and the total realized was £1,914 13s. 6d. Prices included 50 guineas paid by Mr. H. C. Martin, a Cambridgeshire breeder, for Captain John Christie's Glyndebourne Laddie, a yearling bull which last year won first prize and reserve championship at the Sussex County and first at the Kent County Show. Among the females, one of the best was Mr. John Roberts's five-year-old cow, Stone Doll; she yielded 10,887lb. of milk in 275 days with her second calf and was claimed at 46 guineas by Mr. E. T. Tucker, Ropley, Hants.

Messrs. Kivell and Sons conducted a show and sale of cattle at Holsworthy, Devon, on Wednesday, the entries numbering about 150 head. The class for bunch of steers was won by Mr. W. A. Stanbury, the leading pair of steers over two years old being shown by Mr. G. J. Andrew. Mr. S. Ham was first and third for steers under two years old, while the premier award for cow or heifer with calf at side went to Mr. F. Jeffrey, Mr. D. Cann taking both first and second prizes in the class for fat cow or heifer. At the auction a pair of steers made £63 10s., paid on behalf of the Prince of Wales.

At the opening horse sale at Crewe conducted by Messrs. Henry Manley and Sons on Friday there was practically a total clearance for cart and van horses, which were in strong demand. Eighty guineas was paid for a brown Shire gelding the property of Messrs. T. and W. Wild, of Chester, who also sold two other horses for 60 guineas and 58 guineas. A roan gelding from Mr. T. Gregory realized 57 guineas, and a brown gelding from Mr W. H. Holdcroft changed hands at 53 guineas.

MIDDLESEX LAYING TRIALS

The Middlesex Education Committee has published an analytical report of the county laying trials for 1928-9, which were held at Stanmore. In the competitive trials special interest lies in the fact that, while the flock average for the entire test was 185.83 eggs a bird, the two popular breeds, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, averaged 209 and 207.1 respectively, and a little-known Spanish breed, the Black Castellana, which is said to resemble a small Minorca, came third with an average of 199.8.

Two identical flocks of White Wyandotte pullets were tested in a night ark and an ordinary laying-house or scratching shed. The final average production of the birds in the house was 179.3 eggs, and of those in the ark 183.9. The winter yield of the two flocks was almost identical, and the desirability of giving further test to the night ark for housing laying hens is indicated by the fact that the ark has a substantial economic advantage.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Among publications worthy of favourable attention are the "Live Stock Journal Annual" (8, Bream's-buildings, E.C.4, price 2s. 6d.); "The Farmers' Red Book" (3, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2, price 1s. 6d.); "The Proceedings of Conferences in London and at Cambridge" (the Agricultural Economics Society: E. Thomas, 7, Redlands-road, Reading, price 2s. 6d.); and "Pests in Wheat and its Products," by Sebert Humphries (the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour-Milling Industry, 26-28, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3).

GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' DEMANDS

Addressing the annual meeting of the Dorset branch of the National Farmers' Union at Dorchester, CAPTAIN E. T. MORRIS, president of the union, asked for the framing of a national policy in regard to milk production, since so many arable farmers were now turning to milk, which would help them in the negotiations for the coming year's contracts. What were the Government doing about unemployment? They could not possibly separate politics from their industry. It was not their fault but their misfortune. Was there any industry in this country that could absorb so many unemployed as agriculture? Why did not the Government turn to this great asset and say: "Here is something which is productive expenditure, here is something we cannot possibly do without or have enough of. Let us turn the plough and furrow to profit."

He did not want to quarrel about the Coal Bill, but would say that if it was necessary to protect coal and raise the price to the consumer to give the miner his fair wage, then it was absolutely necessary to raise the price of agricultural produce on exactly the same grounds. For every ton of coal they took out of the ground there was a hole left, but every time they tilled the soil she returned to them her increase. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook were doing all they could to point out that they could go no further with free imports, and to warn the country that unless some other measures were adopted a day of reckoning was not far off. They were trying to prove to the country that some form of protection was necessary if it was to be a stable industry. Their industry in many of the big arable farms was bled white, and the rest had got so anæmic that they could not take their proper place in production.

CONTROL OF IMPORTS

Ross and Cromarty farmers and farm servants at a mass meeting in Dingwall on Saturday passed a series of resolutions, the principal of which called upon the Government to adopt some method of controlling agricultural imports, so that the industry might be maintained, the present workers employed, and an economic price secured for home produce. Mr. ANDREW MURRAY, Provost of Dingwall, presided. SIR ROBERT BROOKE, Convener of the County, proposed the principal resolution, and Mr. JOSEPH F. DUNCAN, Secretary of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union, seconded.

A special organization was appointed to press the chief purpose in view, and steps will be taken to enlist the support of other Scottish counties in a general movement directed along similar lines.

Arable farmers, Mr. Duncan said, had lost confidence and farm workers were concerned about the reduction in arable farming, which meant increased unemployment. British markets were open to the world, and world producers were organized and could control the flow of supplies to this country in such a way that any organized marketing system in Britain was open to be upset by surplus products dumped on our markets. Therefore it was necessary that the import market be controlled to prevent raiding. This was not protection for raising prices against the consumer, who would not stand for it, but it was a policy which could be put into effect so as to produce more stable prices and enable the British farmer to arrange his cultivation in advance.

IMPORTANCE OF SUGAR BEET

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk Branch of the National Farmers' Union at Norwich on Saturday, Mr. ALFRED LEWIS presiding, Mr. J. F. WRIGHT, secretary, in his report, said that members still experienced the effects of uneconomic conditions, which had become more accentuated during the year. This depression had necessitated intense vigilance by the union on behalf of farmers. Sugar beet should be accorded a foremost position, as the crop had proved unique as a cost-covering product. Milk, like sugar beet, provided a striking instance of the value of collective bargaining. The milk industry, however, was still in need of more comprehensive organization, and the union would pull its weight during the coming year to perfect its milk registers.

Mr. R. G. FREELAND, chairman of the finance committee, said that farmers had experienced a very bad trade during the past year for all grades of barley, except the best. He urged the importance of concentration, on soils that were suitable, upon the production of that grade of barley that found a good market. The country was not likely to turn "pussyfoot" in their time, but in order to prevent further decline in beer drinking it was essential that further and determined efforts should be put forward to obtain a reduction in the Excise duty on all beers made from English barley.

WEATHER AND FRUIT PRODUCTION

DEFINITE REACTIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In fruit growing one is apt to think only of soil treatment, manuring, and pruning, whereas, according to some writers, account must always be taken of the weather, for that seems to have a great effect on fruit growing. In a small booklet issued by the Stationery Office entitled "Meteorological Research and Fruit Production," the author (Mr. H. V. Taylor) gives an account of the way the weather affects the fruitfulness of trees. It appears that trees may be expected to grow sufficiently well in varying climates, but that they only produce fruit in sufficient quantity where the climate is conducive to fruit.

In England, on the observations of Mr. A. H. Hoare, it is hardly possible to grow fruit successfully for market in a district receiving anything in excess of 40 inches of rainfall. At between 30 and 40 inches fruit may be grown, but the orchards are mostly grass orchards, as on the Bristol side of Gloucester and in Somerset. In the regions of 25 to 30 inches fruit may be grown in either cultivated or grassed land. Below 25 inches fruit will do well on holding land. It might be laid down, however, that the best fruit districts are those with an average rainfall not higher than 30 inches.

This certainly does indicate the connexion between rainfall and fruitfulness and the adverse effects of too much rain.

Support for this is forthcoming from the research work of Mr. A. H. Lees, of Bristol, who, after many years' observations, foretold that, by taking into consideration the crop for the year and the summer rainfall for the same year, it was possible to predict the crop for next year with some accuracy. Thus a heavy crop and a wet summer would be followed by a very poor crop: with a medium crop by a poor crop; and with a dry summer by a medium crop. A light crop with a very dry summer would be followed by a very good crop: with a wet summer by a good crop, and so on. The apple crop of last year was heavy to medium, and the summer dry, so, according to this prophecy, the crop for 1930 snould be medium to good. It will be interesting to see how true this turns out to be.

The reasons for these effects of the weather on fruitfulness are explained in the following way. Fruiting depends on a high concentration in the cell sap of sugars to nitrogen, and in the absence of this concentration trees make little or no effort to produce fruit. The sugars for the cell sap are built up in the leaves under the influence of sunlight, so that in dry seasons, and particularly bright, sunny seasons, more sugars are manufactured than in the years when the weather is wet and dull. The nitrogen in the cell sap is supplied by the roots which have taken it in from the soils; but the presence of moisture is necessary before such nitrogen can get into solution and be absorbed by the roots. Thus, in very dry years, it is fair to assume that the intake of nitrogenous matter is less than in wet years. Nor is this all, for the supply of moisture governs the date of termination of wood growth, and this also affects its fruitfulness.

In a dry or normal season the shoots on the tree stop making larger growths about the middle of August, after which the supplies of food (the sugars and nitrogenous materials) are stored away as reserves, behind the buds, to be utilized by them in the following spring. Good reserves will lead to strong spring buds, large and prominent blossoms, &c. During wet summers, however, the elongation of the shoots continues throughout August and September right into October; when this is done, the foodstuffs are being used up constantly and the reserves are small or absent. The spring buds then are weak and the blossoms prove unfruitful.

It really seems, therefore, that the weather reacts on the fruitfulness of trees in a very definite way, and growers will need to take the weather into account when deciding such practices as cultivation, manuring, and pruning, for it is by such means that the balance can be maintained at a stable level even though the weather fluctuates.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

SUBJECTS PRESSING FOR DISCUSSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article to-day you say that the subject of the importation of bounty-fed cereals "is clearly one on which the farmers, landworkers, and landowners met together in council at the [forthcoming agricultural) conference may be able to come to important decisions for the guidance of the Government." May be able, no doubt; but will the conference be allowed to discuss it? The terms of reference as stated by the Minister of Agriculture seem expressly to exclude this and other questions of vital and urgent importance if agriculture is to persist in this country. When Mr. Baldwin was in office his Minister of Agriculture tried in vain to get the three parties of agriculturists round the table. Mr. Buxton has succeeded. Surely he will seize the chance to put forward all the essential facts of the agricultural position and see whether practical suggestions do not emerge.

What, for instance, are the facts as to this bounty-fed competition and its relation to the "most-favoured-nation clause" of the treaty of December 2, 1924, to which "Quaestor" directs attention in *The Times* of to-day? What also are the facts as to the far more depressing competition from the Argentine? Are the wage conditions there such as English landworkers could live under? We have had suggestion of remedy in the shape of an Imports Board and of a guaranteed price to the British farmer; what do the experts of the conference say as to the feasibility and desirability of these proposals? Germany and France have adopted a policy of compulsory milling of a percentage of home wheat; how does that work, and could we wisely do the same? The importation of tinned milk is becoming most menacing to British dairy farming. Should these importations be made only upon certificate that they are produced under public health regulations which are comparable with those applied to our dairy farmers?

Mr. Buxton has asked us of the Conservative Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons to help in the formation of an all-party agricultural policy which will have some continuity about it. An excellent suggestion. May we beg him to help it forward to fruition by following the advice of your editorial and enlisting the constructive support of this agricultural conference?

Yours faithfully,
PERCY HURD.

House of Commons, Jan. 14.

DRAINAGE OF THE OUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The intimation given by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ouse Drainage Board at their last meeting that the Ministry certainly had no intention of proceeding with special legislation for the Ouse "after the reception given to the Ouse Drainage Bill" would on the face of it imply that the causes for the failure of the Bill to find acceptance before the Select Committee rested on the shoulders of the various drainage boards in general, and the Ouse Drainage Board in particular. If this be so, it is very misleading; for to any who have studied the minutes of evidence it is abundantly clear that the Bill was wrecked on its financial proposals.

What could indeed be thought of any scheme, of any conceivable construction, involving £2,500,000 having allocated to its maintenance £1,000 per annum; or, to state it in a popular way, the structure is expected to last upwards of 2,500 years? Such a proposal in any form would rightly be condemned. (For these figures I refer to Report of Joint Select Committee, Mr. Macmillan for the Ministry of Agriculture, pp. 40, 41.) It is still the bounden duty of the Ministry to settle this vast matter; and if the advice they have acted on in the past has not led to success, it remains part of their present proper work—and their professional honour is at stake—to produce an acceptable scheme, even though it be a necessity to change their whole previous angle of view and adopt other, and perhaps reverse, methods of approach.

I suggest, Sir, in all humility, that this most urgent problem be attacked from, and directed by, its original side—the engineering one—and that to ensure public confidence not fewer than two outside engineers, having world-wide experience of river engineering to draw upon and the authority arising from such experience, such as Sir Alexander Gibb and Sir John Griffith, be appointed to collaborate and produce a scheme, with or without alternatives, providing safety for the Fens with adequate drainage. For terms of reference I would suggest the simple instruction that it must be devised at the lowest possible cost, having in view the low taxable capacity of the area which would be called upon to bear it. In no other way can a workmanlike scheme be obtained; for it is manifestly wrong all round for the legal and administrative aspects of an essentially engineering scheme to be the dominant ones; every failure in the past can be traced directly to this cause, for the best and most economical scheme could never be formulated in such a controversial atmosphere.

It is high time that a complete reversal of policy be considered for the old one of proceeding by inquiry, with all the jangle of opinions then necessarily given by the "two and seventy jarring sects," has led to nothing but a string of failures and most bitter resentment. The case for special legislation for the Ouse rests, and will always rest, on both its unique physical character and its magnitude, which are quite indisputable; indeed, it would be but following precedent to do so, as in the cases of the Middle Level, Thames Valley, and many other boards of commissioners. To bring in a permissive Bill of general character now would be to admit defeat, confess inability to solve a purely engineering matter, and repeat the inherent weaknesses and limitations of the Act of 1861. It would be quite certain beforehand that such a Bill could never be adopted for the Ouse; it would be a retrograde step and leave the Fens in far worse condition than before; administration would become chaotic and ultimate disaster inevitable. There is here a great opportunity for a really fine piece of work. Who will seize it?

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED J. WINSHIP.

Llandaff-chambers, Regent-street, Cambridge.

MOISTURE IN FLOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You kindly inserted a letter of mine in your issue of December 12. This letter dealt with two related subjects—the production and consumption of potatoes and the production and consumption of bread.

The section dealing with bread appears to have created controversy in flour trade and baking circles, but, so far as I have seen, none of the critics has touched the object of the letter. This was to suggest that the Consumers' Council, which the Government intend to set up, cannot possibly accomplish anything of value in the matter of bread in the absence of a scientific foundation on which to build.

In developing the argument I dealt with two aspects of the matter. One was the interferences of the chemist into what at one time was a purely mechanical process. (May I say here that I am entirely unconvinced that any of the chemical interferences are injurious to health, but I treated them as objectionable from other points of view?) The letter dealt also with the moisture content of flour. As every wheat trader knows, certain types of wheat are marketed in an extremely dry condition. Others are excessively moist. The problem is to get the excessive moisture out of the one type so as to fit it for milling, and to put enough moisture into the dry types for the same reason; but this is where danger comes in. Every added 1 per cent. moisture means 1 per cent. profit. This was so well known in America that the Food and Drugs Act fixed the permitted moisture percentage in merchantable flour at 13.5, determined by the familiar drying test, and 15.0 by the vacuum test, which secures a thorough evaporation. Flour which contains more than the statutory fixed percentage is an invalid tender on a contract, may be rejected, and will always be rejected if the buyer is caught with a big stock on a falling market. This legal limitation does not apply to exported flour, but it is usual for American exporting millers to guarantee their flour as milled to the American Food and Drugs Act standard.

May I say, with reference to the letter of the Minister of Agriculture which appeared in your issue of December 13, in which he urged the use of flour made entirely from English wheat, one would not like to criticize that? Anything that will lessen a dangerous and increasing dependence on overseas food sources ought to be encouraged, but it is doubtful if this advice will accomplish anything material in the direction desired against human inertia.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ANDREW LAW.

67, Hope-street, Glasgow, C.2.

Sugar Beet Cultivation 1930

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME ORGANIZED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND THE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES COMMITTEE of GREAT BRITAIN

SECTION A.—REGIONAL PRIZES FOR SUGAR BEET GROWERS AND THEIR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

1. From funds supplied by the Beet Sugar Factories Committee of Great Britain, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries shall pay, on the award of Judges to be appointed, money prizes in respect of the best crops of sugar beet grown in each of the 18 factory areas and in each of the nine Committees' (or outside) areas of England and Wales.

2. The awards shall be made by three judges, one to be appointed by the Ministry, one by the Committee, and a third to be appointed by the two judges so appointed, and their decisions on all questions relating to the awards shall be final.

3. It shall be understood that the grower of the crop in respect of which each award is made will distribute in such manner as in his absolute discretion he shall consider fair, a substantial portion of the money prize so awarded among the agricultural workers who have been engaged on his crop.

4. Every grower growing under contract with a factory or with the Committee shall be deemed to be competing for the Regional Prize of his area. His attention shall be drawn by the factory and the Committee to the advisability of securing such technical advice as to the cultivation and manuring of his crop as the County Agricultural Organizer and the Agricultural Officer of the factory or the District Representative of the Committee (as the case may be) is in a position to give.

5. The Regional Prizes for each factory area shall be in three classes, namely:—

(A) Growers whose sugar beet contract is for 5 acres or under.

(B) Growers whose sugar beet contract is for 25 acres or under, but over five acres.

(C) Growers whose sugar beet contract is for over 25 acres.

6. The Regional Prizes for each Committee's area shall be in one class.

7. There shall be two prizes for each class in each factory area, in Class A £10 for the first prize and £5 for the second prize, in Class B £15 for the first prize and £7 10s. od. for the second prize, and in Class C £20 for the first prize and £10 for the second prize. The first and second prizes in each Committee's area shall be £10 and £5 respectively.

8. An Honorary Cultivation Assessor shall be appointed in respect of each county by the Ministry. He shall be an experienced agriculturist not being a grower in the said county or an officer of any of the factories and may be the County Agricultural Organizer, or where there is no such officer, an officer nominated by the County Agricultural Education Authority. Any necessary travelling and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Cultivation Assessor will be refunded.

9. The Factory Manager or the District Representative of the Committee, as the case may be, shall prepare from the information in his possession a list of the best crops in his factory or Committee's area, as the case may be, such list not being more than 50 in total covering all classes, and not less than 10 per class.

10. Each factory or the Committee respectively shall decide for itself the method under which the selection of crops shall be made for submission to the Cultivation Assessor.

11. The Factory Manager or the District Representative of the Committee, as the case may be, shall send to each Cultivation Assessor before September 1st, 1930, the names of the growers of such crops which are situated in his county.

12. The Cultivation Assessor either himself or through his accredited representative shall in the month of September visit the crops in his county so selected, and shall award a maximum of 50 points for cultivation and manuring, and shall use his visit to the growers of such crops as an opportunity of advising them on points of importance for future improvement.

13. The points so awarded shall be treated as confidential and shall be forwarded for the information of the Judges directly to the Ministry together with a *brief* report on the merits of each particular case.

14. The Committee shall collect from each factory before the 1st February, 1931, and send to the Ministry the following information in respect of each of the selected crops, as certified by the Factory Accountant and Manager:—

(a) The average cash return per acre, being based upon the net yield of beets (as cleaned and properly topped) and average sugar content in accordance with the beet contract.

(b) The number of plants per acre, arrived at by dividing the general average weight of one beet as ascertained by averaging the weight of the ten selected beets for analysis from each consignment delivered (in accordance with the contract) into the average yield per acre. Growers should endeavour to secure as nearly as possible 30,000 plants an acre.

15. Although

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A variety entertainment to be broadcast from 2LO at 7.45 this evening will include the performance of sketches by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, Mr. A. P. Herbert, and Miss Mabel Constanduros.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 20, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1935kc.) (1,554m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Future of Domestic Service, 3:—How the Mistress of a Large Household Sees It, by Mrs. Emmet. **11-12 (5XX only)** :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Organ Music; Sonia Jockelman (solo violin), relayed from Southwark Cathedral. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2** :—For the Schools: French Reading, by Mlle. Camille Vière. **2.15** :—German Reading, by Dr. Herbert Schroeder. **2.30** :—Days of Old, Tudor and Stuart Days, 1—A Whipping Boy's School Days, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3** :—Interlude. **3.5** :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 1—Why the Robin Has a Red Breast, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—Band from the Piccadilly Hotel.

5.15 :—Children: Sonata (Scarlatti) and other Piano Solos, played by Cecil Dixon; The Story of King Paperface (Norman Hunter); Various Songs, by Kate Winter; Life on a Lightship, written and told by John Heygate. **6** :—Saving the Countryside, by Mr. J. C. Squire. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Bach Toccatas and Fugues, played by James Ching (pianoforte). **7.7.20** :—New Novels, by Mrs. V. Sackville-West. **7.25** :—Spanish Talk, by Dr. A. R. Pastor.

7.45 :—The Clicking of Cuthbert, by P. G. Wodehouse, adapted for broadcasting by Dennis Freeman from the short story of the same title by P. G. Wodehouse; Angela Baddeley in The Trials of Topsy—Reducing, by A. P. Herbert; the Four Harmony Kings; Harp Solos by Sidonie Goossens; Joe Sargent in French Folk Songs; Moonshine at Midnight, a sketch by Mabel Constanduros, music by Alfred Reynolds, with Mabel Constanduros, Michael Hogan, Olive Groves, Harold Kimberley; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast; Stock Exchange Summary; Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Music and the Ordinary Listener, by Sir Walford Davies. **9.35** :—Marjorie Hayward (violin); Brain (horn); Kathleen Long (pianoforte); Pauline Maunder (mezzo-soprano). **10.45** :—A Reading: The Gift of the Magi (O. Henry). **11-12** :—Band from Grosvenor House.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Anita Vaughan (contralto); Glyn Dowell (tenor). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Grange Super Cinema Orchestra, conducted by Haydn Wood, relayed from the Grange Super Cinema, Small Heath, Birmingham. **5.15** :—Children: The Candy Carnival, a kind of fantasy, by Norman Timmis; Songs by Janet Maclarlane (soprano); Winifred Cockerill (harp); Tony will entertain, from Birmingham. **6** :—Grange Super Cinema Orchestra (continued). **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Muriel Middleton (contralto). **8** :—English Personalities of the Eighteenth Century, 1—Lord Chesterfield, by Mr. Bonamy Dobree. **8.30** :—A Violoncello Recital by Lauri Kennedy. **9** :—Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell) conducted by Joseph Lewis; Arthur Hytch (violin); Mary Bonin (mezzo-soprano); from Birmingham. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3** :—From Glasgow and Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.30-11** :—See Glasgow.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Grasshoppers Records. **2** :—See Daventry. **3.20** :—Radio Quartet: Edie Jackson (soprano); Violin Solos, relayed from the Studio. **4** :—Stop Press. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London (9.15 Regional News). **9.35-11** :—Symphony Orchestra conducted by Chas. J. Brennan; Robertson (baritone).

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, relayed to London and Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—Mr. F. L. Harries: Nelson's Pembrokeshire Captain. **5** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—Agricultural Talk :—Varieties of Oats for Spring Sowing. **8** :—Concert—The Station Orchestra: Musical Evolution—Haydn (by O'Farrell Cullen); Anglo-Irish Ballads: McCaffery (soprano); English and Scotch Ballads: F. A. W. Sails (tenor); Modern Ballads: P. K. Lange and Mrs. Larchet; Violin Duets: Jack Dowling and Company in Irish Folk-Shamrock Treich (pianist); The Traditional Trio. **10.30** :—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5 m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3** :—From Glasgow and Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—Talk: the Schools: Dr. J. Stewart MacDougall: Natural History Round the Year—2. Seeds and their Germination, from Edinburgh. **3** :—The Octet from Glasgow: Nora Robertson (soprano); Jessie McIntosh (entertainer), from Edinburgh. **4**:—Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. **4.30**:—Milestones of Musical Comedy:—9. The Octet; Helena Hartley (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4 m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **3.20** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra: Overture, Manchester Studio Orchestra; Catchcolle Warrington (entertainer), from Newcastle. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5 m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15-11** :—See London (9.15—Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2** :—See Daventry. **3.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-11** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200 and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2** :—See Daventry. **3.20** :—From Manchester and Newcastle (see Manchester). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20-11** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 4kw., 5.30 :—Concert. **6** :—Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Talk on Famous Women: Teresa de Monbor. **6.10** :—Concert of Trio Music. News in the interval. **7-8.30** :—No transmission. **8.30** :—Talk on Education and their Organization. **8.40** :—Programme from Bordeaux-Lafayette (304m.) (details not yet announced). In the interval :—News. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (Radio Belgrade), 2.5kw., 6.50 :—French Language Lesson. **7** :—Vocal and Instrumental Quartet Concert. **8** :—Soka and Gabrielle, sketch (at Strand). **8.30** :—Time, News, and Time. **8.40** :—Song Recital. **9.40** :—Gramophone Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30 :—Talk—Women in Science. **5** :—Illustrations from the works of Characters in Opera; Illustrations from the works of Verdi, Bizet, and d'Albert. **5** :—Talk—Modern Ethical Tendencies. **5.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **5.55** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.30** :—Mutual Talk—The Building Trade. **7** :—Talk—Questions of the Day—The Problem of Eastern Europe. **7.30** :—Programme from Hamburg: Reading (in Low German), by the author (Alfons Paquet), followed by News, Dancing Lesson, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—2.30 :—Concert—Pianoforte pieces, op. 7, played by the composer (Pisk). **4.30** :—Natural Science Talk for Young People. **5** :—Concert from the Hotel Bristol. **5.30** :—Talk—Emil as a Philosopher. **6.55** :—Topical Programme. **6.20** :—Orgelwerke Concert. **7** :—See Königswusterhausen. **7.30** :—International Evening, relayed from Berlin, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Dancing Lesson, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (460m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk—Have the last few Years brought us any further in the Exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic? **7** :—Symphony Concert. **9.30** (approximately) :—News.

BRATISLAVA (277m.), 12.5kw.—6 :—Programme from Prague. **6.5** :—A Country Wedding. **7** :—Popular Concert. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brünn. **9.55** :—Announcements. Programme Notes.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.10 :—Weather Report for Agriculturists. **6.12** :—Gramophone Selections. **6.35** :—Weather. **7** :—Klingendes Wusterhausen. **7.30** :—Silesian Art Treasures of the 18th Century. **8** :—Organ Recital, relayed from St. Matthew's Church. **8.50**:—Talk—Militant Women. **9.10** :—News. **9.25** :—Answers to Correspondents. **9.50** :—Agricultural Report.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—Programme from Prague. **6.5** :—Cabaret Programme, followed by Talk—The Imperial Ordinance of the Gramophone in Civilization. **7.30** :—Concert from the Café Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Concert from the Café Rosenberger. **9.55** :—Local News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6 :—Trio Concert. **7** :—Talk—Politeness. **6.10** :—Talk—Tales of the Blacks for White Children. **6.30** :—Gramophone Selections. **7.30** :—*Le Journal Parlé*. **8.15** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6 :—German Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Concert by a Tziganie Orchestra. **7.30** :—Programme relayed from Vienna. **9.30** :—Dance Music from the Hotel Dunapalota.

COPENHAGEN (341m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4.30 :—French Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk—John Galsworthy. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert of Country Dances, Waltzes, Polkas, and Quadrilles, selected from the Works of Schubert, Lanner, the Strausses, and Lumbye. **8.15** :—Defeat, war sketch (John Galsworthy), translated into Danish by Per Knutzon. **8.30** :—News. **8.45** :—Reading from The Silver Spoon (Galsworthy), translated into Danish by Ella Laker. **9.10** :—Chamber Music from the Works of Johannes Brahms.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw., 6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk—Forests and Trees in Poland. **6.50** :—Time and Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. **7.5** :—Talk on Music, from Warsaw. **7.30** :—International Concert, relayed from Vienna. **9** :—Talk and News, from Warsaw. **10** :—Talk in French and English—The Rhinoceros of Staranta. **10.30** :—Concert from a Restaurant. **11** :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—4.20 :—Programme (from Stuttgart). **5.5** :—Theatre Talk—New Staging of Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar. **5.35** (from Cassel) :—Agricultural Talk. **6.5** :—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Seventh Monday Concert, relayed from the Saalbau. **8.30** :—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Johann Strauss. **10.20** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha in Meroe (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (329m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.).—5 :—Orchestral Concert. **5.30** :—Sea Konigswusterhausen. **6** :—Concert (continued). **6.25** :—Talk for Workers—The Masses and their Significance in Politics. **6.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—Folk Dances for Orchestra. **8** :—Programme in connexion with the Lower Elbe Theatre, Radio, and Cinema Week—Lower Elbe Choral Concert, relayed from Hamburg; Selections by Male Voice Choir, Women's Choir, and Mixed Choir. **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and other Announcements, and Sports Notes. **9.50** :—Restaurant Ostermann Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.-11.40 p.m. :—Programme of the Algemene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (AVRO). **9.40 a.m.** :—Time and Daily Service. **10.55** :—Talk (to be announced). **11.40** :—Time and Concert by the Radio Quartet. **1.40** :—Talk (to be announced). **2.25** :—Orchestral and Organ Selections, relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **4.10**:—Interval. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Talk (to be announced). **6.55** :—English Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Time, and Concert by the Station Orchestra: in the interval at **9.40**, Weather and News. **10.40** :—Concert relayed from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (296m.), 8kw. After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.** :—**1.55 a.m.** till close down :—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). **7.35** :—Concert. **10.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Readings. **11.10** :—Concert of Songs, Violin, Cello, and Piano Music. **12.10** :—Organ Recital. **1.40** :—Programme for Schools. **2.10** :—Talk (to be announced). **2.55** :—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Concert of Violin, Cello, and Piano Solos. **6.10** :—Programme for Children. **6.40** :—Children. **7.40** :—Concert from the Reformed Church, Barendrecht.

LAHTI (1,400m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—4.10 :—Talk (to be announced). **4.30** :—Song Recital. **6.50** :—Talk (to be announced). **7.10** :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (463m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—4.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.30** :—Talk—The Experience and Enjoyment of Music. **5.50** :—Topical Talk. **6** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Spanish Conversation. **6.40** :—Architectural Talk: Garden Cities. **7** :—Soprano, Tenor, and Orchestral Recital from the Works of August Conradi, the Father of Berlin Operetta, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert, relayed from the Café Handelshof, Essen.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **4.55** :—Economic Report. **5** :—Fifteen Minutes for Every One. **5.20** :—Weather and Time. **5.30** :—Literary Review. **5.55** :—Labour Intelligence. **6** :—Talk: Thirty Years' Experience of Art. **6.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Emil Lucka reads from his own Works. **8.10** :—Concert from the Works of Ernst Toch. **9.10** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Dancing Lesson and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA7T (424m.), 3kw.—2 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert. In the Interval: Weather, Theatre Notes, and Labour Exchange Report. **3.30-7** :—No Transmission. **7** :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Programme Notes. **7.30** :—Concert.

MILAN—Call IMI (531m.), 7kw.—7 :—Government Notices and Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Theatre Notes. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Concert by the Hollywood Orchestra and Gramophone Records. **8** :—Humorous Dialogue. **8.15** :—Concert of Variety Music. In the Intervals at **9** :—Theatre Talk, and at **10.30** :—News.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—6 :—Programme from Prague. **6.5** :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (640m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—3.30 :—Concert of Dance Music. **4.25** :—Music for Young People. **5.15** :—Scientific Review. **5.45** :—Talk: With Paddle and Pedal to Africa. **6** :—Talk for Workers. **6.30** :—Variety Programme. **7.45** :—Programme to be announced. **8.20** :—Chamber Music Concert, by the Dresden String Quartet. **9.20** :—News. **9.45** :—Dancing Lesson, followed by Dance Music.

ROME—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Press Review, and Harbour Notes. **7.35** :—Time Signal. **7.37** :—The Barber of Seville—Opera in Three Acts (Rossini). **9.30** :—Sports Notes. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (492m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (178m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), PORSGRUND (463m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—5.30 :—Review of Foreign Affairs. **6** :—Shorthand Dictation. **6.15** :—Weather and Sports Notes. **6.30** :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Talk: The Attractions of East Norway for Tourists. **7.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Instrumental Concert.

PARIS (Ecole Supérieure)—Call FPTT (447m.), 0.5kw.—4.30 :—Radio Journal de France. **5.45** :—Talk. **7** :—Programme not yet announced, relayed from Bordeaux-Lafayette (304m.), followed by News, Time, and Weather.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **9.26** :—Time Signal (2,650m.). **5.45** :—*Le Journal Parlé*. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.26** :—Concert. **9.26** :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **9.30** :—Relay of the Opera, Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns). **10.26** :—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Petit Parisien) (329m.), 0.5kw.—9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. **9** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at **1** :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at **2** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange: Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **5.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.15** :—Exchange Quotations and Exchange, Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Talk (to be announced). **7.30** :—Elementary Bookkeeping Lesson. **8** :—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes, and Amusement Guide. **8** :—Concert. In the intervals, at **8.30** :—American Closing Prices, and Sports Review, and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6 :—Time and News. **6.5** :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Concert. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements.

RADIO COLONIAL (Nauen) (1,750m.), 15kw.—4.30 :—Talk—Tropical Hygiene. **5** :—Talk—Tropical Agriculture. **5.30** :—Talk—Tropical Forestry. **6** :—Talk—Tropical Veterinary Science. **6.30** :—Talk—Tropical Medicine. **7** :—Talk—Tropical Economics. **7.30** :—Talk—Tropical Colonization. **8** :—Talk—Tropical Trade. **8.30** :—Talk—Tropical Shipping. **9** :—Talk—Tropical Aviation. **9.30** :—Talk—Tropical Missionary Work.

RIGA (526m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk—Latvian Literature. **7** :—Concert. **8.30** :—Talk—Latvian Literature. **9** :—Concert. **10** :—Talk—Latvian Literature. **10.30** :—Concert.

ROME (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—News, Sports Notes, Exchange, Weather, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Concert of Light Music, and Le purce che cianno la tosse, Comedy in Roman Dialect (Musco).

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (434m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 25kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), OSTERSUND (257m.), HORBY (257m.).—5.30 :—Concert of Light Music. **6.40** :—Agricultural Talk. **7** :—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **7** :—Talk—The Port of Hamburg. **8.15** :—News and Weather. **8.40** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—3 :—Orchestral Concert. **4** :—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Labour Report. **5.15** :—Talk—Lorraine Folklore. **5.35** till Close Down :—See Frankfurt Programme.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music Programme. **6.15** :—Talk on French History. **6.25** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.35** :—Dance Music Programme. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Recital of Russian Songs. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra. **8.45** :—Transmission of a Comedy. **9.45** :—Orchestral Concert from the Crystal Palace Café. **11** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1 TO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Dinner Concert. **7** :—Station Notes. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Concert of Variety Music, with Talk in the Interval. Concert of Variety Music. In the interval from **10.30-10.40** :—News.

VIENNA (516.5m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—5.15 :—Talk—Winter in the Schlaminger Tauern. **5.30** :—Talk—Preparations for the Second Winter Olympic Games in 1931. **6** :—Talk—Project of Tunnelling under the Straits of Gibraltar. **6.30** :—Dialogue—Spontaneous Generation. **6.55** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Cello Recital. **8.15** :—Instrumental Concert.

WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m. :—Programme from Cracow. **6.7** :—Time and News. **6.5** :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Concert. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements.

ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m. :—Programme from Brünn. **7.30** :—Concert. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements.

ZURICH (459m.), 0.45kw.—10 a.m. :—Programme from Berne.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

COMMRS.—R. P. SELBY, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (Jan. 19); R. SANDWITH, to President, temporary, for duty inside Admiralty (Feb. 8); and W. A. Kemp, to Tamar (Feb. 10).

USHER, to Tamar (Feb. 10).

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—H. S. THOMAS, to Winchester; P. L. GUNN, to Queen Elizabeth; and R. J. CLUTTERBUCK, to Scarab (Feb. 14); and C. C. M. USHER, to Ladybird (Feb. 21).

LIEUTS.—W. F. C. WEEFORD, to Whirlwind (Feb. 1); E. R. CONDER and L. G. DURLACHER, to Vivid; A. C. HERLAGUE, to Scarab; and R. W. F. NORTHCOTT, to Seamew (Feb. 14); K. S. COLQUHOUN, to Glorious (Feb. 18); A. M. PILLING (P/O., R.A.F.), to Greenwich (Feb. 5); and W. J. NIXON, to Cicala; and J. G. P. BROWNRIGG, to Mowbray (Feb. 21).

SUB-LIEUT.—N. R. QUILL, to Whitehall (Jan 23).

CPS. GUNNERS.—S. HANCOCK, to Carry (Jan. 25); F. C. HODGES (T.), to Defiance; and W. H. LAWRENCE (T.), to Stormcloud (Feb. 3); C. E. BELLINGHAM, M.B.E. (T.), to Defiance (Feb. 9); W. J. HALLETT, to Ganges to Defiance (Feb. 9); W. J. BRYANT, to Assistance.

GUNNER (T.).—W. GRANT, to Saumarez (Feb. 4).

HONOUR. Jan. 17.—Marcolin arrived.

LACON. Jan. 16.—Delphinium left.

MALTA. Jan. 17.—Royal Sovereign arrived.

PORTLAND. Jan. 16.—Harebell arrived: Jan. 17.—Winchelsea arrived.

PORTSMOUTH. Jan. 17.—Winchelsea left for Portland, and Centurion and Shikari left for Gibraltar and Malta.

SHARIA. Jan. 15.—Triad left.

SPEEDWELL. Jan. 16.—Titania and Fourth Submarine Flotilla arrived.

The address of the Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, to whom retired officers, R.M., are required to notify any change in their private permanent addresses, is now Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill-street, S.W.1, and not 54, Victoria-street, as stated in the official circular referred to in *The Times* on January 11.

THE PRINCE AND THE LEGION BOOK

The British Poster Advertising Association has received the following letter of thanks from the Prince of Wales for its help in advertising the "Legion Book," which the Prince himself compiled:—"Gentlemen,—Before leaving for South Africa I should like to thank you for the exceptional help you gave in connexion with the 'Legion Book.' I appreciate not only the generosity which prompted you, but the amount of work it must have entailed to all concerned. The book could not have had such a wonderful send-off if it had not been for the ready support given it by advertisers and printers.—Yours truly, EDWARD P." The Poster Association was responsible for the posting, free of charge, of 9,000 16-sheet posters on the hoardings controlled by its members. The value of the space was estimated at $10,000. All the proceeds of the "Legion Book" are going to the funds of the British Legion as a thank-offering for the King's recovery.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CAPTAINS' NEW POSTS

A further list of changes in appointments for captains, R.N., was announced on Saturday. Three out of the four officers concerned in the new posts are taken from the unemployed list. The exception is Captain R. M. King, D.S.O., now Assistant Director of the Mobilization Department, who will relinquish that duty on April 8, after two years, and is appointed Captain of the Dockyard, Deputy Superintendent, and King's Harbour Master at Devonport and Berehaven, in succession to Captain G. W. Taylor. Captain King will be succeeded at the Admiralty by Captain C. H. Knox-Little, who was promoted in June last, and who during the autumn commanded the cruiser DELHI on her trials after refit.

Another Admiralty change is in the Air Division of the Naval Staff, of which Captain I. W. Gibson, O.B.E., M.V.O., has been at the head since it was constituted a separate division a year ago. He had formerly been Director of the Training and Staff Duties Division, and is shortly to be succeeded by Captain C. E. Turle, D.S.O., late Head of the British Naval Mission to Greece. A change is also announced in command of the Fourth Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet, of which the BROKE is leader. Captain B. C. Watson, D.S.O., who was appointed nearly two years ago, is to be succeeded by Captain H. H. Rogers, M.V.O., O.B.E., who commanded the new cruiser LONDON during her trials and early service, until she became flagship of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean.

RETURN OF THE EFFINGHAM

H.M.S. EFFINGHAM, Captain B. A. Fraser, O.B.E., the flagship of Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., M.A., on the East Indies Station, is ordered to leave the base at Trincomalee, on January 28, for Portsmouth to refit and recommission. Her return programme is:—Colombo, January 29-31; Aden, February 7; Suez, February 11; Port Said, February 11-12; Malta, February 15-17; Gibraltar, February 20; Portsmouth, February 24. The EFFINGHAM is due to leave again for the East Indies about April 10, and the flag of the Commander-in-Chief will be transferred to her on arrival at Aden.

DESTROYERS FOR MALTA

The Second Destroyer Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet, which has been home for refit and recommissioning, will leave Portland today for Gibraltar, where it is due on Friday, to work up before rejoining the Fleet at Malta. The Flotilla will be short of its leader, the STUART, the refit of which at Portsmouth is not concluded, and the VICEROY, which is only just finishing her refit at Devonport. The Flotilla is commanded by Captain W. J. Whitworth, D.S.O.

NAVY RIFLE SHOOTING

The annual R.N. Rifle Association Meeting is to be held at Bisley from June 30 to July 5, in the week preceding that of the National Rifle Association. Port rifle meetings, which were held for the first time in 1923, will again take place at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport at the end of April or the beginning of May, when the ships of the Atlantic Fleet are at their home ports. The arrangements at each port will be in the hands of a committee under the presidency of the Captain of the Gunnery School. The meetings are open to all active service officers and ratings of the Royal Navy. Once an officer or man has taken his pension, he is no longer considered "active service," even if re-employed in the Service. Officers and ratings of the R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. undergoing training in one of H.M. ships or establishments are also eligible to compete. Port committees will make the final selection of the men to represent them at Bisley, the maximum numbers allowed being:—Rifle:—Portsmouth, 24; Devonport and Chatham, 18 each. Revolver:—Ten from each port.

R.N.V.R. CLUB DINNER

Sir Arthur Rostron, Commodore of the Cunard Fleet, was the principal guest at the monthly dinner of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club, which was held on Thursday at the Connaught Rooms. COMMANDER HARRY VANDERVELL, the president, was in the chair. Responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by the CHAIRMAN, SIR ARTHUR ROSTRON said America had the wealth and the power and the desire to be big. Americans had some very noble qualities, and if we would help them to realize their responsibilities and not tell them what we would do if we were similarly placed, they would be appreciative. CAPTAIN GORDON STEELE, V.C., captain-superintendent of H.M. training ship Worcester, and Mr. WESTON MARTYR also replied.

R.A.S.C. TRAINING COLLEGE

Colonel W. N. White, D.S.O., whose appointment as Commandant of the Royal Army Service Corps Training College at Aldershot has just been gazetted, has taken over that appointment from Colonel D. C. Cameron, C.B.E., who goes to the War Office. Colonel William White has had long experience of supply and transport work at Aldershot, where he was formerly in charge of the Supply Depôt, and later, until his promotion last April, commanded the Service Companies. His long service at the headquarters of the Corps and his fame as a cricketer and captain for many years of the R.A.S.C. team have already brought him into personal touch with very many of those who will pass through the training college. Besides taking an active interest in Association cricket, Colonel White filled also such varied offices as chairman of the Aldershot Command Football Association, churchwarden of St. George's Garrison Church, president of St. George's Institutes, and member of the committees of the Army Football Association and the Command Tattoo.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

The command of the 1st Bn., The Gordon Highlanders changed hands during the week-end, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ivor Picton-Warlow went on half-pay and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Bell, the senior major of the regiment and a former adjutant of the Leeds Rifles. Lieutenant-Colonel Picton-Warlow, who was a subaltern in the 1st or East Battalion of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, left the Militia for the Gordons 29 years ago, and served in the Transvaal. He was adjutant of the Banff and Donside Battalion of his regiment. He was one of the earliest casualties in the Mons Retreat, and later was specially employed at the War Office. When the 49th (2nd London) Division was reconstituted on a peace footing Lieutenant-Colonel Picton-Warlow became brigade major of the 6th London Infantry Brigade of Surrey Battalions, under Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish. He succeeded to the command of the old 75th four years ago and has been commanding it at Delhi.

CRANWELL CADETSHIPS

The Air Ministry announces that Aircraft Apprentices S. W. Needham and E. F. Porter, from No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton, and Aircraft Apprentices R. Monks and A. Pyke, from the Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell, have been selected for cadetships at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, on the result of the examinations held on completion of their three years' training as aircraft apprentices.

Sir Charles Wakefield scholarships valued at £75 each have been awarded to Flight Cadet D. V. Johnson on the result of the recent competitive examination for entry into the R.A.F. College, and to Flight Cadet S. W. Needham. The Hyde-Thomson Memorial Prize, valued at about £33, has been awarded to Flight Cadet R. Monks.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ALEXANDRIA. Jan. 17.—Warspite arrived.

ATHADOS. Jan. 16.—Volunteer arrived.

CYLOS. Jan. 16.—Vancouver left.

DEVONPORT. Jan. 17.—Seawolf left.

DIDAL. Jan. 15.—Triad arrived and left.

HENJAM. Jan. 16.—Triad arrived.

HONOUR. Jan. 17.—Mar

This Statement is advertised in accordance with the Regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London. It is issued for information only and must not be considered as an invitation to subscribe for the Debenture Stock of the Company. The Directors collectively and individually are responsible for the information contained in this Statement.

ENDELL STREET ESTATES LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917).

CAPITAL £150,000

DIVIDED INTO

75,000 Shares of £1 each (fully paid)
75,000 Shares of £1 each (one shilling paid)

All of which have been issued.

LOAN CAPITAL

£150,000	**7% First Mortgage Debenture Stock, of which there is now outstanding**	**£23,943**
£310,000	**7½% Mortgage Debenture Stock, of which there has been offered by Prospectus dated 6th December, 1929**	**£210,000**
	and there is now issued and outstanding	**£186,057**

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
J. GARDNER, M.A., Oakhurst, Sunninghill, Berks.
A. E. CRANG, 6, Grafton Street, London, W.1.

DIRECTORS.
W. J. B. ODHAMS (Chairman), Holly Bush Farm, Chesham, Bucks.
J. S. ELIAS, Southwood Court, Highgate, N.6.
W. SLARK, Tadworth Lodge, Tadworth, Surrey.

BANKERS.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 20, King William Street, E.C.4.

BROKER.
W. WRIGHT, 4, Copthall Chambers, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS.
For the Company: BULL AND BULL, 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
For the Trustees: LAST RICHES AND FITTON, 18, Bolton Street, London, W.1.

AUDITORS.
FRANKLIN WILD AND CO., Chartered Accountants, Orient House, 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.
A. C. DUNCAN, A.C.A., 93-4, Long Acre, W.C.2.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ABOVE MENTIONED £210,000 7½% MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK

A. OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY, &c.

1. The Company was incorporated on the 6th September, 1926, with the objects specified in its Memorandum of Association and, in particular, to carry on business as Estate Owners. The preliminary expenses amounting to £1,978 9s. 7d. were paid by the Company.

2. The Company is a subsidiary of Odhams Press Limited, which has extensive premises in Long Acre used in connexion with its printing and publishing business. During recent years the business of Odhams Press Limited has increased, and, to meet the expansion, further accommodation and additional plant and machinery have been acquired from time to time. In order to meet these requirements the Company was formed and it acquired the Building Leases of 12, 14, and 16, Wilson-street, and an adjoining site and holds an agreement for the lease of 2, 4, and 6, Endell-street, Long Acre, W.C.2. The total ground-rent will be £1,010 per annum when all the leases have been granted. The Ground-Rent payable in respect of the premises now held by the Company is £760 per annum. The Lease to the Company in each case is, or will be, for a period expiring in 2006. On the Wilson-street Site a building equipped with newspaper printing plant and machinery has been erected and is in the occupation of Odhams Press Limited, under an agreement for underlease for a term expiring 1956 at a rent sufficient, after meeting all administration charges of the Company, ground-rent, insurance and all other outgoings, to pay the interest and Sinking Fund Instalments in respect of its Debenture Stock.

3. The acquisition of the properties and plant presently owned by the Company was financed by the issue of the £150,000 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock (hereinafter called "the 7 per Cent. Stock") and by the issue of the fully paid 75,000 Ordinary Shares. In order to provide the additional accommodation and plant required by Odhams Press Limited, the Company is enlarging its present building and has decided to instal therein further plant and machinery.

B. SHARES.

4. Of the Issued Shares of the Company 75,000 are fully paid up and one shilling per share has been paid in respect of the remaining 75,000 shares.

5. No dividends have been paid on the Company's shares and no shares are under option.

6. The Holders of the shares are entitled on a show of hands to one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy has one vote for every share held by him.

7. The Company was promoted by Odhams Press Limited, which owns or controls the whole of the Company's share capital with the exception of the shares held by the Directors of the Company.

C. BORROWING POWERS.

8. The Articles of Association of the Company empower the Directors at their discretion from time to time to raise or borrow, in any manner and upon any terms, any sum or sums of money for the purpose of the Company; provided that the total amount at any one time owing in respect of moneys so raised or borrowed shall not, without the sanction of a Resolution of the Company in General Meeting, exceed three times the nominal amount of the share capital for the time being of the Company.

9. Such borrowing powers have been exercised by the issue of its present Debenture Stock, but not further or otherwise.

D. THE 7½ PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

10. On the 6th December, 1929, the Company issued a Prospectus offering at par £210,000 of its 7½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock (forming part of a total authorized series of £310,000 of such stock which is hereinafter referred to as "the 7½ per Cent. Stock") and such offer was underwritten by Investment Registry Limited of 6, Grafton-street, W.1. By the terms of such Prospectus each holder of the 7 per Cent. Stock is entitled to exchange such stock for an equivalent amount of the 7½ per Cent. Stock carrying interest as from the 15th November, 1929. Up to the date hereof £123,057 of the 7½ per Cent. Stock has accordingly been applied in effecting such exchange and £23,943 has been reserved and will (insofar as it has not in the meantime been so applied) under the terms of the Underwriting Agreement be taken up by Investment Registry Limited. The balance (£63,000) of the Stock so offered has been subscribed in cash and will, after providing for the payment of the expenses relating to the offer, be applied in financing the extensions and additions to the property and plant mentioned above.

11. An underwriting commission of 3 per cent. on the nominal amount of the 7½ per Cent. Stock so offered is payable to Investment Registry Limited, but, as regards the £23,943 of reserved stock, Investment Registry Limited may, instead of subscribing for it on the terms of receiving such commission, purchase it at 97 per cent.

12. The Issued 7½ per Cent. Stock is fully paid and the whole of the £310,000 of such stock is secured by a Trust Deed dated the 31st December, 1929, whereby the Company specifically charged (subject to a Charge by the Trust Deed dated 2nd December, 1926, securing the 7 per Cent. Stock) the Company's Leasehold properties, fixed plant and machinery and charged (subject as aforesaid) by way of a floating charge its undertaking and other assets present and future including its uncalled capital which amounts to £71,250. The Trust Deed securing the 7½ per Cent. Stock contains provisions to the following effect.

13. The 7½ per Cent. Stock will be redeemed on or before the 15th November, 1954, at 102½ per cent. The Company has reserved the right to redeem at any time or times after the 15th November, 1933, the whole or any part of the 7½ per Cent. Stock then outstanding at 102½ per cent. on giving not less than six months' notice. In case the 7½ per Cent. Stock shall become repayable by reason of the Company going into liquidation or being dissolved it shall be repayable at the price of 102½ per cent.

14. The Company is to pay Sinking Fund Instalments commencing on the 15th November, 1932, which, with interest on the Stock from time to time redeemed, are calculated to redeem such Stock by the 15th November, 1954.

15. The interest on the 7½ per Cent. Stock is payable on the 15th May and 15th November in each year.

16. The 7½ per Cent. Stock is transferable in amounts and multiples of £1.

E. THE 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

17. The 7 per Cent. Stock was sold at 90 per cent. on the following dates, viz., £45,000 on 2rd November, 1926, £41,330 on 30th October, 1927, £23,670 on 25th November, 1927, and £40,000 on 1st November, 1928. This Stock, which is to be redeemed at 102½ per cent. on or before the 16th November, 1930, or exchanged for 7½ per Cent. Stock as above stated, is secured by the Trust Deed above referred to, which contains provisions concerning redemption sinking fund, payment of interest, and transfer of stock similar mutatis mutandis to those referred to above concerning the 7½ per Cent. Stock.

F. DIRECTORS.

18. Mr. W. J. B. Odhams was at the time of its promotion Deputy Chairman (and now is Chairman) of Odhams Press Limited and the owner of the following shares of that Company, viz., 187 6 per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each, 59 7½ per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each, 16,044 Ordinary shares of 4s. each. He was to that extent interested in such promotion.

19. Mr. J. S. Elias was at the time of such promotion (and still is) Managing Director of Odhams Press Limited and the owner of the following shares of that Company, viz., 1 of the said 6 per Cent. Preference shares, 98 of the said 7½ per Cent. Preference shares, and 5,251 of the said Ordinary shares. He was to that extent interested in such promotion.

20. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the qualification of a Director is the holding of shares of the Company of any class of at least the nominal value of £1.

21. By the joint effect of the Trust Deeds securing the 7 per Cent. and the 7½ per Cent. Stock, the Trustees of the 7 per Cent. Stock, whilst any such stock is outstanding, and thereafter the Trustees of the 7½ per Cent. Stock, are entitled to appoint a Director of the Company. The remuneration of the Director so appointed is at the rate of £100 per annum and that of the ordinary directors (other than a Managing Director) is at the rate of £50 per annum and such further remuneration as shall be voted to them respectively by the Company in General Meeting. All the Directors are also entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred by them. No Managing Director has been appointed.

G. CONTRACTS, &c.

22. The following contracts have been entered into:—
(a) Agreement dated 1st November, 1926, between the Company of the one part and Investment Registry Limited of the other part.
(b) Agreement dated 1st November, 1926, between the Company of the one part and Odhams Press Limited of the other part.
(c) Agreement for Lease dated 2nd November, 1926, and made between the Wardens and Commonalty of The Mystery of Mercers of the first part, Odhams Press Limited of the second part, and the Company of the third part.
(d) Agreement dated 9th December, 1927, between Odhams Press Limited of the first part, the Company of the second part, and Joseph Gardner and Albert Edward Crang of the third part.
(e) Agreement constituted by letter dated 31st October, 1928, written by the Company to Investment Registry Limited, and by letter dated 6th November, 1928, written by Investment Registry Limited to the Company.
(f) Two Leases both dated 31st December, 1928, and made between the Wardens and Commonalty of The Mystery of Mercers of the first part, Odhams Press Limited of the second part, and the Company of the third part.
(g) Underlease dated 31st December, 1928, between the Company of the one part, and the Reverend Rupert Stanley Strong, Helen Norah Margaret Strong, John Ernest Allen, Frank Robert Ridley, Julius Salter Elias, and the Reverend William Patrick Glyn McCormick (the Managers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Northern Schools) of the other part.
(h) Two Charges both dated 31st January, 1929, between the Company of the one part, and Joseph Gardner and Albert Edward Crang of the other part.
(i) Agreement dated 6th December, 1929, between the Company of the first part, Odhams Press Limited of the second part, Joseph Gardner and Albert Edward Crang of the third part, and Investment Registry Limited of the fourth part.
(j) Agreement dated 6th December, 1929, between the Company of the first part, Joseph Gardner and Albert Edward Crang of the second part, and Odhams Press Limited of the third part.

23. A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the Trust Deeds securing the 7 per Cent. and 7½ per Cent. Stock, and of the above mentioned Contracts may be inspected during the business hours for seven days after the publication of this statement at the offices of the Company.

Dated 15th January, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE BANKS AND INDUSTRY

GOLD FROM SPAIN

Since Mr. Thomas delivered his interesting address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce 11 days ago there has been much discussion and speculation in business circles as to the precise meaning of his references to the banks and industry. It will be remembered that he made a carefully considered statement describing the attitude of the City towards industrial reorganization. The City, by which he meant the banking community, was convinced, he said, that a number of important industries needed to be fundamentally reorganized and modernized before they would be able to produce at prices enabling them to compete with the world, and it was ready to provide the necessary finance for approved reorganization schemes. There are some notable cases in which the banks have already given great assistance to industrial reconstruction. Some business men, however, have drawn the wholly wrong inference from Mr. Thomas's statement that the banks are, or will be, prepared to finance the building of new factories and the installation of new plant. Such a use of banking funds would not only be improper, but it would diminish the capacity of the banks to carry on their ordinary function of financing trade. To be candid, too much bank credit has in the last few years been locked up in industry. The banks are not investors, and capital required for plant, machinery, and buildings should be obtained from capitalists, private or professional. For the most part, the funds of the banks belong to their customers; they are repayable on demand, and therefore must be employed in such a way as to be easily and readily realizable. The principal business of the banks is to discount trade bills which are a form of short loan, and to make advances for short periods for the purpose of facilitating trade. The financing of capital works is no part of their business. Further, it should be noted that amalgamation is not a synonym for rationalization. Rationalization connotes something more than size; its fundamental objective is to secure a higher efficiency in production or distribution, or both. Mr. Thomas's speech has served a very useful purpose, for among other things it has enabled the community to understand better the economic aspects of the difficult task he has undertaken, and helped to make clearer the attitude and policy of the banks.

Spanish Gold Export of £4,000,000

Further indication of the efforts of the Spanish authorities to restore the peseta exchange to stability is to be found in the news that the Banco de Espana will make further gold shipments to London, amounting to £3,000,000. The consignment of £1,000,000 referred to in this column on Thursday will, it is learned, be shipped on January 30, no convenient boat being available until that date. The additional £3,000,000 which it has now been decided to dispatch will be shipped at a later date. The release of gold may be considered a first step towards the restoration of confidence in the Spanish currency. It is to be hoped that it will be followed by definite plans for stabilization.

Company Registrations in 1929

Large figures are shown in the record of company registrations for 1929. In fact, the aggregate nominal capital of the companies registered, £229,568,122, is the largest since the "boom" period immediately after the War, and exceeds the total for 1928 by £9,061,996. These facts are brought out by the compilation of company registrations made by Messrs. Jordan and Sons. The aggregate capital of public companies was £156,192,157, against £152,785,338 for 1928, and that of private companies £73,375,965, against £67,720,788. Although the capital was larger, the number of registrations declined, that of public companies being 623, compared with 838, and of private companies 8,049, against 8,174. It is clear from these figures that had it not been for the decided check given to new company promotion by the events of the autumn the figures would have shown great expansion. The effect of the unfavourable developments in the later part of 1929 is revealed by a comparison of the figures for the first and second halves of the year. In the first six months the grand total of all companies was about £152,300,000, but in the second half it was only about £77,200,000. Schemes for amalgamation and rationalization have contributed to the registrations of the year, several of the large registrations being directly due to such arrangements. The authority quoted expresses the view that the coming into force of the Companies Act, 1929, on November 1 probably acted as a brake on activity in company promotion during the final months.

A Prosperous Trust Company

The Metropolitan Trust Company is the first of the Fleming group of trust companies to issue its report this year. For a decade past this old-established undertaking has been gathering strength, and on the present occasion stockholders who had hoped for a further increase in revenue and dividend are not disappointed. Gross revenue rose from £235,140 to £240,000, and the final dividend of 13 per cent. on the Ordinary stock makes 20 per cent. for the year, against 19½ per cent. Thus a new high level of prosperity has been established. A year ago the directors raised the "carry-forward" from £52,779 to £72,670; on the present occasion, while reducing it to £20,338, they are placing the substantial sum of £75,000 to reserve, making it £625,000, or equal to the issued Ordinary stock. It is not surprising to find that there has been some reduction in the amount by which market values of the investments exceed book values. There is an appreciation of about £725,000 over the book cost of £3,205,479, whereas last year the appreciation was £900,000 over a book cost of £3,215,945. Considering the difficult year which investment companies have just passed through the decrease in the appreciation is comparatively slight, and it may be observed that the surplus over book values is still £50,000 higher than it was two years ago.

Canadian Banking Records

Another Canadian bank, the Dominion Bank, announces record figures for the past year. Profits for the 12 months ended December 31 amounted to $1,522,000, which compares with $1,408,088 for 1928, and are the highest in the bank's history. No change has been made in the distribution, which is again 13 per cent., the rate that the bank has paid since 1918. The total of the balance-sheet has risen from $152,805,147 to $154,181,000, and the proportion of the immediately available assets to the public liabilities is over 51 per cent. The head office of the bank is in Toronto, and the greater number of its branches are in Ontario.

Cotton Companies' Analysis

Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review contains its usual interesting analysis of the results of the Lancashire cotton companies. It reveals the depressing fact that the average dividend on the Ordinary share capital of these companies last year was less than in the preceding year, the average rate for 310 companies being 1.91 per cent. against 2.30 per cent. In no fewer than 243 cases no distribution was declared, an increase of 13 companies on 1928. Dividend payments amounting altogether to £661,958, equal to 1.26 per cent. on the total Ordinary share capital of £52,722,745, were made by the remaining 67 companies. The rate of 1.26 per cent. compares with 1.46 per cent. in 1928. During the year 42 companies called up additional share capital amounting to £1,513,207.

Two Rubber Planting Reports

While the report of the United Serdang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations for the 12 months ended August 31 states that the cost of production has been appreciably reduced, the sale price declined from 1s. 2.28d. to 10.25d. per lb., and net profits were £138,752, against £163,547 for 1927-28. The decline in earnings took place in spite of a large increase in the crop, together with an additional 1,392,160lb. previously harvested in excess of the exportable allowance which was brought into the past year's accounts. Results for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

—	Year ended August 31 1929	1928	1927
Crop	6,804,112lb.	5,168,031lb.	3,642,286lb.
Net average sale price per lb.	10.25d.	1/2.28d.	1/9.74d.
Net profit	£138,752	£163,547	£181,685
Brought forward	85,776	86,594	61,483
	£222,528	£230,141	£243,168
To reserve	20,000	20,000	—
Dividend	106,746 (7½%)	126,365 (10%)	176,574 (22½%)
Carried forward	95,782	83,776	66,594

† Including profits from gambier, palm oil, and kernels

The balance-sheet shows a satisfactory surplus of liquid assets, the current liabilities amounting to £243,000 (apart from a taxation reserve of £105,063) and liquid assets to £676,000. A further increase in the rubber crop to 7,200,000lb. is estimated for the current year. A smaller company, working in Malay, Sedenak Rubber Estates, announces remarkably good results for the year to October 31. In spite of a decline from 11.09d. to 8.93d. per lb. in the selling price, net profits rose from £11,791 to £18,823, and the dividend is raised from 6¼ to 10 per cent. The improved results were due to a reduction in estate costs and a larger crop.

Sir Frederick Lewis on Freights

Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding at the meeting of the Houlder Line, Limited, in the absence in Argentina of Mr. Frank Houlder, the chairman, referred to freight market conditions and recalled that in the latter part of last year a very sudden and serious collapse occurred in homeward general cargo freight rates from Argentina, which extended to all markets. The surplus of tonnage at such a time became, he pointed out, more disturbing than ever. Nevertheless, although, as the index numbers published on Saturday showed, the present state of the freight markets is highly unsatisfactory, the closing passages of the address were relieved by a cheering note. There were, unfortunately, Sir Frederick declared, many uncertainties prevailing, particularly in the sphere of the national life of this country, and "if these in some magic way could be dispelled, if industrial and economic affairs could somehow be divorced from politics," he was not sure but that a general improvement would be closer at hand than many people imagined. Shipowners and brokers will be glad to draw encouragement, if they can do so, from these remarks, since they are known to have been at their wits' ends during the last few weeks to find any sort of remunerative employment for vessels as an alternative to laying-up. Rarely, if ever, has there been such general dullness for so long a period in the freight markets of the world. Shipbuilders must also be anxiously hoping for a sign of better employment for tonnage which would encourage some contracting for ordinary cargo vessels.

Conservation of Resources

Most of the speech was naturally devoted to the experience of the company last year, and Sir Frederick declared, not without reason, that it was a matter of "considerable gratification" to the directors that, in spite of the difficulties encountered, they were able to present so pleasing a balance-sheet. The soundness of the position was due, in part, to the policy of the company in more prosperous times of conserving resources and providing ample reserves. As from July 1, the rates of freight paid for meat shipments from South America were reduced in accordance with the conditions of the agreement with various meat companies, and the refrigerated tonnage was not fully employed to the extent of nearly a year and a half's full trading of one vessel. The shipping earnings represented only about 9 per cent. on the value of the assets employed, and allowing for depreciation at 5 per cent. a smaller margin of profit remained than could be earned on a Government security. The ability of the company again to pay a dividend of 10 per cent.—more than was earned on the shipping property—was due to the financial policy long pursued. The statement was, indeed, a demonstration of the importance of conserving resources in favourable times.

French Shipping Results

While the results of the Chargeurs Réunis—the French shipping company which has raised capital against bonds in this country and elsewhere—show a further contraction in turnover as expressed in francs, the net result for the year ended June 30 compares favourably with that for the previous year. The accounts show a decline of 17,831,756f. (£144,000) in gross receipts, which amount to 407,484,280f. (£3,286,000), while operating expenses and general charges (including insurance) show a reduction of 23,123,274f. (£186,000) to 366,471,916f. (£2,955,000). The net operating credit was increased from 35,720,846f. to 41,012,364f., and after deducting interest on obligations and tax on coupons, which show little change at 13,258,475f., and writing down the fleet by the increased amount of 18,238,114f. (£147,000), there was a net profit for the year of 9,515,775f. The sterling equivalent of the net profit is £76,740, compared with £41,200 for 1927-28, and the directors are raising the dividend on the 100,000,000f. of share capital from 5 to 8 per cent., this dividend requiring £64,510. The balance is absorbed by a dividend on the founders' shares calling for about £4,500, by statutory allocations amounting to £6,740, and by a slight addition to the amount carried forward. It is stated that the bonded debt was reduced during the year by 5,584,264f., and that six obsolete vessels have been sold and replaced by four larger ones of the "Forts" type.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS

GERMAN EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

The easy conditions usually associated with the last day of the week prevailed in the Money Market on Saturday. For fresh advances over the week-end lenders accepted 3 per cent. from the start, and balances were freely offered at lower rates before the close. Loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 3½ per cent. Discount rates weakened further. Brokers reported sales of three months fine bank bills to Continental buyers at $3^{15}/_{16}$ per cent., and 4 per cent. became the general buying rate. Home banks were again buyers of March bills at $4^{1}/_{16}$ per cent. A further £500,000 in sovereigns was sent into the Bank, representing, it was understood, the second instalment of the latest shipment from Australia. To-morrow £553,000 of South African bar gold will be available in the bullion market. Both the French and German exchanges, however, are not far from the London gold export point, and it remains to be seen whether the Bank will obtain the greater part of this arrival. More gold is to be sent here from Spain, a point to which reference is made in "City Notes."

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months
2½–4	4	4⅛	4	4	4
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
4⅛	4	5—5⅛	5⅛—5½	5½—6

No capital calls of importance fall due for payment this week.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	Jan. 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Cash reserve	390,323,526	– 16,023,997
Other banking assets:—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	323,712,040	– 10,457,634
Subsidiary coin	5,880,724	+ 419,489
Bills discounted	280,975,934	– 24,657,809
Advances against securities	726,100	– 302,500
Government debt	108,603,505	– 45,370
Securities	3,706,778	– 248,604
Bank premises and fittings	16,440,000	—
Other assets	278,921,563	– 34,226,579
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	6,282,750	—
Notes in circulation	991,545,102	– 102,816,540
Deposits and other sight liabilities	115,676,728	+ 51,749,417
Other liabilities	240,585,587	– 34,474,883

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There was a fair amount of activity in the American and Spanish exchanges, the latter continuing an erratic market. The rate on Madrid moved within extremes of 36p. 85c. and 37p. 10c., and after a considerable business at about 37p. closed at 36p. 97½c., showing a rise of 30c.; the premium on forward pesetas widened to 6c. and 16c. respectively for the usual positions. The London-New York exchange moved within very narrow limits, and closed unchanged at $4.86^{23}/_{32}$c.; rather more inquiry for forward dollars was reported, business being done at $^{1}/_{16}$c. premium one month and $^{9}/_{32}$c. premium three months. The German exchange continued to move against sterling, the rate falling to 20m. 36½pf. —a movement of 1pf. Lire also showed renewed firmness, the spot rate closing at 92l. 98¾c., against 92l. 99c.; forward lire, however, were slightly cheaper, discounts of 15c. and 35c. respectively being quoted for the usual positions. The rate on Paris was ¼c. higher at 123f. 91¼c., while that on Zurich rose ⅛c. to 25f. 19c. Both Argentine and Brazilian currencies were slightly firmer—the former at 44⅛d. and the latter at $5^{7}/_{16}$d. Eastern exchanges were steady. The following quotations were current:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Jan. 18	Jan. 17
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	$4.86^{11}/_{16}$–$^{23}/_{32}$	$4.86^{21}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.92½–92⅞	4.92½–93¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–92	123.90–92
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.95–34.96	34.94½–96¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.97–93.02	92.98–93.05
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18½–19	25.17¾–19½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375–375⅝	375–375⅝
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.60–80	193.60–80
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.65–37.10	36.20–36.50
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼–108⅝	108¼–108⅝
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11-11¾	12.11-11¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37¼	20.37–20.38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.59-34.63	34.60-34.63
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅞–164¾	164⅞–164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37-43.42	43.37-43.47½
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.33	25.23-25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-819
Constaple.	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,040	1,020-1,040
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275½–276	275½–276
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅞–49	48⅞–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	660-677	670-677
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.17-18.22	18.17-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21¼–21¾	18.21¼–21¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13¼–18.14	18.13½–18.14
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19-18.20	18.19¼–18.20
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	$97^{15}/_{16}$–$97^{31}/_{32}$	$97^{15}/_{16}$–$97^{31}/_{32}$
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per Rup	18d.	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	$1/5^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/6¼–1/6⅛	1/6⅛–1/6⅛
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/0⅛–2/0¼	2/0⅛–2/0¼
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	2/0¼–2/0⅞	2/0⅞–2/0$^{15}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	$2/3^{31}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$	$2/3^{31}/_{32}$–$^{15}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.14-12.14⅜	12.14-12.14⅜
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	$5^{15}/_{32}$–$5^{7}/_{16}$	$5^{7}/_{16}$–$5^{15}/_{32}$
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	44½–44⅝	44⅝–44$^{11}/_{16}$
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.81	39.81
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	45½–46	45¼–45¾
Lima†	£E. to £P.	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.05-10.30	10.05-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-93.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0 9/8	8 9 95 17	6 95 6 3	
New Zealand	97 0 0 9/8	8 9 95 17	6 95 6 3	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0 9/8	2 6 97 10	0 96 17 6	

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England on Saturday announced the receipt of £500,000 in SOVERREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £1,004,202, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 16—		Jan. 16—	
Bar gold	1,595		Nil
Foreign gold coin	6	Jan. 17—	
Jan. 17—			Nil
Sovs.	500,000	Jan. 18—	
Bar gold	2,601		Nil
Jan. 18—		Influx	1,004,202
Sovs.	500,000		
Total	£1,004,202	Total	£1,004,202

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,492,370; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of gold in the bullion market was again quoted at 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce.

Bar Silver quotations were $^{1}/_{16}$d. lower at 20$^{15}/_{16}$d. per ounce for cash and 20$^{11}/_{16}$d. per ounce forward. The market was described as quiet and steady.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	4	2¾-4
New York	4½	4⅛-4	Nominal
Paris	3½†	3⅞	—
Berlin	6½	6¼	6-8
Swiss Bank places	3½	3⅝	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2$^{13}/_{16}$	1
Brussels	3½	3⅝	1⅛

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

PERUVIAN EXCHANGE

LIMA (PERU), Jan. 18.—The Peruvian Senate has approved the Government Bill authorizing a four million dollar issue of Treasury Bills. The proceeds of this issue are, it is understood, to be utilized chiefly for the strengthening of the exchange position of the Peruvian pound.—*Reuter.*

LARGE NEW ISSUES IN NEW YORK

RESTRICTION OF OIL PRODUCTION

EASY MONEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 19

Sentiment in business and financial circles is slightly more cheerful than it was a week ago, though the business recession continues. There have been some sporadic improvements in trade, and there is a disposition to make the most of these, but nobody is yet ready to assert that the tide has turned or indeed that the turning is in sight. Railway car loadings are still declining, as are commodity prices and employment. The consumption of cotton is less than it was, and although steel mill activity is increasing, finished steel prices are disappointingly low. There has been drastic cutting of crude oil prices in the South-West.

SUCCESS OF NEW ISSUES

In the securities market the best news of the week was the reception given to new capital issues, which amounted to $320,000,000, the largest total for any single week in nearly three years. All but $2,000,000 consisted of bonds. The largest single issue was one of $150,000,000 of Five per Cent. Debentures of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, offered on a 5.03 per cent. basis. It was promptly over-subscribed, applications amounting to $551,000,000. Other offerings, including some by public utility companies, a $35,000,000 issue of railway bonds, and $35,000,000 of State and municipal bonds, were also successful. The only foreign offering was an issue of $3,358,000 of Five per Cent. Bonds of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, sold on a 5 per cent. basis.

COPPER AND RADIO SHARES WEAK

Notwithstanding the avidity with which new bonds were taken up, existing issues showed no improvement as a whole. In the stock market professional operations intended to arouse public interest in stocks were completely unsuccessful, producing only fresh liquidation. Towards the end of the week copper and radio shares were distinctly weak, discounting the poor trade prospects and the probability of some dividend reductions. The action of the Anaconda Company in closing down one of its principal mines had a disturbing effect on copper shares generally.

Money rates remained stable throughout the week. On Wednesday the Philadelphia Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate to 4½ per cent., and the other five reserve banks which still have a 5 per cent. rate are expected to follow suit shortly. It had been expected that the Bank of England would reduce its rate on Thursday, and that the New York rate would then be reduced to 4 per cent. It is now anticipated that this will occur in the near future. The franc and sterling exchanges are now at their lowest levels since mid-October; the gold outflow from New York has ceased, and the only gold movement of moment is a shipment from Brazil to New York of $5,000,000—a special transaction. Money is flowing into New York from the interior; currency is contracting; the banks are reducing their borrowings from the reserve banks; and there has been some liquidation of the banks' huge loans against securities. Money seems likely to remain easy for some time, but there is no prospect whatever of a return to the abnormally cheap money rates ruling a few years ago.

OIL PRICE REDUCTIONS

Two subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Humble Oil of Texas and Charter Oil of Oklahoma—caused alarm among petroleum producers last week by announcing reductions of 17 to 41c. a barrel in the price of south-western crude oil. Their action was followed by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, but about 500 other producers in the mid-continent field vigorously protested against it. At meetings on Thursday and Friday operators of Flush Oklahoma City Pool voted in favour of reducing output by 75 per cent., and their action was concurred in by Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Other Oklahoma oil operators voted in favour of reducing output by 50 per cent., and there is a hope of making the curtailment State-wide. Kansas and Texas operators are likewise considering measures for curtailing production. It is expected that domestic price-cutting will be followed by a cut in the export price of oil, because of the determination of some producers to get rid of their surpluses of both crude and refined petroleum without further delay.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The financial administration of the Fox Film Corporation came before the Court to-day, when the application for the appointment of a Receiver in Equity was filed in the Federal Court by Mr. Ira M. Gast, a Class "A" stockholder. Mr. William Fox heads the list of co-defendants. The Fox Film Corporation, the Fox Securities Corporation, and 10 others are named as defendants.

The petitioner asks that a rece

COMPANY MEETINGS

HOULDER LINE, LTD.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

BENEFITS OF CONSERVATIVE FINANCE

SIR FREDERICK LEWIS'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Houlder Line, Limited, was held on Friday last at 53, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SIR FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. L. Rees) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The balance-sheet and directors' report have already been in the hands of shareholders for the requisite period, and I presume therefore it will be your pleasure to regard same as read. (Agreed.)

Your chairman, Mr. Frank Houlder, is not able to preside at the meeting to-day, he being away on a further visit to South America. Having recently acquired a property in the Argentine, his absence this year is mainly due to personal reasons, but naturally while out there Mr. Houlder is taking every opportunity of looking into, and promoting, the interests of the company in any way that he can.

Shareholders will doubtless have noticed the slightly amended basis on which the accounts have been presented on this occasion, the book value of our various vessels being shown in one item and the company's investments separately, instead of a combined figure, as has hitherto been our practice. This change has been made in order to comply with our understanding of the new Companies Act. Personally, I am in favour of giving the fullest information consistent with the true interests of the business. The alteration to which I have referred is in the nature of an improvement, and certainly enables shareholders better to judge the value of their holdings.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS

Our gross profit on income from investments, interest and profit on ships' trading for the year, excluding the amount brought forward, amounts to £181,336 3s. 8d., a reduction of about £19,000 compared with the previous year. I may explain, however, that from July last the rates of freight paid on meat shipments from South America suffered a reduction in accordance with the conditions of the agreements with the various meat companies. These reductions have been gradual over a period of years and were calculated at a figure to meet an anticipated pro rata decline in expenses. But, as has been the case in every section of the shipping industry, freights have declined more rapidly, and to a greater extent, than expenses. We are looking forward to the period when an improvement in the meat industry will enable us to receive a reward more commensurate with the value of the facilities we place at the disposal of the shippers.

Moreover, it will be common knowledge—at any rate to those of you who are at the present time unfortunate enough to be closely associated with the shipping trade—that in the latter part of last year a very sudden and serious collapse occurred in homeward general cargo freight rates from the River Plate, and, having regard to the many and exceptional difficulties we have all experienced during the last few months, it is a matter of considerable gratification to myself and my colleagues that, in spite of these difficulties, we are able to come before you to-day with so pleasing a balance-sheet as that we are now discussing. (Hear, hear.)

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

Last year we were able to include an exceptional credit of £37,500—amount transferred from sale of securities. We again have a further credit under this same heading in the accounts now before you; the amount, however, is less—namely, £7,336. After paying all expenses of general management, the cost of maintaining the company's fleet in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, payment of directors' fees, &c., we have left a sum—including the carry-forward from the previous year—of £207,718 14s.

After providing for Preference dividend paid and accrued, amounting to £12,375, and after writing off £100,000 to depreciation and £15,000 to insurance fund, we have an available balance of £80,343 14s. The directors again recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, which will absorb a net sum of £44,000, leaving a balance of £36,343 14s. to carry forward.

MEAT SHIPMENTS

The Elstree Grange—the purchase of which was reported at our last meeting—has proved a useful and profitable addition to the company's fleet, but unfortunately we have again to record some limitation of meat shipments throughout the year from South America, with the result that it has not been possible to secure the benefits of full continuous employment of the whole of our vessels.

The reduction of meat freights, to which I have already referred, renders it the more necessary for us to secure the fullest advantage of every possible economy, and we can only hope that in the New Year, upon which we have now entered, we may experience some increase in shipments and so perhaps compensate, to some extent, for the reduction in freight rates.

I have had some data taken out showing details of the loss of time attributable to lack of full employment of the refrigerated portion of our fleet, and this has shown an aggregate loss of no less than 523 days, which is equivalent to almost 1½ years' full trading of one vessel. This is an adverse factor with which we could have very well dispensed, and we earnestly hope for some improvement during 1930.

In considering all these adverse conditions with which we have had to contend, and in order to dispel any charge of inconsistency, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that our shipping earnings represent only about 9 per cent. of the value of the assets employed in the business, out of which depreciation has to be provided, and, taking this at the stereotyped rate of 5 per cent., it leaves a smaller margin of profit than can be earned on a Government security, which latter is obtained without any more trouble than receiving the dividend and paying it into the bank. But our profits, such as they are, represent a great deal of hard work and effort, and, considering the specialized type of the greater part of our fleet and the special appliances and machinery necessary for the safe carrying and delivery of the meat, the returns cannot be considered exorbitant, or even adequate. The fact that we can pay you in dividend a higher rate than we earn on our shipping property is because we have in more prosperous times conserved our resources and provided ample reserves. (Hear, hear.)

VALUE OF THE VESSELS

I would like to take this opportunity of saying a word about our principal asset—namely, our vessels, standing in the balance-sheet at £1,269,274 8s. 4d. I am pleased to be able to inform you that, whatever method of computation is utilised—whether you take the original cost less ordinary depreciation, whether you take the original cost less income-tax allowance for depreciation, or whether you take the market value of the vessels—they stand in the books at a lower figure than their actual value. When you consider that we have in addition some valuable investments, a general reserve fund nearly equal to our Ordinary share capital, a further insurance reserve of £100,000, a valuable goodwill, and no Debentures, mortgages, or loans, the satisfactory position of the company, due to our previous cautious policy, is fully manifest to you. (Hear, hear.)

We are continuing to obtain a small but inadequate share of dairy produce shipments, mainly better, from the Argentine, and are also securing an increasing participation in the substantial development that has taken place during recent years in fruit shipments, both from the Argentine and from the Brazils, and we are looking forward with some confidence to further development of this desirable traffic. I am glad to be able to report that the company's fleet has operated without serious mishap during the year under review.

INSURANCE

As many of you are no doubt aware, marine insurance rates have been increased during the past year or two, and, in order to assist your company to obtain the lowest possible rates for insurance in the market, your directors have found it desirable for the company itself to take a somewhat larger share of these risks. In respect to the past year, it is estimated that the company will have to absorb about £15,000 as their share of marine insurance claims. Provision has therefore been made for this anticipated liability, and the amount to be withdrawn from the insurance reserve account is being made good by a transfer from profit and loss. The result has been beneficial and has assisted us in our unceasing endeavours to keep outgoings down to a minimum.

It is with much pleasure that I again record the sincere thanks and real appreciation of the board to the whole of the company's *personnel*, both ashore and afloat, and to their keen and zealous service we attribute in no small degree the satisfactory results that have again been achieved. (Hear, hear.)

OUTLOOK FOR SHIPPING

I am frequently asked for an expression of opinion regarding the general outlook for shipping, and I am afraid it is more than usually difficult to do so. The recent collapse in the homeward River Plate freight market, to which I have already referred, was unfortunately not confined to that market alone, but extended to all, and at a time like this the surplus of tonnage becomes more disturbing than ever.

Nevertheless, an improvement in international and world trading is long overdue. There are, unfortunately, many uncertainties prevailing, particularly in the sphere of our own national life. If these, in some magic way, could be dispelled; if "they would fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away"; if industrial and economic affairs could somehow be divorced from politics, I am not sure but that a general improvement would be closer at hand than many people imagine.

I now beg to move: "That the duly audited accounts and directors' report be approved and adopted." (Cheers.)

MR. WARWICK'S REMARKS

MR. W. C. WARWICK.—Gentlemen,—In seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet now before you I would like particularly to associate myself with the appreciative remarks of our chairman respecting the company's staff. We have had an exceptionally difficult year to contend with, and the comparatively favourable results achieved are largely due to the zeal and cordial cooperation of our staff, both ashore and afloat, and also to the care and attention devoted to our interests by our representatives in South America. (Cheers.)

I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal that the report and accounts be adopted and approved.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividend, as proposed, was approved; the retiring directors, Sir Frederick W. Lewis, Bt., and Mr. W. C. Warwick, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Gane, Jackson, Jefferys, and Freeman, were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. LINDER, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, said that he would like to congratulate them on having carried the company so safely through very difficult times. The chairman had referred to the conservative policy which the board had pursued in the past, and it was obvious that it was as the result of that policy that the shareholders had continued to enjoy excellent dividends while at the same time the company's financial position had been made very strong.

The vote was seconded by Mr. LEVY and unanimously accorded amid applause.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings then terminated.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS

(FRENCH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY)

Share Capital—100,000,000f. Issued and Fully Paid

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Chargeurs Réunis, held in Paris on December 21, 1929, the results of the financial year ended June 30, 1929, were laid before the shareholders.

The following are the main features of the report:—

Gross receipts figure at .. .. (against 425,316,036.30f. in 1928)	407,484,279.94f.
Operating costs and general charges (including insurance) .. .. .. (against 389,595,190.05f. in 1928)	366,471,916.39f.
	41,012,363.55f.
Interest on obligations and tax on coupons	13,258,475.22f.
Gross profits	27,753,888.33f.
To writing down the fleet ..	18,238,113.55f.
Net profit	9,515,774.78f.
Add balance brought forward from last year ..	48,681.55f.
Total available .. .. (against 5,304,228.42f. in 1928)	9,564,456.33f.

Of this sum, 5,000,000f. has been appropriated for the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital. The sum of 475,788.72f. will be allocated to statutory reserves. Three million francs will be appropriated for the payment of an additional dividend of 15f. per share, making a total distribution of 40f. per share. Three hundred and sixty thousand francs will be applied to statutory allocations, and 640,000f. for the payment of a dividend of 40f. per founders' share. The balance of 88,667.60f. will be carried forward.

The bonded debt has been reduced during the financial year by 5,584,264.20f.

Six obsolete vessels have been sold and replaced by four larger ones of the "Forta" type. Another vessel has been completely transformed and will be put into service early in January, 1930.

The security underlying the obligations of the company has been increased during the year.

January 10, 1930.

Copies of this notice and copies of the company's annual report and balance-sheet for the year ended June 30, 1929, comprising a full account of the President's address to the shareholders, can be obtained on application at the offices of Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

MORRIS AND JONES

We are requested by Sir Richard Williams, a director of Morris and Jones, to state that there is no foundation for the report that he is dissociating himself from the Liverpool directors. As a life director of the company and as a partner with the son of the original founder of the firm, he is in absolute agreement with the Liverpool directors, and advises shareholders to support them and to sign no proxy except the one they will receive in favour of himself or Mr. T. R. Jones or Mr. Murchie.

GUARANTY TRUST OF NEW YORK

The preliminary statement of the figures of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on December 31 last was published in our issue of January 4. The full consolidated statement is now available. Owing to the company's absorption last May of the National Bank of Commerce in New York no level comparison is possible with the figures of December 31, 1928. Among resources, cash on hand, &c., stands at $490,004,522; United States Government bonds and certificates at $170,335,099; public securities at $32,134,572; stock of the Federal Reserve Bank at $7,500,000; other securities at $49,237,206. Loans and bills purchased figure at $1,105,594,224; real estate bonds and mortgages at $971,140; items in transit with foreign branches at $7,504,445; credits granted on acceptances at $192,824,557; real estate at $18,537,590, and accrued interest and accounts receivable at $7,341,504. Among the liabilities, capital, surplus funds, and undivided profits amounted to $292,436,023; accrued interest, miscellaneous accounts payable, and reserve for taxes, &c., amount to $13,310,987; agreements to repurchase United States securities sold amount to $35,700,036; acceptances stand at $192,684,567; liability on endorsed on acceptances and foreign bills at $155,348,545, and deposits and outstanding checks together at $1,909,209,153. The total of the statement is $2,017,119,382.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The market continued to be unsettled by the weakness of special groups, but there was sufficient covering in the latter part of the session to bring about a steadier tone.

Owing to an accumulation of overnight selling orders, the opening was easy. While the weekly mercantile reviews were moderately optimistic, the failure of pivotal issues to display firmness actuated liquidation in speculative lines. Fox Film came under heavy selling pressure soon after the opening, following the news that the minority stockholders' committee had applied for a receivership with an injunction also sought to prevent any transfer of assets.

A subsequent rally led by tobacco issues, which were bought on expectations of increased earnings as a result of the advance in tobacco prices, was followed by another easy spell due to a resumption of selling of Fox Film. Towards the end of the session, however, week-end covering by professionals absorbed offerings and made the close steady.

Sales were returned at 1,327,000 shares, making a total of 13,001,000 shares for the week, against 11,470,000 shares last week and 23,527,000 shares in the corresponding week last year. The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 1.13 higher on the week at 146.54, but the average of 30 leading industrials is 1.87 lower at 246.84; a year ago the respective averages were 154.41 and 305.96.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 18	Jan. 17
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.92½	4.92½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.86⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86¾
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 11/16	4.82
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86 5/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅜	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14	40.13¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73	26.73
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84¾	26.85½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75
Prague, cheques	100Cr.	2.96	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89¼	23.89½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.95
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.32½	19.32¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	15.23⅛	13.24¾
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07½
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¾	17.49¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30¼	1.30¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	39.85	40.00
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.00	11.10

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	Jan. 18	Jan. 17		Jan. 18	Jan. 17
Atchison ..	226	223	Int. C. Amer	30⅜	30
Atl. Coast L.	168	168	Kansas C. S.	79	79
B. & O. ..	116¾	116¾*	Louisville	130	128
Do., Pref.	80	79½*	Minn. S. P.	35	32½
Brooklyn M. T.	64¼	64	Do., Pref.	89¼	89
Can. Pac.	197½	197½	Mo. Pac.	136	136
Cent. N. J.	270	270	N. Mex. I. Pf.	3	3
Ches. & Ohio	210	210	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅛	1⅛
Ch. G. W.	13¾	13¾	N.Y. Cent.	168⅜	169¼
Do., Pref.	37½	37½	N.Y., C. & W.	22⅞	22⅞
Ch. N. W.	84½	84⅝	N. Pacific	84⅛	84⅛
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24½	24½	Pennsylv'a	76½	76¼
Ch. R. I. & P.	116½	117	Reading	122⅛	123
Del. & Hud.	167	167	St. L. & S. F.	108½	108½
Del., Lack & W.	137	138¼	St. L. & S. W.	58	61⅛
Erie	57⅞	57½	S. Pacific	120	120½
Do., 1st Pf.	61⅝	61¾	Southern	135	135
G. N. Pref.	95	95	Do., Pref.	99½	99½
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Un. Pacific	216	215¾
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	23	23¼	Do., Pref.	82	82¼
			Wabash ..	54	54¼
			Do., Pf. A	85	86

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	123⅜	124⅛	Int. Nickel	34⅝	34½
Allied Chem.	260	263	Int. Paper	26½	27
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	27	28¼	Int. Tele.	70	70⅜
Am. Can ..	87	87	Kennecott	56½	56⅜
Pref.	90⅝	91¾	Kresge A	34	34
Am. Car ..	121¾	121¾	Kr. Pref.	97	97⅜
Am. Loco.	99	100	Liggett & M.	100	98
Am. Rolling Mills	85⅜	85½	Loose-Wile	52¼	52¼*
Am. Smelt.	71½	71¼*	Mack Tcks.	70½	70½
Am. Sug. R.	62	62	Manty'w W.	42	41¾
Am. Tel. ..	219	218½	Nash M'trs	52	51⅛
Am. Tob.	211	206	Nat. Biscu.	184	185
Am. Wat. Wks.	94	95¼	Nat. Cash R.	73	73¼
Anaconda	72⅜	70½	Nat. Dairy	46¾	45⅞
Armour Ill.	80	80	Packard ..	15⅝	15½
As. Dry Gds.	31½	31¼*	Pan A. Pet.	52¼	54
All'd St. Pf.	36½	36¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	83⅝	84
Baldwin ..	31⅝	31⅝	Pullman ..	83¾	82½
Barnsdall A	21¾	21½	RadioCorp.	37⅜	37¾
Beth. Steel	95	95½*	R'm'g'n Rd.	28⅝	28¾
C. de Pasco	59½	59¾	Ryl. Dutch	53¼	53¼
Chile Copp.	54	53⅝	Sears R'b'k	84⅜	84¾
Chrysler ..	44¾	45½	Shell Trans.	45¼	45¼
Col. Fuel ..	40	40¼	Shell Un.	22⅞	22⅝
Colum. Gas	76⅞	76⅞	Sloss S. Stl.	35	35
Col. Graph.	25⅝	25½	Std. Brands	26¼	26¼
Cons. Gas	104⅛	104¼	Std. Gas ..	11⅝	11⅝
Cont. Can	52¾	52	Std. Oil of Cal.	59¾	59¾
Cont. Oil ..	21⅜	21¼	Do., N.J.	65½	62¾
Corn Prod.	90	89¼	Do., N.Y.	52¼	52⅛
Crucible ..	85	85	Studebaker	42⅜	41
Davison Ch.	29	29½	Texas Co.	53¾	53¾
Deng. Hud.	79½	79½	Tex. G. Sul.	57⅛	56⅝
Du Pont ..	113¼	112⅝	Tidewater	12⅝	11⅞
Eastman K.	178	178	Un. Carbide	79½	80
Elec. P. & L.	54⅝	54½	Un. Fruit	101	101
Electric Storage	70½	70⅛	United Gas	35⅝	35⅝
Fox Film	20½	22⅝	U.S. L'ther	9	8¾
Gen. Elec.	244⅜	245	U.S. Rbr.	23	22
Gen. Foods	47	46½	U.S. Steel	169½	168⅞
Gen. Motors	39¼	38¼	Do., Pref.	141½	141½
Gillette ..	104	104½	W. Un. Tel.	104½	107
Goodrich ..	42	40⅝	Whse. Mtg.	145¼	144¾
Goodyear ..	62	62½	Woolworth	67½	67½
Hou. Oil Tx.	53⅛	53⅛	Worth'n Pump	78	78
Hud. M'trs.	55¼	54⅝	Youngst'n Sheet	106	108½
Ind. Rayon	114⅜	118			
Int. Harv'r	80⅜	80¾			
Int. Match	69½	69¼			

KERB STOCKS

Am.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	25⅝	26
Assoc. Gas	41	41	Pennroad	13⅝	13½
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27½	27⅞	Silica Gel.	21	22¼
Celanese ..	53	53⅛	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅛	52½
Elec. Bond	82½	82¾	Swift Int.	31¾	32
Gulf Oil ..	134	134	VacuumOil	93⅞	93¾
Int. Pet. ..	20¾	20⅞			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	99⅝₃₂	99½₃₂	Finl., 6% 1945	93	93
Do., 4½%	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	Fren'h 7½% 1941	120¼	120
Do. (40th) 4¼%	100³¹₃₂	101²²₃₂	Do., 7 '49	113⅝	114
U.K. 5½% 1937	103¼	103⅛	Ger., 7 '49	106¼	107⅛
Do., 5% 1960-90	84¼	84⅜	Greek 7% 1964	99⅜	99¼
Arg., 6% 1959	97⅛	97¼	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	92	92
Aust., 5% 1957	92¼	92⅜	Hungary, 7½%	100⅛	100¼
A'stria, 7% 1943	104¼	104¼	Ital., 7% 1951	96	95¾
Belg., 6% 1955	101½	101½	Jap., 6½% 1954	103⅛	103⅛
Do., 7% 1945	109¼	109¼	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	105¼	105¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103	103	Norway 6% 1952	103	103
Brazil, 8% 1926	98¼	98⅛	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103½	103¼
Buis. 7:67	77½	77½	Do., 7% 1958	105½	105½
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	Poland 7% 1947	84¼	84½
Chile 7:42	100¼	100⅛	Do., 8% 1950	95½	95
Do., 6:60	89¼	89¼	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	93⅛	93¼
Czech., 8% 1951	109⅝	109⅝	San. P., 8% 1950	93¼	93½
Denm'k 8% 1942	104	104¼	Selns., 7% 1954	105	105
Dutch E. I., 6% 1953	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	105	105
East. Rys., 7% '54	105¼	105¼	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	90⅛	90⅛

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Jan. 18	Jan. 17
Atchison, Pref.	105	102¾
Lehigh Valley	70	70
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	52	52⅛
New York, Ontario, and Western	15½	14½
Reading, 1st Pref.	86	86
Texas and Pacific	117	117¼
National Lead	146⅞	141¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper was unchanged at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted at 4¼ to 4 per cent for 90-day bank bills, and 4¼ to 4⅛ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet, with cable transfers unchanged at 4.86⅛.

Silver rallied ¾c. to 45½c. for foreign bullion.

The *Financial Chronicle* reports that the gross earnings of seven railroads in the first week of January show a decrease of 11.17 per cent.

EQUITABLE TRUST OF NEW YORK

Further expansion is shown in the balance-sheet figures of the Equitable Trust Company of New York as at December 31 last, the total of which now exceeds $1,000,000,000. The deposits are shown at $765,344,701, acceptances at $102,316,061, and the surplus and undivided profits at $63,611,005, while among the assets demand loans stand at $183,755,792, time loans at $179,632,929, bills discounted at $190,084,751, customers' liability on acceptances at $99,011,346, and cash on hand and in banks at $98,421,000.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons announce that the Definitive Bonds of the Chilean Six per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1929 are now ready for delivery in exchange for the fully-paid scrip certificates.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and ¼c. to 1¼c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 138½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 129½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 130½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 143½c. MAIZE firm at ½c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 97½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady. White clipped, 55½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm at 1½c. advance. No. 2 Western, 104½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY steady and unaltered for No. 2 malting at 73c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged. Spring clears, $5.70; Kansas straights, $6.10; Minneapolis patents, $6.55; and bakers' clears, $5.40.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	614	624	5,888	331,898	389,835
Do., Atlantic ..	154	189	737	60,253	86,102
*Exports, ditto ..	44	263	1,857	48,932	64,800
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	741	1,229	5,398	137,517	166,136
Do., Atlantic ..	19	145	86	2,827	14,078
*Exports, ditto ..	—	516	—	9	7,642
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Western	81	64	461	14,705	15,647
Receipts, Atlantic	62	70	398	11,868	13,040
*Exports, ditto ..	7	13	79	1,995	3,016
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	163	336	1,373	91,942	86,589
Do., Atlantic ..	11	21	73	4,069	8,554
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	101	5,500

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD closed steady. Prime Western steam, 2¼c. higher at $11.12½; Middle West, spot, unchanged at $11.00 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at 2 to 11 points advance. Sales, 5,000 bags. Closing prices.—Jan., 8.20; March, 8.17; May, 7.85; July, 7.70; Sept., 7.65; Dec., 7.52. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 4 points decline to 17 points advance. Sales, 5,000 bags. Closing prices.—Jan., 13.45; March, 13.08; May, 12.10; July, 11.63; Sept., 11.41; Dec., 11.17. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c. Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 15¼.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady, 2 points higher to unchanged. Sales, 4,000 bags. Closing prices.—Jan., 9.13; March, 9.45; May, 9.84; July, 10.07; Sept., 10.34; Dec., 10.10.

SUGAR.—Cuban centrifugal 96deg., spot, quoted 3.67c. per lb. The sale is reported of 50,000 bags of Cuba, ex store, at 3.67c. per lb., duty paid. Mr. Himely estimates the Cuban crop at 4,484,000 tons. Raw futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 1 point decline. Sales, 52,000 tons. Closing prices.—Jan., 1.75; March, 1.74; May, 1.83; July, 1.91; Sept., 2.00; Dec., 2.08.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points lower at 17.35c. The futures market at the opening declined 6 to 9 points under liquidation and disappointing cable advices from Liverpool. Later prices rallied on trade and local houses buying, but the downward movement was resumed near the close owing to realizing and poor support, final values showing a net loss of 3 to 8 points, with a quiet tone. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 100,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling declined 4 points to 17.01c., and the futures market closed 3 to 7 points lower on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
January	17.17	17.17	17.20	17.20
February	17.22	17.22	17.29	17.29
March	17.31	17.31	17.39	17.38
April	17.41	17.41	17.47	17.47
May	17.51	17.51	17.58	17.57
June	17.58	17.58	17.65	17.65
July	17.67	17.66	17.74	17.74
August	17.65	17.65	17.73	17.73
September	17.64	17.64	17.72	17.72
October	17.64	17.64	17.72	17.72
November	17.69	17.69	17.77	17.77
December	17.74	17.74	17.82	17.82

Receipts at ports	To-day 12,000	Week 12,000	Season 7,170,000	Last season 7,581,000
Exports, Gt. Bta.	8,000	8,000	947,000	1,378,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	14,000	14,000	3,782,000	4,102,000

* Houston receipts missing

WOOL.—Although quieter, the market is generally steady. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 82c. to 83c. per lb.

COPPER.—National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard copper futures were:—March, 16.35; May, 16.45; July, 16.45.

Very little business was done this week, buyers showing an increased disinclination to operate in view of the heavy increase in stocks shown in the monthly metal statistics, the effect of which was scarcely offset by the shutting down of certain mines for the purpose of further restricting production. Leading producers showed no sign of departing from their recent attitude, and the official price of electrolytic remained without change at 18.00c. per lb. for domestic, spot delivery, and for export, spot and Feb., f.o.b.

TIN.—Closing prices for standard tin futures were:—March, 38.50; May, 38.90; July, 39.30. Sales, 12 lots.

The market fluctuated somewhat during the past week, but mainly showed a downward trend owing to increased offerings which appeared on rallies. There has been nothing in trade developments to encourage any extensive buying by consumers, while uncertainty regarding restriction schemes has also tended to make buyers cautious. Straits metal was finally ¼c. lower at 38¼c. for spot and 38¼c. for Feb., against 39¼c. and 39½c. respectively last week.

SPELTER.—The market has remained dull with a weak undertone, and, although there was no quotable change in the official price level, there were indications that some producers were selling below the quoted figure. East St. Louis prices were unchanged throughout at 5.25c. per lb. for spot and Feb.

LEAD.—A fair amount of business was reported during the period, and the spot price was steady at 6.25c. per lb.

TINPLATES.—Buying has continued of moderate extent, and new orders are coming in slowly. Some makers are reported to be willing to book orders at concessions, and a quotation of $3.25 per box is now generally ruling for prime makes.

PIG IRON.—Business has been of fair extent, though interest has still centred mainly in nearby deliveries. Prices are steady, and $19.50 per ton is still quoted for No. 2 foundry on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

STEEL.—Mill operations have shown a further increase, but the amount of new business coming forward is below general expectations, and some easiness is indicated in the price situation. Bessemer steel rails are still quoted at $43 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. lower. Spot and Jan., 15¾c.; Jan.-Feb., 15½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. down. Spot and Jan., 16¼c.; Jan.-Feb., 16¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points down. Jan., 15.10; March, 15.60; May, 16.10; July, 16.50; Sept., 16.80. Sales, 250 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed firm with refined futures 12 to 2 points up. Closing prices.—Crude, spot, sold at 7.50; yellow, spot, 8.45, bid. Futures.—March, 8.98; May, 9.16; July, 9.38; Aug., 9.48.

TALLOW was steady and unchanged. Extra, loose, 7¾c.; in tierces, 8¼c. per lb., f.o.b., New York.

PETROLEUM.—Refined, standard white, New York, in cases, cargo lots unchanged at 17.65c. per gall. Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, unaltered at $3.00 to $3.05 per barrel.

GASOLINE.—New York, for export, in cases, cargo lots, U.S. motor specifications, deodorized, unaltered at 26.40c. per gall.

TURPENTINE was easier, ½c. lower at 54c. to 55c.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18.—TURPENTINE closed steady at 49½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—TURPENTINE was firm but ½c. lower at 49c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.30; grade K., $7.50; grade W.W., $8.80.

DULUTH, Jan. 18.—LINSEED futures closed easy and 2½c. lower. May, 299c.; July, 295½c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.—WHEAT closed firm, ½c. to ¾c. up. May, 120½c.; July, 123½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—WHEAT closed firm, ½c. to ¾c. higher. May, 127½c.; July, 129½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.10c.; March, 11.20c.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—WHEAT opened easy and 1c. to 1¼c. lower on a renewal of liquidation and professional selling. The fall was increased during early trading, but the market subsequently rallied strongly under the influence of firmer Chicago advices, cold weather, light country offerings and an active demand for cash wheat. The close was steady at a rise of 1¼c. to 2c. Closing prices:—May, 133¾c.; July, 135½c.; Oct., 133½c. OATS closed steady ¼c. to ½c. higher. May, 57¼c.; July, 58c.; Oct., 53½c. BARLEY futures steady at ½c. advance. May, 58¼c.; July, 60½c.

LINSEED closed easy, 3½c. to ½c. down. May, 252c.; July, 254c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—WHEAT opened steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. on the news that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation had ra

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER AGAIN FIRMER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 18.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was steady but buying was slow. Late yesterday 6,800 tons West Australian, last half February, sold at 44s. 6d., Indian terms, to Calcutta, 100s.; for a part cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, on the way, 49s. 3d. and 48s. 3d. was required and 46s. 6d. and 45s. 3d. for No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter, Jan.; Pacific white, Jan.-Feb., was held for 45s. 6d., March for 45s. 9d., and Australian, just shipped, for 46s. 6d.; March for 45s. 9d., and April (old) was offered at 44s.; 62¼lb., loading, at 43s. 3d.; and Barusso (62½lb.), Jan. (new) at 42s. 10d. Parcels were quiet at late rates. Liverpool paid 44s. 3d. for No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), Jan.

The futures market closed quiet at 9d. advance.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ..	45 9	45 10	45 9	45 3
March ..	45 9	45 10	45 9	45 3
May ..	46 0	46 1	46 0	45 6

MAIZE was inactive at a further reduction in prices. La Plata, on passage, Jan.-Jan. 15, and Feb., was offered at 28s. Parcels were neglected. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 24s. 9d. to 24s. 6d.; April-May at 26s.; and May-June at 25s. 9d.

BARLEY was dull and unchanged. No. 3 Canada Western Jan., 27s. 6d.; and No. 4, Jan.-Feb., 25s. 3d.

OATS were dull. La Plata, Jan. and Feb., 14s. 6d.; March, 14s. 9d. Mixed feed, Jan., 15s. 9d.; and Russian, 16s.

Farmers' deliveries are subjoined (season 22 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	317,925	374,958	55,236
Average price ..	9s. 7d.	8s. 6d.	6s. 11d.
Same week last year ..	235,871	419,853	86,108
Average price ..	9s. 6d.	10s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
This season ..	5,404,054	8,179,008	1,181,573
Average price ..	9s. 8½d.	9s. 7½d.	7s. 7d.
Last season ..	5,496,087	9,476,275	1,662,169
Average price ..	9s. 6d.	11s. 1½d.	9s. 0d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—WHEAT.—C.i.f. parcels were unchanged to 3d. dearer, but demand was poor. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan., was quoted at 49s.; No. 2 ditto, 48s. No. 3, 47s.; No. 4 Manitoba, Jan., 46s. 10½d.; No. 5, 42s. 6d.; No. 6, 35s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, afloat, 43s. 9d.; Ronda (63½lb.), arrived, 42s.; 63lb., Jan. and Feb., 42s. 6d. Western Pacific, Jan.-Feb., 44s. 5d.; and Australian, afloat, 46s. 3d. French early March, 39s. 3d. Spot parcels were unchanged. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to 1½d. per cental dearer in sympathy with steady closing advices from Winnipeg and continued to improve on speculative support and shorts covering, but later became weak owing to renewed heavy liquidation of the nearer months and closed unchanged to 1d. per cental higher. Sales, 250 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business covered Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 0	9 0½	8 11	8 11	8 11
May ..	9 3¼	9 4	9 3	9 2½	9 2¾
July ..	9 6	9 6¼	9 5	9 5	9 4¾

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels of La Plata were steadier. Afloat, June (new crop), 25s. 7½d. Feb.-March, 25s. 3d.; May-June, 25s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., 25s.; Feb.-March, 25s. 3d.; May-June, 25s. 6d. No sales were reported; March-April, 27s. 6d.; May-June, 27s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS were dull. La Plata, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 14s. 9d.; Caliban fawny, Feb.-March, 17s. 6d. per quarter; German, early March, 6s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.

FLOUR was unchanged.

COLCHESTER, Jan. 18.—The market was dull. Best wheat made up to 43s., delivered mills. Best quality barley was inquired for, but very little was on offer; medium unchanged; grinding, 28s. Oats, 22s.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 18.—Very little grain was offered, but prices showed no improvement. Wheat, 42s. to 43s.; barley, 29s. to 33s.; oats, 22s. to 25s.

NORWICH, Jan. 18.—There was rather less barley on offer, and prices were unchanged at 48s. to 26s. Wheat was in small supply at about 42s. Feed oats, 20s. to 21s.; seed, 22s. to 23s.

PETERBOROUGH, Jan. 18.—Wheat, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; grinding quality, 27s. 6d. to 29s.; oats, 19s. to 21s.

READING, Jan. 18.—Wheat was quiet at 42s. to 44s. Oats were under at 21s. to 22s. Barley was in small supply.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 3,700 tons. Trade was slow and prices had an easier tendency. Quotations:—English Sutland King Edward, £5 to £6; second grade and blackland, £3 15s. to £4; Scotch King Edward, £3 10s. to £4; best Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; darksoil, £2 15s. to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a fair demand for ample supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Almeria grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Colmar, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; per lb.; Almeria, 16s. to 27s. per barrel, English apples, 4s. to 8s. per bushel; Nova Scotian, 9s. to 20s. per barrel; American York Imperial, 22s. 6d. to 23s. per barrel; American Newtown, 12s. 6d. to 13s. per box; Jonathan, 10s. 6d. to 13s. per box; California Comice pears, 21s. to 25s.; Winter Nelis, 18s. to 22s. per case; 9s. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 4s. each. Canary bananas, 14s. to 26s. per crate. Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. per dozen packets. Madeira custard apples, 4s. to 5s. per dozen. Messina lemons, 9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per box of 360. Valencia oranges, 14s. to 17s. 6d. per box; Spanish, 9s. 35s. per box; Palermo bitter oranges, 6s. 6d. to 10s. per box. Tangerine oranges, 8d. to 1s. per box. Smoked sheet, 8s. to 8s.; apricots, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; plums, 3s. to 6s. per box; grape fruit, 25s. to 42s. per case. American cranberries, 20s. per case. Rhubarb, green asparagus, 5s. to 7s. per bundle; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bundles; Valencia onions, 8s. 6d. to 11s. per case; French lettuce, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per crate; savoys, 2s. to 3s.; cabbage, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per crate; savoys, kale, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel; parsnips, 2s. 6d. to 7s.; beetroots, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.; greens, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 3s. to 4s. per bag; leeks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen bunches.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The spot market was quieter. American descriptions were in limited request at a further decline of 1 point; middling, 9.48d. per lb. Brazilian were also quoted 1 point lower. Peruvian had a slow sale and quotations of smooth and Tanguis were reduced 1 point; good fair make, 10.18d. and good fair Tanguis, 10.38d. Only a small business was done in Egyptian and prices were unchanged; fully fine, 1 point easier; middling fine, 15.94d.; and good, 15.64d. East Indian were dull at previous rates. American futures continued dull. The market opened with an advance of 3 points, but values had an easier tendency owing to some hedge selling against the crop and local and Bombay liquidation, while trade support was only moderate. The market closed barely steady, 1 to 2 points down.

EGYPTIAN.—The Sakellaridis contract opened 4 points dearer, but with renewed liquidation and poor support the market lost more than 100 points, and closed barely steady, 5 points lower on the day. The Upper contract closed quiet, 1 point easier. Sakellaridis closing values:—Jan., 13.69; Feb., 13.67; March, 13.86; April, 13.86; May, 13.96; June, 14.02; July, 14.28; Aug., 14.33; Sept., 14.33; Oct., 14.43; Nov., 14.47; Dec., 14.57; Jan., 14.61. Upper and Pilion closed: March, 10.84; April, 10.56; May, 10.64; June, 10.74; July, 10.82; Aug., 10.82; Sept., 10.82; Oct., 10.92; Nov., 10.99; Dec., 11.08; Jan., 11.18.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract, after a small trade, closed quiet at a decline of 2 points. Closing values:—Jan., 9.17; Feb., 9.13; March, 9.20; April, 9.22; May, 9.15; June, 9.09; July, 9.03; Aug., 9.30; Sept., 9.16; Oct., 9.21; Nov., 9.20; Dec., 9.22; Jan., 9.24.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American Brazilian, &c. ..	1,270	1,270	100	100	11,097	11,097
Peruvian, &c. ..	250	250	—	—	—	—
African, &c. ..	200	200	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	200	200	—	—	738	738
E. Indies, &c. ..	80	80	—	—	3,410	3,410
Totals— This week	2,000	2,000	100	100	16,145	16,145
Last week	4,000	4,000	100	100	7,649	7,649
Amer. Futures		To-day			Prev. day	

Delivery—	High'st	L'west	Closing	High'st	L'west	Closing
January ..	9.21	9.16	9.16	9.20	9.15	9.15
February ..			9.15			9.17
March ..	9.26	9.21	9.22	9.25	9.20	9.23
April ..			9.24			9.25
May ..	9.35	9.31	9.31	9.34	9.29	9.32
June ..			9.31			9.32
July ..	9.39	9.35	9.35	9.38	9.34	9.36
August ..			9.35			9.36
September ..			9.34			9.35
October ..			9.33			9.35
November ..	9.37	9.32	9.32	9.35	9.32	9.34
December ..			9.32			9.34
January ..			9.32	9.37	9.37	9.37
February ..	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.37	9.35	9.37
March ..						
April ..			9.39			
May ..						9.41
June ..			9.42			
July ..						9.44
August ..			9.42			
September ..						9.44
October ..						
November ..			9.38			
December ..						9.40

Return of stocks, &c., for week ended January 17:—

	Import	For warded	Sales	Export	Stock
American ..	20,760	36,740	17,340	115	393,910
Brazilian ..	57,822	6,156	6,210	50	140,710
Peruvian ..	757	2,738	4,720	434	56,450
Egyptian ..	8,936	7,028	1,150	1,124	66,420
West Indian ..	1,630	7,990	183	66	63,200
East African ..	45	122	190	136	3,510
South African ..	1,653	1,730	51	42,900	
West African ..			140		
Australian ..	315		120		17,240
East Indian ..	1,813	3,161	2,800	318	37,700
Total ..	70,451	59,555	42,190	2,461	845,020
So far this year ..	1,534,740	1,375,262	808,220	51,847	—
Last year ..	1,703 000	1,403,000	812,040	66,000	921,540

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Feb.	19.22	19.23	19.21
" April ..	19.75	19.72	19.74
Sakellaridis, Jan.		27.07	27.07
" March ..	27.83	27.79	27.81
" May ..	28.47	28.39	28.45

Receipts to-day, 4,237 bales, against 3,542 a year ago.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Jan. 18.—Business in artificial silk cloths is not described as satisfactory, as there is still a lack of confidence. Some fair lines of dress goods have been put through for the Dominions and also for home consumption. In heavy furnishing cloths and linings, the quantities have usually been small, but transactions have been fairly numerous. Printed fabrics have moved rather more favourably, and there has been business in corset cloths for South America. India wants a variety of goods in which artificial silk yarns are essential, but the prices being offered are so low that only moderate progress can be made. Some African buyers have shown rather more activity. The yarn situation is still poor, so far as the lower grades are concerned, but there continues to be a good demand for both acetate and viscose yarns of the best quality. Nominal prices of all artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follows:—Coloured stripe poplin, 103s.; brocades, 100s.; crêpe brocades, 149s.; fimbrics, 119s.; all artificial silk fimbrics, 149s.; and crêpe artificial silk, 145s.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in moderate demand at the recently revised rates; Tate's A.T. cubes, 28s. 3d.; No. 1, 28s.; H.T.S., 25s. 9d.; crushed and loaf, 28s. 6d.; granulated, 25s. 6d.; castor, 27s.; No. 1, 25s.; ditto, R., 24s. 6d.; nibs, 27s. 3d.; coffee crystals, 27s. 6d.; mineral water (2cwt.-bags), 23s.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 23s.; Lyle's No. 1, 22s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. 6d.; T.L. granulated, 22s. 3d.; icing (cwt. bags), 30s. 6d.; fine castor, 28s.; castor A., 27s.; ditto, B., 25s. 6d.; pulverized, 24s. 9d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 21s. 3d.; No. 3 crystals, 23s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 22s. 6d.; T.L. granulated, 22s. 3d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 24s. 1½d.; No. 3, 23s. 7½d. Home-grown granulated, Jan., ex Fly, Ipswich, and Cantley, 22s. 1½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, Jan., quoted 21s. 11½d. ex Silvertown; Jan.-March, 22s. 1½d., value; Lamport, Jan.-March, sold at 11d., sellers; March-May at 11¼d., sellers; White Muntok, Jan.-March, 21s. 3d., value; March-May, 1s. 3½d., to 1s. 3¾d.; Tellicherry, Feb.-March, quoted 110s. per cwt.; Alepey, 105s., sellers, c.i.f.; delivered sellers; Jan.-March, 9d.; Feb.-April, 8¾d., sellers, c.i.f. Cheroon steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10d. Plantation grades manifested a firm tone on a sustained demand and reserve of sellers.

JUTE was dull and easier in the absence of demand, prices showing a decline of about 2s. 6d. per ton. Business was very small. First marks, Jan.-Feb., quoted £27 2s. 6d. per ton, sellers to Hamburg and buyers to ports; Feb.-March, sold at £27 7s. 6d., and sellers; March-April, March, quoted £25 10s., sellers; lightnings, Jan.-Feb., and Feb.-March, quoted £22 10s., sellers; hearts, Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 12s. 6d., sellers; Dalzell, two and three, Jan.-Feb., quoted £24 10s., sellers; Tossa, two and three, Jan.-Feb., £26 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 18 gives:—

HESSIANS AND TWILLS was quiet. 10oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Jan.-March, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 21s.; Jan.-March, 19s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted twills, Jan.-March, quoted 24s. 6d.; B./ 57s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

CORRA was quiet. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 7s. 6d. per ton, sellers, c.i.f.; net terms, Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £23 17s. 6d., value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 7s. 6d., sellers; Hartley, 18s.; jat (no Pad.), Jan.-Feb., quoted £21 7s. 6d., sellers; Mixed Seas, kiln dried, £21 6s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 18.—LINSEED was quiet at previous rates. Calcutta, April-May, March, new, £19 15s., sellers. Indo-China, Feb.-March, new, £19 15s., sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £17 15s.; Jan. to April-May, £17 10s. sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Tonga, Jan.-Feb., new, to Hull and Continent, £16 10s., sellers. COTTONSEED was generally quiet. Bombay, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £7 12s. 6d., sellers. Egyptian, £8, sellers. Sakellaridis, Jan., £7 12s. 6d., April, £7 12s. 9d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel, machined, sellers, Jan.-Feb., £16 12s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £16 15s., to Rotterdam/Hamburg. CASTOROILSEED was quiet. Jan. and Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £15 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £16 16s. 3d., Feb.-March, £16 18s. 9d.; March-April, £17, sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot La Plata, quoted £24 5s.; Jan., £24 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f., sellers. SOYA OIL was quiet. Spot, £29 5s., sellers. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £40; technical refined, £41 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude £29; refined common edible, £34; deodorised, £36, naked, ex mill.

HULL, Jan. 18.—LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot quoted £44; Jan., £44 2s. 6d.; Feb., £41 10s.; March-April, £39; May-August, £38 10s. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, spot, £29; Jan., £28 10s.; edible refined, spot, £32 5s.; technical, spot, £31 15s.; deodorised, spot, £34 5s., naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, spot, £35; deodorised, spot, £39. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorised, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £39 10s.; refined, spot, £41 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE was firmer at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for spot. COD OIL and CASTOR OIL remained steady and unchanged.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T. N. Orange, basis fair, quoted 150s. per cwt.; A. C. 183s. Futures were easier; T. N., March delivery, quoted 141s., sellers; May delivery sold at 144s. 6d. and sellers. Shipment market quiet; T. N., in bags, Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, quoted 137s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 18 gives:—Spot, Feb. and March, Rs.67, nominal.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were steady but quiet. Grade J, Jan.-March, quoted £35 per ton, sellers; K, £31 10s., sellers; L, No. 1, £30 15s., value; No. 2, £27, sellers; M, No. 1, £27, value; No. 2, £25 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, spot, £34, value, Jan.-March, quoted £34 15s.; f.a.q., £34, value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal quiet and unaltered.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	9 2¼	8 10½	May ..	10 6	9 9¼
March ..	9 4½	9 3	Aug. ..	10 9½	10 5¼

Raw futures closed steady; March delivery sold from 5s. 9½d. to 5s. 9d. and 5s. 9½d. (combined) to 5s. 9½d.; May at 7s.; Aug. at 7s. 2½d.; Dec. at 7s. 11½d. Call (88 per cent. beet), at 10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	6 6	5 0	Aug. ..	7 8½	7 7½
March ..	6 9½	6 9	Oct. ..	7 10½	7 9
May ..	7 0¾	6 11¼	Dec. ..	7 11¼	7 10½

Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Ltd., give the visible supplies as follows:—

	Date	1929-1930	1928-1929
United Kingdom ..	Jan. 1	400,000	283,000
France	Dec. 1	502,000	459,000
Czechoslovakia ..	Do.	1,305,000	1,232,000
Holland	Jan. 1	717,000	690,000
Belgium	Dec. 1	226,000	249,000
Poland	Do.	157,000	180,000
Europe	Do.	375,000	286,000
U. States—Atlantic ports ..	Dec. 1	3,682,000	3,359,000
Cuba—all ports ..	Do.	793,000	233,000
Cuba—interior ..	Do.	255,000	288,000
		310,000	95,000
Total tons ..		5,040,000	3,975,000
Previous total ..		4,946,000	3,906,000

COCOA.—Accra was firm. Fair fermented, Feb.-April, quoted 46s. per cwt., sellers; Mar.-May, 41s., sellers. Futures were steady but quiet; May delivery sold at 44s. 7½d. Sales, 10 tons. Call at 11 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	44 6	44 4½	July ..	45 6	45 3
Mar. ..	44 3	44 0	Sept. ..	45 0	44 6
May ..	44 9	44 7½	Dec. ..	46 1½	46 0

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s. 1½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, 12s. 1½d., Jan.-Feb.; sellers, c.i.f. Brokens, Burma No. 1, Feb.-March, quoted 10s. 10½d.; 2s. 10s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, Jan.-Feb., doubles, quoted 14s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Saigon No. 1, Feb.-March, singles, quoted 12s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

TAPIOCA was quiet. Fine Java, spot, quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan., 26s. 6d., value, c.i.f.

SAGO.—Pearl, spot, quoted 15s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Flake, fair flake Singapore, pearl, Jan.-Feb., quoted 15s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f., sellers.

SPICES.—Pepper was quietly steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 113d. per lb. Lampong, 11½d.; Tellicherry, 13s. 1d.; Alepey, 1s. 0½d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d. Jan.-March, quoted 11¼d., value; Lampong, Jan.-March, sold at 11d., sellers; March-May at 11¼d., sellers; white Muntok, Jan.-March, at 1s. 3½d., to 1s. 3¾d.; March-May, 1s. 3¾d., to 1s. 3¾d.; Tellicherry, Feb.-March, quoted 110s. per cwt.; Alepey, 105s., sellers, c.i.f.; delivered sellers; Jan.-March, 9d.; Feb.-April, 8¾d., sellers, c.i.f. Cheroon steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10d.

JUTE was dull and easier in the absence of demand, prices showing a decline of about 2s. 6d. per ton. Business was very small. First marks, Jan.-Feb., quoted £27 2s. 6d. per ton, sellers to Hamburg and buyers to ports; Feb.-March, sold at £27 7s. 6d., and sellers; March-April, March, quoted £25 10s., sellers; lightnings, Jan.-Feb., and Feb.-March, quoted £22 10s., sellers; hearts, Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 12s. 6d., sellers; Dalzell, two and three, Jan.-Feb., quoted £24 10s., sellers; Tossa, two and three, Jan.-Feb., £26 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 18 gives:—

HESSIANS AND TWILLS was quiet. 10oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Jan.-March, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 21s.; Jan.-March, 19s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted twills, Jan.-March, quoted 24s. 6d.; B./ 57s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

CORRA was quiet. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 7s. 6d. per ton, sellers, c.i.f.; net terms, Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £23 17s. 6d., value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 7s. 6d., sellers; Hartley, 18s.; jat (no Pad.), Jan.-Feb., quoted £21 7s. 6d., sellers; Mixed Seas, kiln dried, £21 6s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 18.—LINSEED was quiet at previous rates. Calcutta, April-May, March, new, £19 15s., sellers. Indo-China, Feb.-March, new, £19 15s., sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £17 15s.; Jan. to April-May, £17 10s. sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Tonga, Jan.-Feb., new, to Hull and Continent, £16 10s., sellers. COTTONSEED was generally quiet. Bombay, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £7 12s. 6d., sellers. Egyptian, £8, sellers. Sakellaridis, Jan., £7 12s. 6d., April, £7 12s. 9d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel, machined, sellers, Jan.-Feb., £16 12s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £16 15s., to Rotterdam/Hamburg. CASTOROILSEED was quiet. Jan. and Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £15 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £16 16s. 3d., Feb.-March, £16 18s. 9d.; March-April, £17, sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot La Plata, quoted £24 5s.; Jan., £24 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f., sellers.

PEPPER was quietly steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 11¾

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

"ELIN" AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT FUER ELEKTRISCHE INDUSTRIE, VIENNA.
5½ per CENT. 25-YEAR BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that COUPONS falling due on January 31st, 1930, of the above Bonds should be PRESENTED for PAYMENT at the Counting House of Hebert, Wagg and Company, Ltd., 61, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STORES (GATH and CHAVES), Limited.
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that INTEREST (COUPON No. 35 of this Company's 5½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures and Coupon No. 21 of this Company's 5½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures (1910)) will be PAID on and after the 1st February, 1930.
The above-mentioned Coupons are payable between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) by Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, where forms for listing can be obtained on application.
Listed Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
By Order,
C. HOPE GIBSON, Secretary.
153, Moorgate, E.C.2. 17th January, 1930.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
(Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.)
DIVIDEND NO. 172.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per Cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 31st January, 1930.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMPBELL, London Manager.
2, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, 18th January, 1930.

URUGUAY CONSOLIDATED THREE-and-a-HALF per CENT. DEBT.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. hereby give notice that they will be prepared to PAY on or after 1st proximo the COUPONS due on that date of the above-mentioned Debt. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
67, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 20th January, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STORES (GATH and CHAVES), Ltd.
5½ per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES, ISSUE OF 1912.
Notice is hereby given, that the DEBENTURES of this issue, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN in the presence of Henry Alfred Woodbridge, Esq., a Notary Public, duly appointed for the purpose by Deed Poll of the above-named Company, No. 153, Moorgate, in this City, for redemption at 105 per cent., on the 1st day of February next, when interest thereon will cease.

DEBENTURES of £100.

4	27	65	68	76	90	111	113
126	132	201	257	282	310	320	325
374	390	452	499	500	512	582	584
658	686	687	697	710	720	723	753
780	820	927	936	951	952	998	1000
1037	1084	1092	1104	1110	1111	1118	1145
1154	1163	1165	1195	1207	1253	1257	1261
1265	1293	1301	1307	1309	1324	1399	1435
1437	1475	1487	1512	1515	1519	1529	1550
1572	1639	1673	1676	1683	1732	1755	1766
1773	1801	1825	1830	1841	1842	1848	1911
1965	1984	1995	1953	1980	2010	2013	2018
2053	2057	2173	2184	2228	2229	2240	2245
2261	2292	2293	2308	2342	2372	2392	2423
2482	2490	2522	2541	2544	2578	2602	2614
2644	2672	2733	2777	2782	2854	2870	2918
2946	2947	2984	2986	3020	3031	3051	3071
3105	3115	3118	3124	3159	3161	3176	3192
3203	3218	3263	3265	3279	3291	3299	3340
3350	3366	3368	3405	3450	3499	3513	3527
3528	3538	3585	3576	3585	3611	3612	3627
3701	3706	3767	3794	3805	3815	3826	3828
3869	3887	3903	3917	3921	3925	3945	3953
3962	3967	3988	3999	4029	4032	4075	4125
4126	4131	4142	4162	4172	4203	4238	4244
4261	4339	4354	4357	4371	4428	4463	4482
4483	4502	4518	4524	4528	4628	4636	4662
4669	4676	4677	4682	4696	4702	4707	4711
4733	4814	4815	4833	4860	4871	4884	4893
4958	4970	4986	4990	5018	5025	5036	5059
5061	5080	5084	5098	5123	5148	5173	5177
5189	5196	5205	5238	5248	5338	5356	5383
5396	5402	5419	5426	5451	5479	5495	5500
5565	5605	5643	5692	5729	5754	5771	5803
5821	5838	5851	5859	5863	5886	5914	5949
5990	6007	6034	6053	6057	6064	6075	6076
6079	6080	6101	6125	6143	6146	6149	6153
6158	6169	6192	6197	6210	6311	6313	6322
6357	6397	6408	6412	6467	6497	6500	6509
6537	6555	6558	6589	6606	6608	6616	6618
6642	6753	6759	6802	6814	6853	6927	6957
7006	7120	7123	7174	7194	7213	7219	7231
7249	7244	7253	7306	7319	7365	7386	7391
7416	7442	7467	7470	7472	7541	7556	7564
7572	7578	7583	7598	7599	7602	7606	7643
7677	7733	7740	7773	7763	7769	7784	7812
7821	7827	7832	7863	7871	7885	7894	7901
7904	7955	8015	8025	8030	8055	8066	8079
8091	8099	8102	8117	8161	8170	8171	8215
8229	8239	8265	8289	8298	8310	8332	8363
8372	8374	8377	8382	8383	8386	8400	

DEBENTURES of £20.

8416 to	8420	10761 to	10765	13451 to	13455
8501 to	8505	10791 to	10795	13726 to	13730
8521 to	8525	10906 to	10910	13796 to	13800
8551 to	8555	10931 to	10935	13841 to	13845
8666 to	8670	10996 to	11000	14016 to	14020
8926 to	8930	11051 to	11055	14066 to	14070
9041 to	9045	11196 to	11200	14086 to	14090
9061 to	9065	11276 to	11280	14256 to	14260
9101 to	9105	11511 to	11515	14271 to	14275
9151 to	9155	11556 to	11560	14436 to	14440
9161 to	9165	11681 to	11685	14676 to	14680
9251 to	9255	11871 to	11875	14746 to	14750
9486 to	9490	11926 to	11930	14796 to	14800
9686 to	9690	12006 to	12010	14891 to	14895
9781 to	9785	12126 to	12130	14901 to	14905
9921 to	9925	12206 to	12210	14966 to	14970
9941 to	9945	12291 to	12295	15106 to	15110
9966 to	9970	12376 to	12380	15241 to	15245
10036 to	10040	12416 to	12430	15261 to	15265
10086 to	10090	12471 to	12475	15356 to	15360
10156 to	10160	12601 to	12605	15606 to	15610
10241 to	10245	12626 to	12630	15966 to	15970
10326 to	10330	12706 to	12710	16151 to	16155
10341 to	10345	12781 to	12785	16221 to	16225
10376 to	10380	12911 to	12915	16246 to	16250
10386 to	10390	13396 to	13400	16276 to	16280
10541 to	10545				

407 Debentures of £100 each = £40,700
395 „ £20 „ = 7,900
802 Debentures Total .. £48,600

The Debentures, with all unmatured Coupons attached can be presented daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) at the Counting House of Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, and must be left three clear days for examination.
C. HOPE GIBSON, Secretary.
16th January, 1930.

Present—H. A. Wordbridge, Notary Public. Firm—H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, London, E.C.2.

UNGARIAN LAND MORTGAGE INSTITUTE 7½ per CENT. SERIES "A" LAND MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hungarian Land Mortgage Institute hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above Loan were DRAWN in Budapest on the 2nd January, 1930, in the presence of the Government Commissioner, two members of the Committee of Supervision, and the representative of the Central Corporation of Banking Companies, Budapest, for payment on the 1st July, 1930, at the undermentioned places:—
In LONDON, by HAMBROS BANK, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and
THE ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK, Ltd., 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3, in Sterling.
In BUDAPEST, at the Institute's Offices by sterling cheque on London.

3 Bonds of £1,000 each=£3,000.
Nos. 138 215 238
4 Bonds of £500 each=£2,000.
Nos. 502, 5813 5888 5942
29 Bonds of £100 each=£2,900.
Nos. 979 1181 1871 2032 2075 2192 2852
4114 4846 5457 6104 6369 6588 7384
7407 7421 7439 7706 8164 8657 8832
8895 8967 9674 10886 11313 11314 11743
12057

The 1st July, 1930, coupon will be payable on and after the 1st July, 1930, and the interest on the drawn mortgage bonds ceases as from that date. The equivalent of any unmatured coupons on such drawn bonds which may be missing when the drawn bonds are presented for repayment will be deducted from the amount payable on the bonds.
The Bonds, which must be left three clear days for examination, should be listed on printed forms which can be obtained on application to Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or the Anglo-International Bank, Ltd., 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
18 January, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of HELSINGFORS FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1911.
Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund of the above Loan for the year 1929, the following BONDS have been acquired and duly CANCELLED:—

99 Bonds of £100.—Nos.

1342	1575	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	3017
3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025
3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033
3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3046	3047	3060
3095	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3105	3111
3114	3115	3116	3141	3142	3143	3166	3167
3168	3169	3176	3177	3182	3184	3189	3191
3192	3193	3194	3197	3198	3199	3201	3202
3203	3244	3245	3246	3247	3255	3256	3263
3264	3265	3266	3270	3274	3275	3277	3278
3279	3282	3283	3284	3285	3290	3291	3292
3293	3294	3295	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306
3307	3308	3309					

124 Bonds of £20.—Nos.

1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	4566	4567
4642	4643	4663	4754	4755	4758	4785	4786
4891	4893	4918	4919	4948	4949	4950	5028
5029	5030	5031	5032	5042	5043	5074	5075
5089	5126	5127	5128	5129	5130	5131	5132
5133	5134	5135	5157	5158	5159	5160	5166
5172	5182	5187	5201	5206	5207	5208	5209
5216	5242	5243	5244	5304	5305	5315	5318
5357	5358	5424	5425	5426	5427	5428	5429
5430	5431	5438	5483	5493	5494	5540	5594
5595	5596	5597	5642	5693	5715	5738	5740
5741	5745	5746	5747	5748	5752	5754	5760
5766	5781	5786	5797	5813	5813	5819	5820
5827	5828	5831	5832	5833	5834	5835	5836
5837	5838	5839	5840	5841	5879	5880	8500
9816	9817	9818	9968				

By Order of the Administration of Finance of the City of Helsingfors.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
18th January, 1930.

CITY of VINA DEL MAR (CHILE) 5 per CENT. GUARANTEED BONDS.
The Midland Bank, Limited, announce that 42,700 of the above BONDS have been REDEEMED by PURCHASE.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALUMINIUM CORPORATION, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the holders of the First Debentures of the above Company will be held at Oxford Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, S.W.1, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.
RESOLUTION.
"That this meeting of the Holders of the First Debentures of Aluminium Corporation, Limited, secured by a Trust Deed dated the 15th May, 1910, and made between the Corporation of the one part and London General Investment Trust as Trustees of the other part and nine Indentures supplemental thereto (which meeting has been duly convened pursuant to the provisions contained in the 9th Schedule to the said Trust Deed as modified and varied by the said supplemental Indentures) hereby conditionally upon the scheme of reorganization of the loan and share capital of the Company (a print of which Scheme has been produced to this meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the chairman thereof) becoming operative as therein provided:—
"(1) sanctions the cancellation of the whole of the £454,420 First Debentures now outstanding in consideration of (1) the payment to such debenture holders of a sum equal to 60 per cent. of the principal sums secured by the First Debentures held by them respectively, (2) the payment of all interest accrued thereon down to the date of such payment, and (3) the allotment and issue to them of First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Company proposed to be created as mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said Scheme to a nominal amount equal to the remaining 40 per cent. of the principal sums secured by the First Debentures held by them respectively as aforesaid and carrying interest at the rate of 6% per cent. per annum from the date of such cash payment and to be secured by a trust deed in the form of the draft which has been submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof.
"(2) Assents to the release of the rights of the Debenture holders against the Company and its property necessary to give effect to the proposed cancellation.
"(3) Hereby authorises the Unity Investment Trust, Limited, as the present trustees of the said trust deed and the said supplemental indentures to concur with the Company in executing all documents necessary to give effect to the proposed cancellation and release."
Copies of the draft of the proposed trust deed can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours between 30th January, 1930, and the date of the said meeting.
Holders of "Bearer" Debentures attending the Meeting should either bring their Debentures with them, or deposit the same with their Bankers and bring to the meeting a certificate from their Bankers in the prescribed form (a copy of which can be had from the undersigned). Bearer Debenture Holders who do not propose to attend the meeting should deposit their Debentures with their Bankers, and send the Bankers' certificate to the Unity Investment Trust, Limited, of Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.1, the Trustees.
Dated the 18th day of January, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
R. CECIL HEYMER, Secretary.
Registered Office:—Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.1.

BRIXHAM GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Brixham Gas Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, at 50, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of submitting, for the consideration and approval of the Proprietors of the said Company then present, a Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into Parliament in the ensuing Session (1930), "A Bill to consolidate and convert the capital of the Brixham Gas Company to authorise the Company to raise additional capital to change the name of the Company and for other purposes."
Dated this 20th day of January, 1930.
H. T. MANWARING, Secretary.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company for the year ended the 31st of December last, to declare a Dividend for the same period, and to elect two Directors and one Auditor in place of those retiring by rotation.
Notice is hereby also given that at such Meeting resolutions will be submitted for the creation and issue of further Ordinary or Preference and Debenture Stock, as authorised by the South Metropolitan Gas Act, 1928.
The Transfer Books will be closed for both Preference and Ordinary Stocks on and from the 29th day of January instant until after the Meeting.
By Order,
FRANK DAY, Secretary.
Offices: 709, Old Kent-road, London, S.E.15.
18th January, 1930.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of members of the above Society (being proprietors of shares therein) will be held at its chief office, No. 63, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, 28th January, 1930, at 12 noon, to consider the accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1929; to receive the Report of the directors on the business for the year 1929; to confirm the election of two directors; and to appoint Auditors.
Dated this 14th day of January, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
R. G. SALMON, General Manager.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON CLUB, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the University of London Club, Limited, will be held at the Club House, 21, Gower-street, London, W.C.1, on THURSDAY, January 23rd, 1930, at 5.30 p.m.

WHITECHAPEL & BOW RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Whitechapel and Bow Railway Company will be held at 55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1930, at 2.45 o'clock p.m., to transact the general business of the Company and to elect an Auditor.
By Order of the Board.
J. FIELD BEALE, Chairman.
JNO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.
55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 18th January, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BOLSOM BROS. (1928), Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to the Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to 31st, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend warrants, payable on February 1st next.
By Order of the Board.
A. H. BOISSON, Secretary.
78, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

CHICHESTER CORPORATION STOCK.
In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st March the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the night of the 1st proximo, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 2nd proximo.
Lloyds Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C. January 20th, 1930.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be CLOSED from the 30th to 22nd February, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing payment of final dividend for 1929.

LONDON and NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed January 29th at the close of business as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES of the Company's Guaranteed, Preference, and Ordinary Stocks. Final Dividends declared for the year ended 31st December, 1929, will be payable only to the Stockholders whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the date so fixed.
Deeds of Transfer should, therefore, be lodged with the Registrar of the Company at Hamilton Buildings, Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.2, before 5 p.m. on 29th January.
By Order,
JAMES McLAREN, Secretary.
Marylebone Station, London, N.W.1.
20th January, 1930.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY STOCK.
In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 12th February the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 26th inst., the Stock being ex-dividend on the 29th inst.
Lloyds Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C. January 20th, 1930.

THE IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, Limited.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
A. MOORE, Secretary and General Manager.
5, Gravenor-street, S.W.1.
20th January, 1930.

WELLS' WATFORD BREWERY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th January to the 1st February, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
W. SWAIN, Secretary.
Lion Brewery, Watford. 20th January, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 6 per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1929.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the DEFINITIVE BONDS of the above Loan are now ready for delivery in EXCHANGE for the Fully-Paid Scrip Certificates.
The Scrip will be received daily (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2, and must be presented personally or through a London banker or agent. Scrip cannot be dealt with by post.
Forms for listing the Scrip, which must be left a few days for examination, can be obtained upon application. New court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
17th January, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A SECRETARIAL or JOURNALISTIC CAREER.—Exclusive and successful training.—For Prospectus address Principal, The Training College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).
A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS for BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.—Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call.—J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.
A BOUT FINISHING SCHOOLS on the Continent and BOYS' SCHOOLS at HOME and TUTORS.—Advice free of charge will be given by MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING and Co., 56, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878. Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are instrumental in supplying the staffs of many of the important schools in the country, and they are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. Locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.
A BOUT SCHOOLS.—Free Advice.
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Consultants since 1881.
Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 9041.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls.
Careful Modern Training, culminating in first-class POSTS on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls.—Write or call for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM,
197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. (Padd. 6302.)
ALL INFORMATION FREE!
BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
Also COACHING All Examinations and Arrangements for BACKWARD, DELICATE and DIFFICULT children.—Learts and Ward, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.
ADVICE FREE to parents about reliable Schools and Tutors.—Educational Bureau (publishers of "Parent and Child"), 7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1. (Holborn 8001.)

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, London, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., post free 3s.; and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly, 1s. 6d.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT; native teachers; private lessons; small classes; translations; preps. English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 333, Oxford-street, London.

AN IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
KINGSWELL HALL, near BATH.
Between Bath and Wells. Grounds of 240 acres, 600ft. above sea, bracing air, very beneficial to delicate boys; games (football, cricket, tennis, hockey; golf) and physical training a specialty; fine open-air swimming bath; particular attention to health, food, and rest; six Public School scholarships recently gained. Prospectus on application.—Headmaster, Sydney L. Allen, M.A. (Oxon.).

A T SCHOOLFINDERS, Ltd., 177, Regent-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 5319.
COUNSEL and ADVICE to parents seeking SCHOOLS. Publishers, The School Finder Guide, 4s. post free.

A1 COACHING for Previous, Responsions, London Matriculation, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Cranwell, Navy, India Police, School Certificate; splendid record.—H. M. and A. H. WIZARD, Dennis-villas, and 25, Wilbury-villas, Hove, Sussex. 'Phones 4804, 2971.

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BEDFORD-SQUARE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, 8, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Business Training for Educated Ladies. Moderate fee. Prospectus.

COOKHAM.—The VICAR, who has had a wide experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few PUPILS at the Vicarage. Individual attention to backward boys; London 50 minutes.—Rev. Dr. Batchelor, Vicarage, Cookham, Berks. Tele., 109 Bourne End.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c.—Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3352.

EARN a BIG SALARY as a CERTIFICATED BOOKKEEPER; individual postal tuition; fee moderate, easy instalments; success guaranteed; position found when qualified or fee returned; booklet free.—CITY CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE (D.44), 99, New Oxford-street, London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, I.C.S., &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 21 places.
DAVIES'S, 5, Albert-place, W.8. Padd. 3352.

GERMAN STUDENT wishes EXCHANGE VISITS with English fellow student.—W. Schünke, Kiel, Muhlenstr. 73.

HOLBORN HALL COLLEGE.

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Pretty wooded grounds of about
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FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES
of three storeys, with a floor area of about 8,000 square feet, in addition to large yard and outbuildings.
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The VALUABLE FREE WATER POWER, with two undershot wa terwheels, develops about 60 h.p.
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There is a solid chalk foundation to an estimated surface depth of about 65ft.
THE WHOLE AREA EMBRACES ABOUT
33 ACRES.
Electric power and company's water. Low rates.
In conjunction with
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Near West and East Croydon Stations.
FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES.
WELL-LIGHTED BUILDINGS OF TWO AND THREE STOREYS.
FLOOR AREA 25,000 SQ. FT. IN ADDITION IS A BLOCK OF OFFICES, DWELLING-HOUSE, AND TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES. ALSO LAND WITH ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE FROM WILLIS-ROAD. SITE OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER ARE LAID ON.
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OF THREE AND FOUR STOREYS, WITH OFFICES. FLOOR AREA ABOUT 22,000 SQ. FT.
Fitted electric lift. Electric power, light, gas, water and heating apparatus are installed.
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COVERING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.
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SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 23)

KENTON; high situation within few minutes of stations and shops.—Detached contract-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; timber throughout of oak; porch, entrance hall, two large reception, four bed, labour-saving offices; pleasant garden; garage space. £2,500.
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FREEHOLD.

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£150.
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

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ONE of the choicest PROPERTIES coming available, OLD-WORLD HOUSE (eight bed, two dressing, bath room, three reception rooms). Absolutely secluded position in lovely setting; sloping lawns to house and small upkeep. Also farmery, garages, stabling. In all nearly 70 ACRES.
A really picturesque property within one hour's train journey Waterloo.—Price from the agents, ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.
HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES
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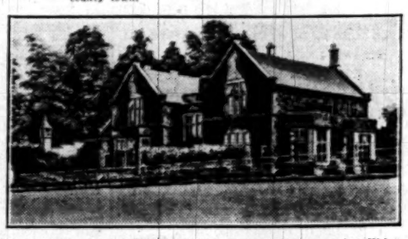
Delightful position, with views to the Blackdown and Quantock Hills, only about four miles from the county town.



Charming stone-built residence with mullion windows, containing:—Lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Modern drainage, electric light, excellent water supply and central heating.
Garage for three cars, stabling, various useful outbuildings.
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EIGHT ACRES.
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
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THE FERN HOUSE, LITTLE MARLOW, BUCKS.

With lounge hall, three reception rooms, handsome billiard or music room, nine bed rooms, box room, bath room and usual offices.
Co.'s water. Modern drainage. Telephone.
Cottage. Garage for two cars. Stabling. Glasshouses. Useful Outbuildings.
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with tennis lawn, in all about
6½ ACRES.
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45 MINUTES FROM CITY.
FAVOURITE PART OF ESSEX.
AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN.
36 ACRES. £4,850
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Entrance hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; central heating; excellent water, modern drainage; garage and useful outbuildings.
WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard and pastureland,
IN ALL 36 ACRES.
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ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF SALMON FISHING.
Radnor and Brecon Borders. About 500ft. up with wide views to the south and west.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Complete offices. Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water, first-class sanitation.
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DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
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TO BE LET, FURNISHED, ON LEASE FROM MICHAELMAS, WITH THE FISHING.
RENT £300 PER ANNUM.
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FINE OLD CONVERTED
COTSWOLD FARM HOUSE.
Hunting with the V.W.H., Cotswold and Heythrop Hounds.
Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, two box rooms, three excellent cottages, electric light, and all conveniences; stabling, garage.
Well-matured gardens, orchard, paddock; in all
ABOUT 3½ ACRES.
VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
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Absolutely unspoilt neighbourhood, between Horsham and the South Downs.
TO BE LET FURNISHED,
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Park-like grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, meadowland, in all about
EIGHT ACRES.
Rent 22gns. a week including gardeners' wages.
Further particulars of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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Fine bracing locality, about four miles from Beccles and about ten miles from the coast.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
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Gardener's cottage. Garage for three cars.
Finely laid out PLEASURE GARDENS, with tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadowland, fruit trees, &c., in all about
FIVE ACRES.
PRICE £3,000 FOR QUICK SALE.
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BORDERS.
Pleasant rural locality, convenient to Copthorne Common and Golf Course, and only about two miles from the main line station, from which Town is reached in about 40 minutes.
OLD SUSSEX-STYLE RESIDENCE,
with oak beams and other interesting features.
Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Electric light, modern drainage. Co.'s gas and water. Telephone. Good garage, stabling.
Pleasure grounds pleasantly laid out with tennis and other lawns, orchard, paddock, in all about
5½ ACRES.
GREAT BARGAIN £3,000.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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SURREY, in a most delightful part of this beautiful county, on the outskirts of an old-world village.—For SALE, an attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of just over 160 ACRES; Gentleman's HOUSE, seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, electric light, central heating, company's water; first-class buildings, garage, stabling, coach-house, a fine old barn, two excellent cottages, chalet, bailiff's house, further cottage used by keeper; 50 acres of woods and copse, remainder arable and pasture about half and half. There is fishing in the river intersecting the property, and excellent shooting.—Full particulars on application to Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

BARPERLEY PARK, CO. DURHAM.
TO be LEASED, together with 1,300 ACRES of good SHOOTING; rent £250 per annum; nine bed, two baths, five reception rooms; excellent grounds and garden; two cottages and keeper's house; electric light company's water.—Further particulars from W. P. McMAHON, Estate Office, 9, Tubwell-row, Darlington.

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UNIQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernized throughout; lounge, three reception, four beds; garage; modern drainage; Half-acre of grounds.—Further particulars and photographs from
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REQUIRED from 1st April for six weeks, a FURNISHED HOUSE in HERTS or ESSEX, with 12 to 16 bed rooms, three or four good bath rooms; stabling, &c.; a good rent will be paid for well-appointed house.—Write E., care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for six months, well FURNISHED HOUSE KENSINGTON District, low-built preferred; nine bed rooms. Rent about 16 guineas.—Applicant known to ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

URGENTLY WANTED, within about five miles N. or N.W. Charing Cross, large detached FREEHOLD HOUSE, with 15-20 rooms, suitable for Children's Home. Price about £4,000.—Write Box Q.1953, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE urgently, within about 15 miles of OXFORD, a HOUSE containing four reception, 10 bed rooms, and nice grounds.—Catholic Church to be within two or three miles; all modern conveniences.—Particulars to "W. P. J.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, HOUSE of CHARACTER, with at least 10 bed rooms, some parklands, and small home farm with good farmhouse, up to about 200 acres; Berkshire, N. Hants, or Wiltshire districts preferred; reasonable price will be paid.—Send full particulars, with photographs and plan if possible, to "V." care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT FURNISHED, April-August inclusive, HOUSE of CHARACTER only; two-three reception, four-five bed rooms; garage, stabling; Oxon, Bucks, or Berks; must have modern conveniences.—Write Box Q.1955, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, in SOUTH KENSINGTON or CHELSEA, UNFURNISHED HOUSE with five-six bed rooms, for a year.—Particulars to "T." care of Messrs. DRAKE and RUCK, Estate Agents, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington.

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